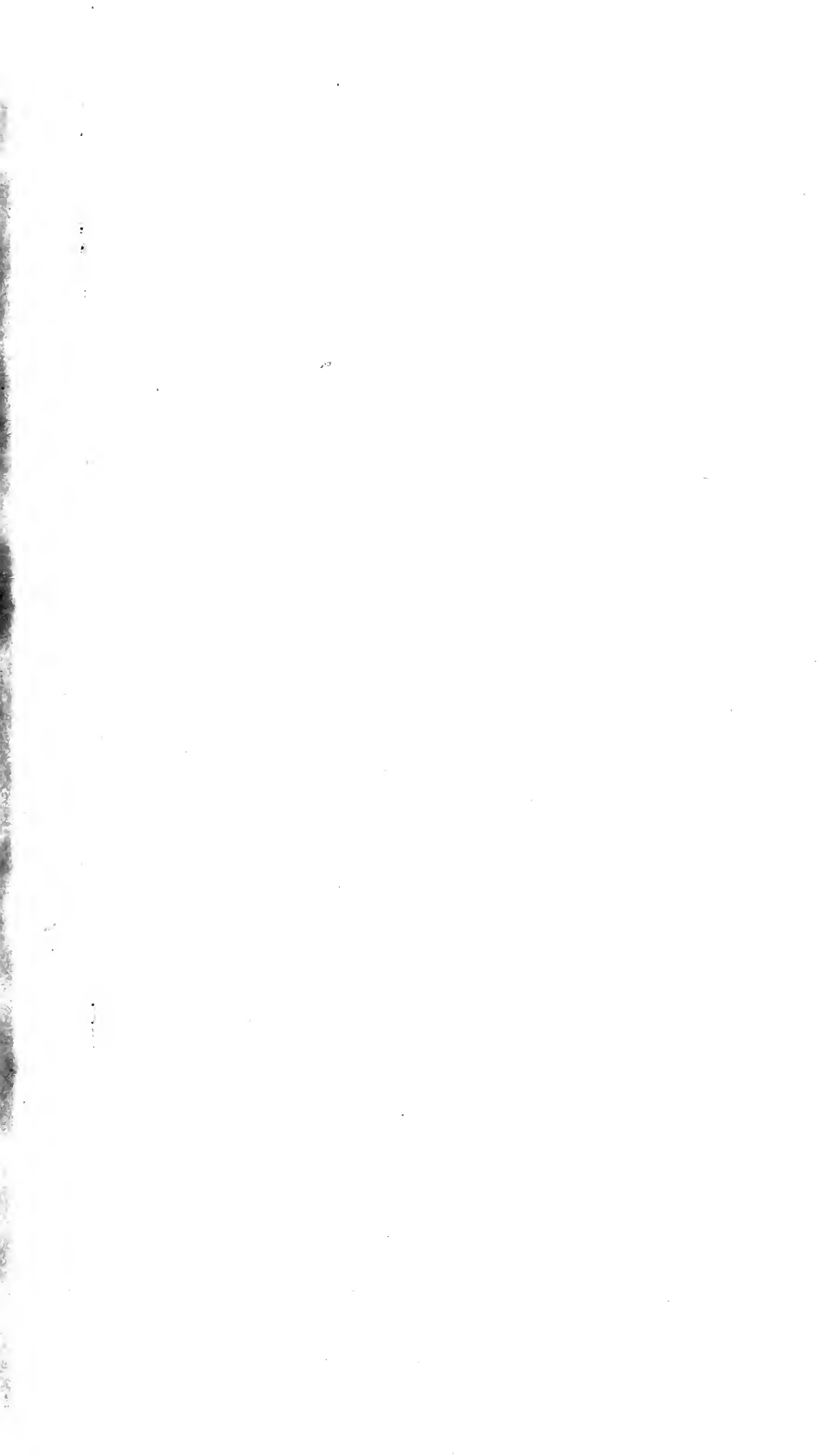




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THE



PUNJAB RECORD,

OR

Reference Book for Civil Officers.

VOLUME XVII.

1882.



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FINANCIAL CIRCULAR ORDERS,
1882.

FINANCIAL CIRCULAR ORDERS.

CIRCULAR NO. 1 OF 1882.

(No. 45).

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 5th January 1882.

The attention of all Deputy Commissioners is invited to Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Resolution No. 2432, dated 17th August, 1881, and to the annexed extract from a letter addressed to the Accountant General by the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

TREASURE & TREASURIES.
Shroff-marked coins.

2. Tahsildárs should be directed to carry out carefully the orders forbidding the re-issue of shroff-marked coins. Such coins should be kept separate from current coin, and despatched to the Sadar Treasury whenever a remittance of money is made. At the Sadar Treasury they will be disposed of according to the orders issued by the Accountant General on the subject.

Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Resolution No. 2432, dated 17th August 1881, para 3.

No such (Shroff-marked) coins shall be re-issued from a Government treasury. They should be separated into an uncurrent balance and disposed of under instructions from the Accountant General, to whom a monthly report of the amount thus set apart must be made.

Extract from a letter No. 2471, dated 1st September, 1881, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Accountant General, Punjab.

The Financial Commissioner will be addressed and requested to adopt some measures for ensuring that no re-issue of Shroff-marked coins from the Tahsil Treasuries shall, in future, be permitted.

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1882.

(No. 109.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th January, 1882.

By the desire of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the annexed copy of a Memorandum drawn up by Mr. C. E. Gladstone on experiments made with the Kaisar plough and Martin's plough in the Muzaffargarh district, is circulated for information. The Financial Commissioner also takes the opportunity of circulating copies in English and Urdu, of a description of the latest pattern of the Kaisar plough as used at the Cawnpore Experimental Farm. Experiments with this plough made in several districts have met with success, and the Financial Commissioner thinks that where it is still untried, the District Committees might with advantage procure a few ploughs from Cawnpore, and that an effort might be made to interest the zamíndárs in the experiment, as was done in Muzaffargarh. The result should be noticed in the Revenue Reports for 1881-82.

Memorandum by Mr. C. E. GLADSTONE on a trial of the improved Kaisari plough and Martin's ploughs, large and small, at Muzaffargarh, on the 16th July 1881.

Having long had a wish to see the effect of an improved plough adapted to the wants of the zamíndárs, I sent for one of the improved Kaisari ploughs (with wedges) and two of Martin's ploughs, one large and one small. On the arrival of the Kaisari, the plough appeared to me to be of weak construction but good shape. The weakness appeared to me to be in the woodwork and side-nuts of which the iron-work seemed bad.

The instructions were that the ground in which the plough was used was to be watered. As, however, our zamíndárs are ignorant, and a hard bit of ground will sometimes intervene and the effect of a breakage would at once disgust the zamíndárs, I felt that a greater test must be applied. I therefore tried the plough in a piece of ground that had not been ploughed for 20 years, and was filled with "drab" grass with roots at least 3 feet long. It was dry. As I expected, the iron-work held and the fragile wood-work gave way. I then had the wood-work replaced with good strong Shisham, and the defective iron side-nuts replaced with good work. I also had a second Kaisari made up. These ploughs were somewhat heavier than the first Kaisari was, but still not heavier than I could toss easily in one hand.

Besides, the actual weight of the plough does not much effect the draught which is caused by the shape of the share and shield and the amount of work done.

The strengthened plough stood the test of the dry ground. This was only a test, for no oxen could actually work such ground, the draught being enormous.

I then tested Martin's ploughs in the same way. Both stood the test.

I then, having made preparations for training some of the malis in working the ploughs, sent out notices to the best zamindars of the neighbourhood that we would have a ploughing match on the 16th of July. Prizes to be given to the best ploughman as an inducement to them to learn the use of the plough.

The Committee assembled and was formed of—

Mian Mahbub, Honorary Magistrate of

Tatta Gurmani.

Kaurah Khan Jatoi, Zaildār of Jatoi.

Ahmed Khan Dammar of Dammar.

Sheikh Mahomed Yar of Muzaffargarh.

Mahomed Baksh Koreshi of Tatta

Koreshi.

Chaudhri Gonda Ram of Butapur.

Claudhri Kirpa Ram of Kot Adu.

Mian Ghulam Nabi of Koreshi.

Sheikh Umar of Sanawan.

Ghulam Haider Khan Kundrani of Basira

Kalandarwala.

Ghulam Haider Khan Jangla of Mehrpur.

The ploughing began, and the Committee seemed to take a great interest in it.

After a long trial in the same plot of hard "drab," which had, however, been watered, the zamindars' Committee awarded the plan to the Kaisari. They expressed great admiration for it. This plough, when once adjusted, required no pressure on the handle. Nothing but simple guiding.

It cut through the hard soil to a depth of about 9 inches, inverted huge slices of earth with the roots of the 'drab' cut off at a length of from 8 to 12 inches and completely turned over.

The oxen used were not above the usual height, but the zamindars said that, though they and others of the pakka lands had oxen which could easily work the plough, the little half-starved oxen of the sailaba lands would not be able to do so.

I myself liked Martin's plough very much. The share and shield being supported by a strong block of wood, would never break. The zamindars, however, pointed out that it required great pressure to keep it steady in the ground, and that no hired labourer would consent to go through such severe work. I should think this possible, as I have seen a zamindar thoroughly enjoying himself with the handle of a country plough in one hand and a hukah in the other. The work done by Martin's plough too, was very much less than that by the Kaisari. The point of the share is hardly half the breadth, and the breadth of the shield little over half that of the Kaisari. It inverted the sod and cut through the 'drab' nicely, but its penetration was not more than 6 inches, and the slices of earth cut through and turned up, were much smaller than those disposed of by the Kaisari.

I am sorry the zamindars did not like Martin's plough, as it appeared to me a plough that nothing would break.

Mr. Allsop, District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Sibold, Executive Engineer, both attended the match and expressed themselves greatly pleased with the Kaisari. Mr. Allsop said that he should get one and work his garden with it, showing actual results. I asked him as he had a large acquaintance with the zamindars, if he would show them these results when they came to see him. This Mr. Allsop readily consented to do, and I am sure that the keen interest that officer took in the plough, and his knowledge of the natives, will go far to introduce the Kaisari.

I may say that I allowed no leading. The man who guided the plough, guided the oxen too, entirely without assistance. I may also say that the men had only had four days' practice, and that the ground was the worst piece I could find.

After the match was over, I explained to the zamindars what I had previously tried to communicate to them through the Tahsildars, that Mr. Fuller's experiments had proved that these ploughs were likely with short-rooted crops, such as jowar, to bring about unfavorable results. I translated the table about the cotton experiments made by Mr. Fuller to them, and pointed out that the advantages of such a plough would be, (1) for deep root crops, (2) in years of scanty irrigation, (3) in over-worked soils to give the under-soil a turn and save manure.

I also pointed out to them that the under-soil, when brought to the surface, might be improved by exposure to the air.

The zamindars gave it as their opinion that the plough would be chiefly of use for cotton and sugarcane, for which they said it would prepare the ground thoroughly.

The applications for ploughs made on that day were as follows:—

<i>Ploughs.</i>			<i>Ploughs.</i>		
Mian Mahbub of Tatta	Gurmani	... 2	Ghulam Haider Khan of Mehrpur	...	1
Kaurah Khan, Jatoi	...	2	Atma Ram of Dudhi	...	1
Mian Ghulam Nabi, Koreshi	...	1	Mahomed Baksh, Zaildār...	...	1
Mian Mahomed Baksh	...	1	Chaudhri Gonda Ram	...	1
Sheikh Mahomed Yar	...	1	Sahib Khan Siyal, Zaildār	...	1
Imam Baksh, Chichra	...	1	Mr. Allsop	...	1
Ahmed Yar, Dammar	...	1	Mr. Sibold	...	1
Ghulam Haider Khan of Kundrani	Basira	1			

I had given the order for making up these ploughs before leaving the district. The zamindars seemed also interested in a winnower (for Rs. 30) which had been ordered, but which had not arrived when I left.

CIRCULAR No. 3 of 1882.

(No. 497.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 25th January 1882.

EXCISE.
Amended rules for the
import and sale of Bhang.

The passing of the Excise Act of 1881 has rendered necessary the republication, with certain alterations, of Book Circular XVII of 1881.

2. The use of bhang is admitted to be very deleterious, and there is reason to believe that the total consumption is very greatly in excess of the quantities sold by the lessees of the monopoly of intoxicating drugs.

By Circular No. 13 of 1880, the opinion of all Deputy Commissioners was asked as to the advisability of issuing new rules to regulate the cultivation, sale and storing of bhang. The District Officers consulted, with few exceptions, gave it as their opinion that it is either unnecessary or impracticable to bring the cultivation and sale of bhang under stricter regulations than at present. The Financial Commissioner concurs in this opinion. The circumstances of the growth of bhang in the Punjab make it almost impossible to regulate the cultivation, for the plant grows wild in large quantities in the Himalayas and in the adjacent parts of the plains. The wild growth of these sub-montane tracts supplies most of the bhang used in the other districts of the Punjab, where the climate is generally too dry for the wild growth of the plant. Some bhang is, however, also cultivated in the latter districts, generally in very small patches, or in the shape of a few plants sown, mixed with other plants in a garden or by a well. If once sown in such land, the plant will generally seed itself, and come up here and there without further cultivation.

3. It appears probable that the provisions of the existing law, especially as to passes, are not in all cases carried out. The attention of all District Officers is therefore directed to the rules which are at present in force on the subject :—

- (a). By Sections 12 and 13 of the Act, no one is allowed to sell bhang, except under license granted by the Collector.
- (b). This rule is, however, subject to the proviso that any cultivator of bhang may sell it to any licensed vendor or to any person authorized to purchase bhang by the Collector's order in writing.
- (c). By Section 3 (k) no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sér of bhang may be sold by a retail vendor at one time to one person.
- (d). By Sections 22 and 41, any person, other than a licensed vendor, having in his possession more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a sér of bhang is liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to fine which may extend to Rs. 500, or to both. The cultivator of bhang is protected by Section 12 (d), but if he sells to any one but a licensed vendor, or person authorized to purchase by the Collector, he is liable, under Section 39, to four months' imprisonment, or Rs. 1,000 fine, or both.
- (e). By Section 20 the Financial Commissioner may make rules to regulate the grant of licenses or passes to persons possessing or transporting bhang for supply of licensed vendors. The rules hitherto issued, and which under Section 2 of Act XXII of 1881 remain in force, are contained in Book Circular No. IX of 1874, Section 2, paras. 11, 12 and 13 (Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers, Appendix XI).

It is there provided that merchants importing bhang must obtain a pass from the Deputy Commissioner of the Frontier District when they enter the Punjab, stating the quantity and the place of destination in the Punjab; and manufacturers who purchase the hemp plant from cultivators in order to prepare bhang must obtain a similar pass. These passes authorize sale to any farmer of

the excise of drugs at the place noted in the pass, or, provided the transaction be attested by a Deputy Commissioner or Tahsildár, at any Tahsíl or Sadr Station. A farmer of the excise of drugs wishing to purchase bhang beyond the limits of his farm must obtain a similar pass from the Deputy Commissioner of the District, stating the quantity he is authorized to import, and this must be countersigned by the Deputy Commissioner of the District where the purchase is made, or, if he buys in a Native State, by the Deputy Commissioner of the nearest district.

CIRCULAR No. 4 S. OF 1882.

(No. 870).

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 8th February 1882.

It has been brought to the notice of the Financial Commissioner that in some districts, Lambardárs find it more difficult than formerly to collect the revenue from their co-proprietors. They do not, however, often apply for warrants against such defaulters under rules under the Land Revenue Act, Chapter F. II. 8; and if they do apply, and a warrant is issued against the defaulter, the Tahsildár ordinarily continues to press the lambardár to pay up, without delay, the balance due. Before, therefore, the proceedings against the defaulting co-proprietor have got beyond the *dastak* or notice stage, the Lambardár has generally been compelled to pay up from his own pocket, and he is then referred by the Tahsildár for recovery of the money, to a civil suit against the defaulter, on the ground that the sum is no longer an arrear of land revenue.

2. Even supposing that the lambardár carries the civil suit and its execution through the courts successfully and recovers not only the money advanced but all costs, it is evident that to peasant proprietors the absence from their houses and farming business may be ruinous, and as a matter of fact they can never recover in full their real costs, and must often have their suits dismissed or struck off on grounds apart from the merits. It has been brought to notice in several districts that Lambardárs have been involved in debt in this way, and that hostile co-proprietors have sometimes purposely involved the Lambardár in such suits in order to annoy and injure him.

3. The Financial Commissioner thinks that every effort should be made to prevent Lambardárs from being forced without fault of their own, into civil suits of this kind. In some districts, no doubt, Lambardárs are at present disinclined to apply for warrants against their defaulting co-proprietors, fearing to incur unpopularity. This, however, only explains very partially the small extent to which proceedings against defaulting co-proprietors are used. It seems clear that Tahsildárs are much too apt to think that it is their business to deal with Lambardárs only, and from this view or from laziness, may not only do not suggest but actually discourage applications for warrants against co-proprietors. The Financial Commissioner desires that great care may be taken to prevent Tahsildárs from acting in this way.

4. It has been suggested that the *Arz-irsal* given by the Lambardárs, when they pay in the revenue should, if the amount is short, states the names of those who have not paid their share and the sum due from each, and that upon this, as a matter of course, the Tahsildár should be obliged to issue warrants against the men named as defaulters, and to suspend the demand against the Lambardár. The Financial Commissioner, however, hesitates to accept this suggestion without some reserve, as some experienced officers are of opinion that there are objections to allowing a Lambardár to appear on the date an instalment is due, pay in a certain sum, name the co-proprietors from whom he declares the balance to be due,

and require, as a matter of course, the suspension against himself of demand for such balance, and the issue of warrants against the co-proprietors named. They think that this would lead in some districts to slackness and want of energy in the work of collection by lambardárs and unnecessary delay. A practice at present exists in some tahsils whereby lambardárs wanting warrants against shareholders are directed to apply a week or more before the instalment falls due at the tahsil. One object of this practice is to make sure that the lambardár has really exerted himself to collect the revenue in due time before relieving him of his responsibility and proceeding to collect direct from a co-proprietor. There is something to be said in favor of this practice, but as warrants cannot issue before the revenue is due at the tahsil, it is hardly legitimate to insist upon the lambardárs applying for warrants a week before that date. The Tahsildárs may, however, be directed to be guided by the following instructions and to make their purport known to all Lambardárs.

5. As is already the custom in some districts, a period of grace of eight days (counting from the first day on which revenue is due at the tahsil by the dates of *kists* fixed at Settlement) should be allowed before warrants are issued against lambardárs under section 43 of the Land Revenue Act. If a Lambardár comes to the tahsil within two days of the first day on which the instalment is due, and applies for a warrant against a co-proprietor, he should get it as a matter of course; and at the same time, also as a matter of course, an order should be passed postponing the demand against the Lambardár to the amount for which the warrant against the co-proprietor issues.

On the other hand if the Lambardár does not come to the tahsil till the eight days' period of grace has passed, or more than two days after the first day on which the instalment is due, then the Tahsildár shall have power to proceed in any of the following ways, *viz.*:

- (1). If satisfied that the Lambardár was speaking the truth as to non-recovery from certain co-proprietors and was not in fault for such non-recovery, he would issue a warrant against the co-proprietors and postpone the demand against the Lambardár for the amount.
- (2). If not satisfied that the Lambardár was speaking the truth and was not in fault, he would (a) in extreme cases refuse to issue a warrant against the co-proprietors, and issue one against the lambardár instead (either at once or after three or four days' grace), reporting his action for the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, by forwarding the Lambardár's application with a report and his reasons of refusal. (b) In ordinary cases he would grant a warrant against the co-proprietors, and also issue one against the Lambardár, fixing in both warrants, the same dates for payment or for appearance in the tahsil on default. In default of payment by either, both parties would then be brought up, and the Tahsildár would decide, after hearing both, against which of the two to proceed by detention, or against which of the two to propose proceeding by imprisonment, distraint, &c.

6. The above instructions are issued with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. A copy of an opinion by the Government Advocate on the question of the power of a Lambardár to sue in a Civil Court a defaulting co-proprietor, after the amount has been paid to Government by the Lambardár, is also circulated herewith for general information. It is published because some officers have expressed a different opinion on the legal question.

Copy of Government Advocate's opinion.

The first question referred for opinion really involves two points, and I shall therefore deal with them separately.

The answer I would give to the first branch of the question is, that before the lambardár has paid the share of land revenue due by a co-proprietor in the village, he cannot proceed against him in the Civil Court, his duty being to apply to the Deputy Commissioner or Tahsil-

dár, under Rule 8 of the Rules under Section 43 of the Land Revenue Act, for the issue of one of the processes specified in the Act.

As regards the second branch of the first question, I am of opinion that *after* payment of the share due by a co-proprietor, the lambardár's only remedy is to proceed by way of ordinary civil suit in the Civil Courts under Section 69, Act IX of 1872, for the recovery of money paid by him in satisfaction of a debt due by the co-proprietor and for the payment of which the lambardár was also responsible under the terms of the "Darkhwast Malguzari." A suit of this kind is not one connected with, or arising out of the collection of the land revenue (see Indian Law Reports, 1, Allahabad, 26).

2. In my opinion the second question referred, must be answered in the negative. The provisions of the Land Revenue Act regarding the collection of the land revenue are only intended to operate in favour of the Government, and if a lambardár pays the revenue due by a co-proprietor, whether voluntarily or under pressure of the revenue laws, he cannot invoke the aid of the special powers conferred upon Revenue officials to recover the money so paid; his only remedy is by way of civil suit. So soon as the Government has recovered its revenue, whether that revenue has been collected by the lambardár from the co-proprietors, according to their respective shares, or met entirely from his own pocket, there has ceased to be "an arrear of land revenue," as regards Government, and there are no "defaulters" so far as the collection of that revenue is concerned.

CIRCULAR No. 5 of 1882.

(No. 871.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 9th February 1882.

Under rule 7 of Book Circular IX of 1874, "Merchants bringing charas into

EXCISE.
Instructions for guidance of District Officers granting import or transport passes for Charas.

the Punjab must obtain a pass from the Deputy Commissioner of the frontier station where they enter the Punjab, and take it for countersignature to the Deputy Commissioner or Collector of every district in the Punjab or North-West Provinces which they may subsequently enter with the charas." The Financial Commissioner has reason to believe that the latter part of this rule, which was intended to serve as a check upon illicit sales, is frequently evaded, and ignorance of its existence was recently pleaded by some dealers in charas who were charged with illicit sales in the Delhi District.

2. It would appear from a case which has recently come to light that certain dealers have lately obtained passes for fictitious places of destination in other provinces and for various quantities of charas without detail of packages. Armed with a supply of such passes they have attempted to carry on an illicit retail sale in districts between the place of destination and of issue. When called upon to produce their pass for comparison with the charas in their possession they trust to being able to produce one or more of their stock of passes which will cover the amount of charas found on them.

3. In order to check as far as possible such practices, all Deputy Commissioners granting import or transport passes for charas are requested (a) to send a copy of such pass to the Deputy Commissioner or Collector of the district of destination, (b) to enter on the pass itself a note to the effect that (except when a consignment passes through a district by rail without leaving the Railway premises) the pass must be taken for countersignature to the Deputy Commissioner or Collector of every district through which the charas may be taken.

(c) In passes for charas and bhang the weight of the package, or if there are more than one, of each package, should be carefully entered. If this is not done, a pass can be produced to cover charas for which it was not originally granted, and illicit sales are thereby facilitated.

(d) The packages should be sealed across the seams, and especially at the joinings of the seams, with the Deputy Commissioner's seal and shown to that Officer, or to the Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of excise, before being made over to the importer.

CIRCULAR No. 6 OF 1882.

(No. 1304).

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th February 1882.

The attention of all Revenue Officers is invited to the annexed rules regarding the import of Malwa opium into the Punjab. The rules have been drawn up in consultation with the Opium Agent at Indore, and are issued in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, which has been applied for.

EXCISE.

Rules regarding the import of Malwa Opium into the Punjab.

Rules regarding the import of Malwa Opium into the Punjab.

1. The 1,200 maunds of Malwa opium, for the yearly import of which, on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty, or Rs. 175 per chest of 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., permission has been granted by the Government of India, will be allotted annually by the Financial Commissioner to different districts.

2. Each Deputy Commissioner may issue permits for the Import of Malwa opium of payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty to an amount not exceeding the total allotment for his district. When the allotment for the year has been exhausted, no further permits for import on payment on $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty may be issued; but permits may be granted for import on payment of the full duty of Rs. 700 per chest.

If, after his allotment is exhausted, the Deputy Commissioner considers it advisable to obtain permission to import more Malwa opium on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty, he may apply to this office, and a transfer from a district whose allotment appears likely to be in excess of its requirements will, if possible, be arranged.

3. The original allotments, and all transfers of allotment subsequently made, will be reported by this office to the Opium Agent at Indore.

4. All permits granted for the Import of Malwa opium shall show on the face of them whether the import is to be subject to payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty or of the full duty, and at the foot of the permit a note will be entered stating the total amount of Malwa opium, for the import of which, on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty, permits have already been granted during the year by the Deputy Commissioner issuing the permit. The permits shall show in detail—

Name of Importer.

Name of consignee.

Quantity. (In chests of 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each).

Destination.

Route { by Railway.
 { by Road.

Period. (Within which the opium can be exported from Malwa).

A duplicate of the permit shall be sent by post to the Deputy Opium Agent in Malwa, Indore, by the Deputy Commissioner issuing the permit.

5. An importer who has obtained a permit may buy Malwa opium in any of the States in which it is grown, but he must take it to the scales at Indore and deliver his permit to the Deputy Opium Agent stationed at that place.

6. The Deputy Opium Agent, on receiving the duty payable, will grant an export pass showing the name of the exporter, the amount of opium to be exported, the Deputy Commissioner to whom it is consigned, the route by railway and bullock train, the period during which the pass shall remain in force, and the Revenue Officer under authority of whose permit the pass is granted. Malwa opium can only be imported into the Punjab by the Rutlum-Neemuch-Ajmir line of railway. The pass will be sent to the railway authorities with the consignment, who will, after recovering all necessary charges from the exporter, consign the opium to the Deputy Commissioner mentioned in the pass. Opium intended for export to the districts of Karnal, Hissar, Sirsa and Rohtak shall be consigned to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

7. The export pass shall be delivered to the Deputy Commissioner along with the opium consigned to him.

8. On receipt of the opium, the Deputy Commissioner will examine the consignment with the passport covering the same, and with the advice of the dispatch of opium forwarded to him by the Deputy Opium Agent.

9. The Deputy Commissioner will then deliver the opium to the importer to whom he had granted the permit authorizing the import. Before delivery the amount will be again compared with the amount entered in the export pass.

10. After delivery of the opium, the Deputy Commissioner will return the export pass covering the consignment *en route* duly cancelled to the Opium Agent at Indore,

11. The duty levied by the Deputy Opium Agent will be remitted either by Hundi or by Remittance Transfer Receipt to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

CIRCULAR No. 7 S of 1882.

(No. 1316 S.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 28th February 1882.

The following instructions apply in the first instance only to the districts of

IRRIGATION.

Instructions applying to the owner's rate system, published for guidance of District Officers.

Delhi, Gurgaon, Karnal and Rohtak where the owner's rate system has been introduced at the recent Settlements : but they are published for the guidance also of Officers in other districts, to which the same system may hereafter be extended.

2. Owner's rate is due from all lands which receive canal irrigation except when the land has been assessed as irrigated, at Settlement, or where the owner's rate has, under a special order of the Government, been remitted in favor of a holder of revenue-free land. The rules which govern the remission or alienation of owner's rates to revenue assignees have been already communicated to the Commissioners of Delhi and Hissar and will shortly be published for general information. It has been ruled that the Irrigation Department is entitled to a book credit of the amount of owner's rate which it would have received had the land not been assessed at irrigated rates or not been held by revenue assignees, as the case may be.

The following instructions are issued by the Financial Commissioner to provide for the calculation of this book credit and to arrange for the collection or remission of owner's rate on Well, Jagir and Mafi lands.

3. The Khatauni, or Statement of Demand, which is forwarded by the Executive Engineer to the Deputy Commissioner, will be in the amended form accompanying this circular, and not in that which accompanies this office Circular No. 64 of 1870 ; this statement, which will be in the vernacular, will show in column 14 the total amount of occupier's rate leviable from each cultivator, and in columns 15, 16, 17 and 18 will show separately—

1. In column 15 the amount of owner's rate which would have been due on chahi lands assessed at irrigated rates, but for the exemption of such lands under Section 39 of the Canal Act (Nominal demand on chahi lands).
2. In column 16 the amount remitted to revenue-free holders.
3. In column 17 the amount to be collected for revenue assignees.
4. In column 18 the amount to be collected for Government.

Column 19 shows the total amount of owner's rate to be collected from each owner ; this will be the total of columns 17 and 18, and column 20 shows the amount due as cesses on the owner's rate demand including that remitted to revenue-free holders (column 16) but excluding the nominal assessment on well lands (column 15).

The Executive Engineer will also forward to the Deputy Commissioner the form III A accompanying this Circular ; this is the form for owner's rates corresponding to the form III already in use for occupier's rates ; it is an English abstract of the Vernacular statements of Demand.

4. The Deputy Commissioner will submit monthly, to the Executive Engineer, a statement of demands, collections and balances of owner's rate in the form which accompanies this Circular, and which is numbered No. VI A; the corresponding statement for occupier's rate, No. VI, is already forwarded by him monthly. He will include in the demand the total amount of owner's rate shown by the Canal Officer as due (column 8 of Fmor III A), but he will at once write off under the deductions the amounts remitted on well lands, remitted to revenue-free holders and to be collected for revenue assignees. From this statement the Irrigation Officers will be able to compile their accounts and to prepare their statements of the book credit of owner's rate due to the canals. It is true that the information as to the amount of the owner's rate not due to Government is taken by the Deputy Commissioner from the Statement III A supplied by the Canal Officer, and the figures might, perhaps, have been omitted from the statement of demands and collections; but it is considered that their inclusion will be useful and convenient.

5. The Financial Commissioner understands that the Canal Officers have been supplied with lists of the fields which will be exempted from owner's rate as assessed at irrigated rates. It must be remembered that the owner's rate assessment on these lands is nominal only, and that no cesses will be charged on it. If the lists in question have not yet been supplied in all cases this should now be done.

6. In the case of Máfi and Jagír lands, where the Government has sanctioned the grant or remission of owner's rate the following rules will be observed:—

a.—In the case of all petty Mafidars and all Jagírdars, who are also the owners of the land on which the owner's rate is due, the Canal Officer will show the amount of owner's rate under the heading "remissible to revenue-free holders." This ruling will stand good even where the petty Mafidars are not themselves the payers of the owner's rate; in that case they will themselves make the collections.

b.—In the case of other revenue assignees entitled to the proceeds of the owner's rate, the Canal Officer will show the amount under the heading to be collected for revenue assignees, and the Deputy Commissioner will then collect the amounts so entered, and pay them over to the assignees. He will treat the owner's rate thus collected for Jagírdars in the manner laid down in the rules under the Land Revenue Act, Chapter F, for the collection of assigned land revenue on behalf of the assignees, except that no charge will be made for collection, inasmuch as the task of collection is not undertaken by the Government at the request of or owing to the failure to make proper arrangements of the assignees.

7. In order to enable the Canal Officer to enter the necessary details in his statements he must be supplied by the Deputy Commissioner with two lists, one showing all lands on which the owner's rate is simply remitted, and the other showing all lands on which the owner's rate is assigned but will be collected and paid over to the assignees. Full details of the Government orders sanctioning the grant or remission of the owner's rate should be quoted in these lists, and, where the orders sanctioning the grant have been passed on general statements, a reference should be given in each case to the number in the statement, and, in the case of simply remissible owner's rate, the Deputy Commissioner should give the Máfidár or Jagírdar owner a certificate of his exemption from owner's rate, specifying the term of the exemption and the land to which the order extended.

8. For the purpose of more easily distinguishing revenue-free lands, it is desirable that these should be distinguished on the field map by a special mark or colour. In the case of lands attached to wells and assessed at irrigated rates, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor desires that the canal water should be given as far as possible to the same fields every year.

*Memo of Balances of Owner's Rate Revenue of previous years in the District of _____
for the month of _____ 18*

1	2	3	4	5	6
On account of what years.	Balance at close of last month.	Realized during the month.	Remitted under authority.	Remaining in balance at end of month.	REMARKS.
TOTAL ...					

Deputy Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 8 S of 1882.

(No. 1447 S).

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th March 1882.

In the re-Settlement of the Lahore, Amritsar and Gurdaspur district, under the

IRRIGATION.

Publishes, for general guidance and information of all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Canal Officers, rules regarding the assessment and collection of owner's rates in canal-irrigated Jagir and Mafi lands.

supervision of Mr. Prinsep, a new system of assessment was introduced. By it canal-irrigated lands were assessed in respect to the fixed land-revenue demand as unirrigated, in order to allow of a separate rate being taken from year to year on land actually receiving canal water. This rate was called water-advantage revenue. The question whether this rate would go in all cases to revenue assignees then came up, and was at first decided in their favor, but shortly after, the question was reconsidered by the then

Lieutenant Governor, Sir H. Davies, and the original decision was modified. In a letter dated the 24th July 1871, the Lieutenant Governor directed that wherever water should thereafter be for the first time given from a canal constructed by Government, the proceeds of the water-advantage rate were to be credited to the State; and in another letter, dated 27th January 1873, he ruled that the surrender of the water-advantage rate to revenue assignees of lands which were canal-irrigated previous to the Settlements should not be continued beyond the term of those Settlements then sanctioned for a term of 10 years only, except in certain specified cases.

In this office, action on these orders was deferred in expectation of an approaching revision of Settlement of the districts concerned, and when subsequently the terms of their Settlement were extended to 20 years, the necessity of publishing the order of 1871 for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners and Canal officers was overlooked.

2. When the Montgomery district came under re-Settlement, the claims of Jagirdars to half the fluctuating revenue derived from the crop rates on canal irrigation were admitted; and it was not distinctly stated whether this surrender was or was not to apply to the case of grants made, or for the first time irrigated after the Settlement then being made.

3. The whole question has now been reconsidered in connection with the claims of revenue assignees of lands watered from the Western Jamna Canal to the owner's rate, assessed under Part V of Act VIII of 1873, the proceeds of which have been declared by the Government of India to be canal-revenue, and not land revenue, and the following rules which have received the sanction of the Government of India are now published for general guidance and information.

General rules for all new Jagir or Mafi grants and for old grants to which canal irrigation has not heretofore extended.

1. In a case of (a) all new grants which may be made hereafter, or (b) of lapsing grants continued to heirs by review of former orders, or (c) of old grants to which canal irrigation has not heretofore extended, the grantees shall not get the owner's rate. This rule in respect to grants of class (c) shall be subject to the following proviso :—

Proviso.—If, owing to supersession of irrigation from wells or other private works, by irrigation from a Government canal, particular fields, forming part of a Jagir or Mafi grant and assessed with land-revenue at irrigation rates, shall, at a Settlement subsequent to the grant, be assessed at dry rates and made liable to a separate charge of the nature of owner's rate, then the grantee (if not also the proprietor or cultivator of the land) shall be entitled to compensation for the loss of the irrigated rate of land-revenue which he formerly received on such fields. The compensation may take the form of an assignment of the whole or part of the owner's rate on such fields, or of a lump sum cash payment, or of a separate additional assignment of land-revenue, as may seem most advisable in each case.

General rules for all old (i.e. previously made) Jagir or Mafi grants to which Canal Irrigation has been heretofore extended.

1. If the grant was irrigated from a Government Canal, either when the grant was first made or before the first regular Settlement, and the grantee has hitherto enjoyed, either in the way of assignment or remission, the owner's rate or a land-revenue assessed by the old procedure at canal-irrigated rates, he shall get the owner's rate in future.

2. If the grant was not irrigated by the canal, either when the grant was first made or before the first regular Settlement, the grantee shall not get owner's rate ; but this rule shall be subject to the following provisos :—

Proviso I.—If on the Bari Doab and Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, the Government has heretofore surrendered to the grantee the charges equivalent to owner's rate, viz., the water-advantage rate on Bari Doab Canal, and on the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals in the Lahore district, and half the fluctuating canal-revenue on the Upper Sutlej Inundation canals in the Montgomery district, the grantee shall enjoy the owner's rate for his life.

Explanation.—In the case of grants held by institutions the surrender of the owner's rate will be continued only during the life of the present head of the institution if there is one, and if there is no such head, the term of Settlement will be substituted for the life of the holder in applying this proviso.

Proviso II.—If, owing to supersession of irrigation from wells or other private works, by irrigation from a Government canal, particular fields forming part of a Jagir or Mafi grant and assessed with land-revenue at irrigation rates shall at a Settlement subsequent to the grant be assessed at dry rates and made liable to a separate charge of the nature of owner's rate, then the grantee (if not also the proprietor or cultivator of the land) shall be entitled to compensation for the loss of the irrigated rate of the land-revenue which he formerly received on such fields. This compensation may take the form of an assignment of the whole or part of the owner's rate on such fields, or of a lump sum cash payment, or of a separate additional assignment of land-revenue, as may seem most advisable in each case.

Proviso III.—This rule will not apply to the case of such assignees, if any, who are expressly entitled to owner's rate under the terms of their grants.

General Explanation I.—For the purpose of the above rules the term "owner's rate" includes water-advantage revenue, and the half of the fluctuating canal revenue on the Upper Sutlej Inundation canals in Montgomery, which represents the revenue demanded at irrigated rates under the former system of assessment ; and also the canal-advantage revenue rate assessable in the districts of Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan, on lands not assessed with land-revenue at canal-irrigated rates at the late Settlement, which may hereafter be supplied with canal water.

General Explanation II.—The term "grant" means each separate village or mafi plot not a grant comprising several separate villages or several separate plots.

4. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor strictly enjoins all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Canal Officers to take due care that, in accordance with these rules, in the case of all new extension of canal irrigation to Jagir and Mafi lands the owner's rate shall in future be collected for the Government.

5. Under these rules, in certain cases the revenue assignees will for a time, or permanently, continue to receive owner's rates. In the districts irrigated from the Western Jamna Canal to which the owner's rate system has so far been extended, lists of the revenue grants have been prepared and orders passed as to the title of the assignees to the owner's rates. On the Agra Canal the irrigation is all of very recent date and the assignees are not entitled to the owner's rate. In the districts of Lahore, Montgomery, Gurdáspur and Amritsar, it will now be necessary to make out lists of all such Jagirdárs and Mafidars as have been enjoying the water-advantage rate in Gurdaspur, Amritsar or Lahore, or half fluctuating revenue in Montgomery, by way either of assignment or exemption. In these lists, which should not include any other Jagirdars or Mafidars than those above noted, jagirs should be treated separately from mafis; and each Jagir village or Jagir share of village, and each Mafi plot, must be separately shown. The Deputy Commissioners of the above-named districts should at once proceed to carefully prepare the required lists, and should then forward them to the Canal Officer, with a request that he will attest the fact that the revenue assignee has in practice been receiving the water-advantage rate, or half fluctuating revenue, by way of exemption or remission: when the lists have thus been attested, one copy will be kept in the Commissioner's office and one in that of the Deputy Commissioner: and hereafter whenever a Jagirdar or Mafidar entered in the list dies, it will be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner to at once enquire and report as to the class of those distinguished under the rules to which the deceased belonged; a separate misl will, in each case, be prepared, and the Deputy Commissioner after passing orders on the case will report them, through the Commissioner, to this office for confirmation. Pending final orders on the case, the owner's rate will be collected and kept in deposit.

6. The Financial Commissioner desires that the Commissioners of Amritsar, Lahore and Mooltan will see that these lists are made out quickly and correctly, and will, on receiving their copies of the lists, forward them to this office for examination and return.

CIRCULAR No. 9 of 1882.

(No. 1831.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 16th March 1882.

The Government of India has requested that the Provincial Excise Report may reach it by the 1st August in each year. This is only possible if printed copies of the report are submitted to the Punjab Government by the 15th of July, and the date for the submission of the Report has been changed accordingly from 1st September to 15th July. This obviously renders necessary an alteration in the dates for the district and divisional reports.

EXCISE.

Issues instructions for the preparation of the Excise Report and returns for 1881-82, and prescribes date of submission.

2. The rough copies of district reports should in future reach this office by the 1st of May, and the divisional reports accompanied by the fair copies of the district reports by the 21st of May. As Government attaches great importance

to the punctual receipt of the provincial report, Commissioners are requested to see that these instructions are exactly complied with. Last year one district report (that of Bannu) was received $2\frac{1}{2}$ months after the date on which it was due.

3. The Provincial Statements Nos. II and VIII should be first compiled and should be submitted by the 15th of April if possible, but certainly not later than the 21st of that month; copies should of course be retained in the district office for the use of the Deputy Commissioner when writing his report. The 8 Imperial Statements should accompany the rough copy of the district report.

4. As regards the preparation of the report, attention is invited to the annexed memo of instructions, General letter No. 1485, dated 3rd March 1881, should also be consulted, and the subjects referred to in Book Circular XXXII of 1881 should be specially noticed.

5. There is reason to believe that the import and consumption of foreign spirits is very great, especially in the larger towns, and that their use is increasing to the detriment of the income derived from ruin and country spirits. The Financial Commissioner will feel obliged if Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will, in their reports, supply him with all the information they can obtain on the subject.

Memo of instructions for preparation of Excise Report for 1881-82.

A statement of gross income in the form given at page 2 of the Excise Report for 1877-78 is prepared in this office from the district returns. The Deputy Commissioner's report should commence with a memo. of the figures in the same form and the same order with a brief notice of the increases or decreases and their causes; further details being given under each sub-head as explained further on.

The charges should next be noticed, then the net income of the year. Sub-heads will be classified under the five heads of:—

- I. Spirits.
- II. Opium and preparations of Opium, Madak and Chandu.
- III. Drugs.
- IV. Offences under the Excise Laws and Rules.
- V. Sales of Leases for next year.

DISTILLERIES, WORKING OF—

I. Spirits.—Notice any distillery that is worked at a loss, or at too small a profit;

Mention number and result of inspection of each distillery by Deputy Commissioners Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners, state of instruments and measures;

Strength of spirits issued, stating reasons for preference of any particular strength;

Consumption in gallons, still-head duty, variations in, as indicative of prosperity or otherwise among different classes of consumers.

Explain how leases are sold, whether for each shop, or by groups, or tahals; consider License Fees, whether the licenses are in too few hands.

Compare income with previous three years.

Balances of year or of previous years, if any, and their causes and prospects of recovery.

Prices of liquor, cost of materials. The average prices of Gur and Shita in each quarter should be stated, and compared with those prevailing in the same quarters of the previous year.

Extent to which smuggling and illicit distillation prevails.

System of sale of licenses, source of supply and cost price, retail price, extent of consumption, causes of increase and decrease, effect on income from Rum.

Number and character of shops licensed, classes of licenses given, prices of inferior brandy, &c. extent of consumption, classes which consume, effect on income from country spirits and rum.

European distilleries, and their operations (at present at Simla and Sujampur only).

II. Opium.—Punjab-grown opium, increase and decrease of poppy cultivation, and causes; illicit consumption and sale by growers. Measures for repression of amount and character of opium manufactured and how disposed of.

- Sources of supply, quantity imported, working of the "pass" system, re-export to Native States, or other districts, effect of prohibition of import from Nepal, and of duty imposed at Indor on Malwa Opium, extent to which Malwa Opium at $\frac{1}{4}$ duty is likely to be imported. Smuggling from Native States.
- Foreign Opium.
- Shop leases. Mode of selling, extent of competition.
- Income from leases—compare with three previous years ; notice sales for next year, and causes of increase or decrease.
- Wholesale and retail prices of opium.
- Madak and Chandu. Retail prices, extent to which these drugs are used, effect of their use as compared with opium, spirits, charas and bhang.
- III. *Drugs*—Kinds of drugs used, sources of supply.
- Shop leases—compare income with three previous years and state causes of increase or decrease.
- Wholesale and retail prices of charas and bhang.
- Class of consumers, effect of use of drugs as compared with opium and spirits.
- Bhang. Extent of cultivation, mode of manufacture, illicit consumption and sale.
- IV. *Offences under the Excise Laws and Rules*.—This subject has not hitherto been noticed in sufficient detail. The prosecutions instituted during the year should be, as far as possible, classified under the Sections of the Excise Act, the Opium Act, and the Rules under both Acts, to which they relate, and the general results noticed, so far as they illustrate the working of the Act and rules. Cases of smuggling of opium from Native States and of illicit distillation, and smuggling of spirits should be particularly noticed.
- V. *Sales for next year*.—Describe the sales of leases of spirit shops, of contracts for retail sale of rum, and of monopoly of retail sale of opium and drugs, and of licenses of all kinds for the following year (1882-83) so as to form an estimate of the probable income of the year, under heads of which the demand is known beforehand. The probable causes of increase or decrease should be noted.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR No. 10 of 1882.

(No. 1939).

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 20th March 1882.

The accompanying rules for awarding compensation for damage done to crops by Camps of Exercise, having been approved of by the Government of India, are circulated for information and guidance (annexure Appendix I). Attention is at the same time invited to the annexed extract (Appendix II), para. 2245, from the Bengal Army Regulations, in regard to the prompt settlements of claims to compensation for damage done to crops by troops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rules for awarding compensation for damage to crops by troops—circulated for guidance.

2. Book Circulars IV and XII of 1874 and IX of 1877 are hereby superseded.

APPENDIX I.

Rules for determining compensation for damage of crops by Camps of Exercise, and manœuvres of troops.

I.—On the arrival of troops within the limits of a district, and thenceforward during the period they remain in the district, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause a daily record to be kept, in the annexed form (Appendix A) of all fields occupied by the camp, or traversed by troops in which there may be at the time a standing crop, or in which seed has been sown or would be sown, were the field not occupied by troops. This record shall show the name of the village, the Nos. of the fields in the Settlement records, the name of the cultivator, the area of the field in acres, the description of soil irrigated or unirrigated, and the name of the standing crop, and these details shall be filled in from day to day. The remaining columns of the form showing the estimated produce, the estimated value of the produce, the proportion injured, and the amount of money compensation, will be filled up subsequently, as provided in Rule V.

II.—The patwari and kánungo will be held responsible that no omissions occur in the daily preparation of the detail of fields in which crops have been injured, and also that no fields are entered to which damage has not occurred.

III.—The entries in the record (Appendix A, columns 1 to 6) shall be made immediately after the troops have occupied or traversed the fields, and shall, on the same or the following day, be read out to the cultivators of the fields in the presence of a lambardar, and attested by the patwari, lambardar and cultivator in each case. If any objection is made to the entry, it shall be considered, and orders passed thereon by the Tahsildar or other officer supervising the preparation of the record, the objection being placed with the file.

IV.—Claims for compensation made subsequent to the attestation of the entries in columns 1 to 6 of Appendix A prescribed in Rule III shall be decided on their merits, but unless good cause is shown for the claim not having been preferred previous to such attestation, it shall not be entertained.

V.—After the attestation mentioned in the preceding Rule, an abstract of the statement (Appendix A) in the form given in Appendix B, shall be signed by the Tahsildar, and forwarded by the Deputy Commissioner every week to the Military authorities; this abstract shall show for each village the total acreage of fields occupied or traversed, and the description of crops injured. The Deputy Commissioner shall consider any objections made by the Military authorities to the entries in this abstract.

VI.—At such time as the crops shall have sufficiently ripened to enable a just estimate to be formed, as to the damage caused, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the remaining columns of Appendix A to be filled in on the spot by the Tahsildar or other officer appointed by him to estimate the compensation in the presence of the cultivators, of the lambardar and of the patwari. In column 7 the estimated produce will be the gross out-turn which might have been expected to be produced in the field, if it had not been occupied or traversed. In column 8 will be given the estimated value of such produce. In column 9 will be given the proportion of the crop injured as a fraction, and this proportion will be calculated, not upon the area injured, but with reference to the difference in the value of the ripened crop, and of the crop which would have ripened, but for the manœuvres. Column 10 will contain the cash compensation proposed. Where this amount differs from that obtained by an application of the figures of column 9 to those of column 8, a cause should be assigned for such difference.

VII.—Objections to the entries made in these columns will be recorded with the proceedings, and orders passed thereon, by the officer determining the compensation.

VIII.—The Deputy Commissioner, or one of his assistants, should personally inspect the locality, and satisfy himself of the reasonableness of the entries regarding the estimated damage.

IX.—In any case the Deputy Commissioner shall give the final order fixing the amount of compensation to be awarded. This order shall then be communicated to the persons concerned, who shall be called upon to state whether they agree to the amount of the award, and their statement shall be briefly recorded. If the parties agree to the award, the Deputy Commissioner shall forward a Demand Statement in the form given in Appendix C to the Military authorities. If the parties do not agree to the award, it shall be competent to them to institute a suit in the Court, competent to decide such claims under Section 15 of the Land Acquisition Act, and the proceedings shall thenceforth be in accordance with the rules for such suits which may be in force for the time being.

X.—The Military authorities will be bound by the award of the Deputy Commissioner, and will remit the amount immediately on receipt of the Demand Statement forwarded to them under Rule VIII. The amount will then be distributed without further delay by the Deputy Commissioner.

XI.—As the compensation determined under Rule VIII will cover the whole of the damage done to the crops, no remission or suspension of land revenue or cesses will be necessary, and applications for such remission or suspension will not be entertained by the Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.
Daily Register of damage done to crops during the Camp of Exercise at 188 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of No. of field in village.	map.	Name of cultivator.	Area of field in A. B. P.	Description of soil whether irrigated or unirrigated.	Name of crop.	Estimated produce of field.	Estimated value of crop.	Proportion of crop injured.	Amount of compensation proposed.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX B.
Abstract Statement of damage done to crops in the neighbourhood of the Camp of Exercise at
for the week ending

1	2	3	4
Name of village.	Name of crop.	Area of the several crops injured	REMARKS.

APPENDIX C.
Statement of Demand on account of compensation for crops injured by Camps of Exercise or transit of manoeuvres of troops.

1	2	3	4
Name of village.	Area of crop injured.	Amount of compensation fixed by Deputy Commissioner.	REMARKS.

APPENDIX II.

Extract from Bengal Army Regulations.

Para. 2245.—Cultivated lands must not be occupied for the encanipment of troops without absolute necessity. When crops are injured or destroyed from an unavoidable encroachment of a Camp or by the march of troops, compensation is to be paid on the spot to the owner by an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department attached to the force, or on occasions of the movement of single corps, by the Quartermaster of the regiment. The compensation is to be paid in concert with the Civil Officer (British or Native) attached to the Camp or in its vicinity. Such advances as may be required to meet the above object will be made by the Commissariat Officer or Agents attached to the troops in Camp, under the written authority of the Commanding Officer. A statement of all such payments prepared according to the form given in Appendix No. 13, and accompanied by the requisite receipts and vouchers and by a duly attested contingent bill, is to be sent to the Quartermaster General who, after counter-signature, will return it for transmission to the Department by which the money was advanced.

APPENDIX No. 13.

COMPENSATION FOR CROPS.

Statement of sums disbursed from the _____ to the _____
of 188 , on account of compensation for injury done to crops by the Camp of
the Force under the command of _____ en route from _____
to _____ (place and date).

Zillah.	Pargannah.	Mauzah.	Names of the cultivators.	Quantity of land injured.	Description of crops.	Amount of compensation.	When paid.	REMARKS.
								On the receipts of individuals as appended.

Signature of Commanding Officer.

Signature of the Officer of Quartermaster General's Department,
or of the Regimental Quartermaster, as the case may be.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR No. 11 of 1882.

(No. 2033.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 22nd March 1882.

Act XXVI of 1871 relates to "advances of money by the Government for agricultural improvements." The works included in the term "improvements" are defined in Section 3. Advances, for Agricultural Improvements. The same section also defines "land" to mean "land used for agricultural purposes or waste land which is culturable." This would exclude gardens, ghâts, serais, groves, and other works which are for personal convenience or for ornament, and not for agricultural purposes.

2. The primary security for an advance is, in the case of a landlord, the land itself which is to be improved (Section 6); and in the case of a tenant, the interest which he possesses in the land.

3. When the applicant is a tenant, possessing a transferable interest in the land, or other adequate security, Section 7 requires that a notice shall be served on the landlord.

Form B annexed to this Circular is prescribed for use.

4. When the applicant is a tenant who is unable to furnish the security of a transferable interest in the land to be improved, the landlord must be served with a separate notice, for which the annexed Form C is prescribed in accordance with Sections 11 and 12.

5. Applications for advances for agricultural improvements made by proprietors and tenants of land, the revenue of which has been assigned, should be dealt with precisely in the same way as if the revenue were payable to Government.

6. Each case must be considered on its own merits, care of course being taken, before sanctioning an advance, that Government has adequate security for its repayment. It will not be overlooked that the claim of the assignee on the land for his revenue would be concurrent with the claim of Government under Section 16 of the Act to recover the advances when due as arrears of land revenue. Should Government appear to be exposed to any special risk from this cause, collateral security should be required, unless the assignee consents to the claim of Government for the advances as they fall due, taking precedence of any claim of his for the revenue of the land, for the improvement of which the advance is made.

7. The latest rules under the Local Improvement Act (XXVI of 1871) were published as Notifications, Nos. 455 and 456 of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, in the *Punjab Gazette* of 21st April 1881. Copies of these Notifications are annexed for facility of reference.

8. The principal changes introduced by the new rules are as follows :—

(a) By rule 2 applications for advances may be presented to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of a sub-division, or to any Tahsildar, as well as to the Deputy Commissioner.

An Adhesive Court Fees Stamp of the value of eight annas must be affixed to the application before it is presented.

(b) By rule 3 many particulars formerly required in every application are now only required when the application is for an advance exceeding Rs. 1,000.

(c) By rule 14, Deputy Commissioners are authorized to sanction any advance not exceeding Rs. 1,000. If the advance applied for is of a larger amount, the Deputy Commissioner must report his opinion to the Commissioner, who can sanction any advance not exceeding Rs. 2,500. Allotments to each District will be made, as at present, out of the annual allotment of Rs. 1,50,000 at the disposal of the Local Government. When a Deputy Commissioner has expended his allotment, he should, if he thinks it probable that more loans will be applied for, forward an application through the Commissioner to this office, requesting that a further sum may be put at his disposal from the portion of the provincial allotment which is kept as a reserve.

(d) By rule 20 the rate of interest is fixed at $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, but the Local Government can in any particular case reduce the interest to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., if good reasons are shown for doing so.

(e) By rule 21 a period of 10 years is allowed for the recovery of an advance. The number of half-yearly instalments will therefore be twenty. A table, a copy of which is annexed, has been prepared in this office to show the amount of each

instalment recoverable in the case of advances of Rs. 50 and upwards. But the Deputy Commissioner can, at his discretion, fix a smaller number of instalments in any particular case. The first instalment is to be repaid six months after the loan has been completely taken up. This last provision is not an improvement on the rule formerly in force, as it may result in the demand for the repayment of a portion of the loan being made before the improvement effected by it has yielded any increase of profit to the grantee. It is probable that this portion of rule 21 will be altered. Till this is done Deputy Commissioners can, when they think fit, take advantage of their power to grant loans by instalments, and thereby extend the period during which repayment will be demanded. The first instalment, it will be observed, is not repayable till six months after the loan has "been *completely taken*" up. Where advances are made by instalments, care must be taken that the applicant shall receive each instalment whenever it falls due.

The provision in clause (b.) of rule 21 as to the levying of compound interest on over-due instalments is also new.

(f.) By rule 23 instalments may be suspended by the Commissioner for any reason that would justify the suspension of the revenue demand. In cases where the enforcement of the repayment of an instalment at the time when it falls due, would, from causes beyond his own control, involve much hardship to the grantee, Deputy Commissioners should freely move Commissioners to exercise their powers under this rule.

(g.) The 2nd of the subsidiary rules sanctioned by the Local Government allows any revenue officer of not lower grade than a Naib Kanungo to conduct the local enquiry required by rule 9, when the amount of the proposed advance does not exceed Rs. 500. It is hoped that this provision will obviate the great delay in the granting of advances applied for, which the Financial Commissioner considers to have been one of the chief reasons why takávi advances have not been more popular with the Zamíndárs. Still more would be done to increase the popularity of the system if Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants, when in camp, would not only receive applications for advances, but themselves make the local inquiries which are necessary. If this were done, a Deputy Commissioner could pass the final order immediately, while an Assistant could at once send the applicant with his report to the Deputy Commissioner.

It is therefore requested that Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants will, when on tour, as much as possible themselves dispose of applications for advances.

(h.) Under the new rules it is not necessary that the applicant should furnish a rough plan and estimate in the case of an application for a grant exceeding Rs. 500.

By rule 11 an accurate plan, specification, and estimate is now required where the cost of the work for which the loan is asked, exceeds Rs. 5,000, and not as formerly where the loan applied for exceeds that sum. There is no provision in the present rules requiring the Deputy Commissioner, in the case of a proposed advance exceeding Rs. 5,000, to obtain from an officer in the Public Works Department an opinion as to the feasibility, probable cost and merits, from a professional point of view, of the proposed work.

In cases where the Deputy Commissioner may think it advisable to obtain such an opinion, the local Government has directed that he shall not refer to an Executive Engineer or other officer of the Public Works Department direct, but shall in every case report to the Financial Commissioner for orders, and the Financial Commissioner will determine whether the reference to the Public Works Department shall be made by this office to the Chief Engineer, or Superintending Engineer, or by the Deputy Commissioner to the nearest Executive Engineer.

9. By Section 17, clause (c) of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877), certificates and instruments of collateral security under the Land Improvement Act are exempted from ordinary registration, but by Section 89 every officer granting a certificate is required to send a copy of it to be filed in the Registration Office. By Schedule II 12 annexed to Act 1 of 1879, instruments executed by persons taking advances under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or by their sureties, as security for the repayment of such advances, are exempted from stamp duty.

10. Under the authority given him by rule 32 the Financial Commissioner prescribes the forms of registers, &c., annexed to this Circular. Form A is the form of register of receipts and payments which Tahsildars are required to keep up by rule 22. Form F is a vernacular collection report (tauzi) of advances for agricultural improvements made under Act XXVI of 1871 and of advances for purchase of seed grain and bullocks made under Act X of 1879 to be forwarded half-yearly by Tahsildars to Deputy Commissioners. Form G is an abstract of these collection reports to be submitted from each district to this office for each half-year ending on 30th September. Form H is an annual statement furnishing similar particulars. When the balances shown in Form H are large, the reason should be explained in the Annual Revenue Report.

11. A report should be submitted to this office quarterly that the takavi registers have been compared and found to agree with the Treasury credits. If they do not agree the amount and the cause of the discrepancy should be stated.

12. The following Circulars relating to advances for agricultural improvements are hereby cancelled:—

Book Circular III of 1873.
Book Circular VII of 1873.
Circular 25 of 1880.

Book Circular III of 1881.
Book Circular XXXIV of 1881.
Book Circular XXXIX of 1881.

Table of Takavi advances from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500, with interest thereon, &c., &c.

Advance.			Interest recoverable.			Total.			Amount of each instalment of principal.			Amount of each instalment of interest.			Total.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
50	0	0	16	6	6	66	6	6	2	8	0	0	13	2	3	5	2
75	0	0	24	9	9	99	9	9	3	12	0	1	3	8	4	15	8
100	0	0	32	13	0	132	13	0	5	0	0	1	10	3	6	10	3
125	0	0	41	0	3	166	0	3	6	4	0	2	0	10	8	4	10
150	0	0	49	3	6	199	3	6	7	8	0	2	7	5	9	15	5
175	0	0	57	6	9	232	6	9	8	12	0	2	13	11	11	9	11
200	0	0	65	10	0	265	10	0	10	0	0	3	4	6	13	4	6
225	0	0	73	13	3	298	13	3	11	4	0	3	11	1	14	15	1
250	0	0	82	0	6	332	0	6	12	8	0	4	1	8	16	9	8
275	0	0	90	3	9	365	3	9	13	12	0	4	8	2	18	4	2
300	0	0	98	7	0	398	7	0	15	0	0	4	14	9	19	14	9
325	0	0	106	10	3	431	10	3	16	4	0	5	5	4	21	9	4
350	0	0	114	13	6	464	13	6	17	8	0	5	11	11	23	3	11
375	0	0	123	0	9	498	0	9	18	12	0	6	2	5	24	14	5
400	0	0	131	4	0	531	4	0	20	0	0	6	9	0	26	9	0
425	0	0	139	7	3	564	7	3	21	4	0	6	15	7	28	3	7
450	0	0	147	10	6	597	10	6	22	8	0	7	6	2	29	14	2
475	0	0	155	13	9	630	13	9	23	12	0	7	12	8	31	8	8
500	0	0	164	1	0	664	1	0	25	0	0	8	3	3	33	1	3

Notification by the Punjab Government in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture & Commerce, No. 465, dated 19th April 1881.

The following rules made by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, under Section 18 of the Land Improvement Act XXVI of 1871, are published for information in substitution of the rules notified in *Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 1577, dated 10th November 1875* :—

RULES.

ADVANCES under these rules may be made from such sums as the Governor General in Council may from time to time allot to the Local Government, or as may be otherwise at its disposal, for the purpose of such advances.

2. Applications for advances under the Act shall be made in writing. They shall be presented to the Collector of the District, to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sub-Division or to the Tahsildár in charge of the Tahsil in which the land to be improved is situated.

The personal attendance of the applicant is not necessary.

3. The application shall state—

- (1).—The name, caste, parentage, profession and residence of the applicant.
- (2).—The amount of the advance applied for.
- (3).—The nature and description of the work for which the advance is required.
- (4).—The security offered for the repayment of the advance.

In the case of an application for an advance exceeding Rs. 1,000, the application shall further state—

- (5).—Whether the applicant proposes to supplement the advance by any private capital, and, if so, to what extent.
- (6).—The estimated total cost of the proposed work and the probable period that will be occupied in its construction.
- (7).—The village and local revenue sub-division in which the land to be benefitted is situated; the position, character and area of such land and, should it consist, in part or wholly, of numbered and measured fields or plots, the numbers of the same.
- (8).—The applicant's rights or interests in the land to be benefitted and in any other land offered as security for repayment of the advance, and whether there are any, and, if so, what incumbrances on such rights or interests.
- (9).—The advantages executed to result from the work.
- (10).—The manner and extent to which the proposed work will affect (favourably or injuriously) adjoining or other lands.
- (11).—The amount and number of the instalments by which the advance is to be repaid, principal and interest, and the dates on which these instalments are to be paid.

4. When the application is for an advance not exceeding Rs. 1,000, the officer to whom it is presented shall ascertain, so far as may be possible, from the oral statements of the applicant, or otherwise, the particulars numbered (5) to (11) above : these particulars shall be recorded on, or on a paper to be attached to the application and shall be signed by the officer, read over to the applicant, or to the person presenting the application on his behalf, and acknowledged by him to be correct.

5. If the application be for a sum exceeding Rs. 1,000, and it be found to have omitted any of the particulars required by rule 3, the officer receiving it may either return it for correction or, at his discretion, proceed as required by rule 4, in the case of applications for sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000.

6. The statements under head (8) of the heads mentioned in rule 3, whether contained in the application or recorded under rule 5, shall at once be tested, as far as may be possible, by reference to such records bearing upon them as may be accessible to the officer to whom the application is made.

7. If the officer receiving the application be not authorized by the Local Government, under Section 3 of the Land Improvement Act, to exercise the powers of a Collector under the Act, he shall forward the application to the Collector of the District, who shall either dispose of it himself or refer it to an authorized officer for disposal.

8. If the Collector or other such authorized officer as aforesaid (hereinafter called "the Collector") considers that there is *prima facie* reason to believe that the application should be granted, he shall cause it to be entered in the register of applications and shall order a local inquiry to be made. If he is of opinion that the application should not be granted, he shall reject it.

9. If the application is admitted there shall be a local inquiry. If it shall be conducted by such persons and according to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe, and shall be directed to testing and verifying the statements required by rule 3 to be entered in the application, or by rule 4 to be recorded by the officer receiving the application.

If the officer receiving the application has been unable in his examination of the applicant under rule 4 to obtain information under any of the headings (5) to (11) of rule 3, the omission shall be supplied by the person making the local inquiry.

10. Any person whose evidence may be considered necessary by the officer charged with the conduct of the local inquiry, and whose attendance cannot otherwise be secured, may be summoned at the cost of the applicant. The power which an officer may exercise in summoning such witnesses shall be the same as those conferred by the Punjab Land Revenue Act, Section 24, on Settlement Officers. A record shall be made by such officer of all objections made to the proposed work or advance and of all evidence bearing on such objections.

11. When the work to be undertaken will cost more than Rs. 5,000, and is one requiring professional skill *and in any case in which the Collector may deem it necessary*, the applicant shall be required to submit to the officer making the local inquiry an accurate plan, specification and estimate. If the applicant is unable to furnish such a plan, estimate or specification, the Collector may cause them to be prepared on behalf of the applicant, first requiring him to deposit such sum of money as may, in the opinion of the Collector, be sufficient to cover the cost, or, if he think fit, calling upon him to give security for the repayment of the same.

12. On the completion of the inquiry, the officer by whom it was made shall forward to the Collector the whole of the papers connected therewith, together with his own opinion and recommendation. If the Collector, on receipt of the papers, thinks further inquiry necessary, he may either make such inquiry himself, or remand the case to the official who made the first inquiry, or transfer it to any other official authorized to conduct such inquiries for the purpose of a further investigation being made.

13. If, on a review of the local inquiry, the Collector is satisfied that the advance may be properly made, or that a less sum than that asked for may properly be granted, he shall record a decision to that effect. On recording such decision, the Collector may, if the amount of the advance to be made does not exceed Rs. 1,000, at once grant a certificate for the advance under Section 14 of the Act.

14. If the amount of the advance exceeds Rs. 1,000, the Collector shall report his decision to the Commissioner. If the advance does not exceed Rs. 2,500, it may be sanctioned by the Commissioner. If it exceeds that amount, it shall be reported to the Financial Commissioner, who may grant it if it does not exceed Rs. 5,000. Advances of sums above Rs. 5,000 require the sanction of the Local Government, and of sums above Rs. 10,000, that of the Government of India. The Collector, Commissioner, Financial Commissioner, or Local Government may, on perusal of the records of the local inquiry if they think that the advance should not be granted, refuse to grant it, or may order further inquiry if they think fit to do so. On receipt of the orders of the authority competent to grant the advance, the Collector shall issue a certificate for the amount if it be ordered to be granted.

15. The Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, or the Local Government may call for the record in any case, and pass such orders thereon as may be within their competence, respectively.

16. When the advance applied for does not exceed Rs. 1,000, no charge shall be made for serving such notices as it may be necessary to serve under Section 7 and 11 of the Act. When the advance applied for exceeds Rs. 1,000, but does not exceed Rs. 5,000, the serving of any notice which it may be necessary to serve shall be paid for by the applicant at a rate not exceeding half the rate required for the service of a notice by a revenue court in the district in which the land is situate. When the advance applied for exceeds Rs. 5,000, the rate shall be that fixed for serving a notice by a revenue court in the district in which the land is situate.

17. When a certificate is granted, it shall be endorsed by the applicant to the effect that he has understood and agreed to all the terms, and it shall be signed by him in the presence of, and shall be attested by, two witnesses. Besides the other details required by section 14 of the Act, the certificate shall expressly specify the date on which the first instalment is to be levied, and the rate of penal interest to be paid in cases of failure. If any property other than the property of the applicant is pledged or mortgaged as security for the repayment of the advance, the certificate shall be similarly endorsed, signed, and attested by the sureties and their witnesses; and if the applicant is a tenant who cannot furnish security of the nature referred to in section 7 of the Act, the certificate shall be signed by his landlord and attested by two witnesses other than the landlord.

18. The certificate shall be retained in the office of the Collector; one copy shall be given to the applicant and, when advances are made payable at any tahsil or other subordinate district treasury, a copy of such certificate shall be sent to such treasury.

19. Provision for advances under these rules may be made in the estimates of each year by the Local Government, without further sanction of the Government of India, to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000. If a larger provision than this is required, the previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained. Sums thus provided in the estimates may be disbursed without any further orders by the Government of India than are required in any case by these rules.

20. The yearly rate of interest for advances under these rules shall be one anna in the rupee, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. but the Local Government may, if in any case it considers it expedient, for special reasons, reduce this rate to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or remit the interest in excess of this rate. Wherever the remission of any portion of the capital sum advanced would involve a charge upon Provincial and not upon Imperial Funds, the Local Government may remit at its discretion any portion of the advance which may be found to be irrecoverable.

21. (a). The advances shall be repaid in not more than twenty equal half-yearly instalments including interest, the first instalment of principal to be repaid six months after the loan is completely taken up.

(b). A penal rate of compound interest not less than 6 per cent. should be enforced, so far as the law allows, upon all overdue instalments of interest or principal and interest, and this should not be lightly remitted.

22. All payments shall be made at the office of the Tahsildar in whose tahsil the land to be improved is situated. The Tahsildar shall keep a register of advances and repayments in such form as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe for that purpose.

23. Instalments may be suspended by order of the Commissioner for any reason that would justify suspension of the revenue demand. The Commissioner shall report the suspension to the Financial Commissioner, who may pass such orders in the case as shall seem proper.

24. No second or supplementary advance on account of any one project shall be made without further application for sanction. A second advance may be sanctioned, subject to the provisions of rule 13, for the same work, by the authority whose sanction would have been sufficient if one application had been made for the sum total of the two advances.

25. No advance shall be made unless the value of the security offered exceeds by at least one-fourth the amount of the advance.

26. Subject to the orders of the Local Government, the Collector shall make provision for the proper inspection of works in course of construction for which advances have been made, and for ascertaining and securing that such advances are duly applied to the purpose for which they were made.

27. The works and any accounts kept of the disbursements upon them shall be at all times open to the inspection of the Collector or other person authorized by him in that behalf.

28. In the case of advances exceeding Rs. 5,000 account shall be kept by the recipient of the advance in any form that the Collector may, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, prescribe.

29. If at any time the Collector is satisfied that any person who has received an advance has failed to perform any of the conditions under which it was made, he may, after recording in writing the grounds for the decision he has arrived at, and subject to the control of the superior revenue authorities, proceed to recover from such person or from any security of such person under the provisions of the Act, any sums which remain due.

30. All works for which advances are made in a lump sum shall be inspected and reported on as soon as possible after the date on which their completion was directed in the certificate. All works for which advances are made by instalments shall be inspected and reported on before each instalment subsequent to the first is paid. In the case of all such works no instalment subsequent to the first shall be paid unless the Collector is satisfied that the loan is being properly applied.

31. No advances shall be given—

(1)—To any land-owner who is in arrears for land revenue, or for any advance under the Act.

(2)—To any tenant who is in arrears for rent, or for any advance under the Act.

32. The Financial Commissioner is empowered to prescribe the forms of registers and returns required by the rules, and such other registers and returns as may be necessary for giving effect to the Act and the rules issued thereunder.

Notification No. 456, dated 19th April 1881.

Under rules 9, 26 and 30 of the rules made with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, under the Land Improvement Act, Section 18, the following subsidiary rules are prescribed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab :—

1. With reference to rule 9 of the above rules, local inquiries shall be conducted by a Revenue Officer of not lower grade than a Naib Kánungo, or, in cases where the amount of the proposed advance exceeds Rs. 500, by an officer of not lower grade than a Tahsildár, or similar official, to whom the duty may be entrusted by the Deputy Commissioner.

11. In all cases in which the proposed advance exceeds Rs. 500, the officer making the local inquiry shall, at least one week prior to the date on which he proposes to hold the same, post up in one or more conspicuous places in the village in which the land to be benefitted by the proposed work is situated, a notice setting forth briefly the nature of the advance applied for, and the date on which he proposes to hold an inquiry on the spot as to the correctness of the facts alleged in the application. The person charged with posting such notice shall read it, or cause it to be read, publicly to such of the principal inhabitants of the village as may be present, and shall, on a copy of the notice (which he shall subsequently return to the officer issuing the notice), obtain the signature of the village headman, accountant, policemen, or other local officials or respectable inhabitants in acknowledgment of its having been publicly read.

III. Under rule 26 of the above-named series, the following procedure is prescribed :—

The Deputy Commissioner shall himself inspect and cause Tahsildárs, Kánungos and Patwárls to inspect and report on works under construction by advances, in such a way as to ensure that the money advanced is expended on the work for which the advance is made ; that the progress made is sufficient when the advance is payable by instalments ; and that the work for which the advance is made is duly completed. A register shall be kept up in each Tahsil office to show for each work separately the inspections made from time to time.

IV. With reference to rule 30 of the same series, works for which advances are made in a lump sum shall be inspected within one month from the date on which their completion was directed in the certificate.

FORM A.

Register of Payments and Receipts for Takavi Advances.

Village.		No. in Register of Application.	Date of Application.	No. of Certificate.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount advanced.	Date of advance.
Narpur.		64	1st June 1873.	25.	Rs. 400.	Rs. 400.	1st August 1873.

Form D.
Form of Application for Takavi Advance under Rule III.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Name of applicant, his profession, parentage, tribe or caste, and residence.	Amount of advance applied for, and whether Applicant proposes to supplement it by any private capital; and if so, to what extent.	Nature and description of the work for which the advance is required.	Estimated total cost of the proposed work, and the probable period that will be occupied in the construction.	The village and local revenue division in which the land to be benefitted is situated.	The position, character, and area of such land, and, should it consist in part or wholly of numbered or measured fields or plots, the numbers of the same.	The advantages, pecuniary or other, expected to result from the work.	Nature and extent of the applicant's rights or interest in the land to be benefitted, and whether there are any and if so, what encumbrances on such rights and interests.	Amount and number of the instalments by which the advance is to be repaid, principal and interest, and the dates on which these instalments are to be paid.	Security tendered of the repayment for the advance.	REMARKS.

Form E.

Form of Certificate under Section 14, Act XXVI of 1871.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	Tahsil.	Name, father's name and residence of person to whom certificate is granted.	Amount of the advance.	Conditions under which the advance is to be made.	Conditions under which the advance is to be recovered.	Position, boundaries of the land to be improved.	The nature and amount of the security furnished other than the land to be improved.	Order for the payment. If the advance is to be made in payments from time to time, the dates on which the payments are to be made should be entered.	REMARKS.

Signature of the Applicant. Signature of his Sureties. Signature of Landlord. Signature of the Deputy Commissioner.

FORM F.

Collection Report (tauzi) of advances for Agricultural improvements made under Act XXVI of 1871, and advances for purchase of seed grain and bullocks made under Act X of 1879, in Tahsil _____ 188 .

Name of village.	Name of person to whom advanced.	Name of surety, if any.	Total sanctioned.	Total paid.	ADVANCES DUE.			Repay-ments in the half year.	ADVANCES OUTSTANDING.		REMARKS.
					At close of previous half-year.	Within present half-year.	Total.		Due.	Not due.	
Agricultural im-provements ...											
Seed grain											
Bullocks...											

NOTE.—To be submitted for half-years ending 30th September and 31st March.

FORM G.

Collection Report of advances under Acts XXVI of 1871 and X of 1879 in District _____ for half-year ending 30th September 188 .

District.	Nature of advances.	Advances due.			Collection within the half-year.	Advances outstanding at close of year.		REMARKS.
		At close of last half-year.	Within present half year.	Total.		Due.	Not due.	
	A. I.*							
	S. G.							
	B.							

* NOTE.—A. I.—Advances for agricultural improvements made under Act XXVI of 1871

S G—Advances for purchase of seed grain made under Act X of 1879

B—Advances for purchase of bullocks made under Act X of 1879

FORM H.

Comparative yearly Collection Report of advances for Agricultural improvements made under Act XXVI of 1871, and advances for purchase of seed grain and bullocks, made under Act X of 1879, in the District of _____

for the years 18 18 and 18 18

Year.	Nature of advances.	Advances made			Advances due.			Collections within the year.	Advances outstanding at close of year.		REMARKS.
		Up to close of last year.	Within present year.	Total.	At close of last year.	Within present year.	Total.		Due.	Not due.	
18 ... 18	A. I. ...										
	S. G. ...										
	B. ...										
18 ... 18	A. I. ...										
	S. G. ...										
	B. ...										
18 18 18 18											

NOTE.—A. I.—Advances for agricultural improvements made under Act XXVI of 1871.

S. G.—Advances for purchase of seed grain made under Act X of 1879.

B.—Advances for purchase of bullocks made under Act X of 1879.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR No. 12 of 1882.

(No. 2112).

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th March 1882.

RETURNS AND FORMS.

Tours of District Officers and diaries of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

The instructions on these subjects issued before 1875 will be found in Appendix I of Barkley's Directions for Collectors, and the directions given below are merely intended to supplement those contained in that appendix.

2. Before an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner starts upon a tour, the Deputy Commissioner should furnish him with a brief written Memo. of instructions, and this Memo. should accompany the diary when it is submitted to the Commissioner. A rough sketch map of the route taken should also be appended to the diary. The conclusions drawn from the materials collected by junior officers on tour should be embodied in a brief general report on the state of the tract visited, which should form an appendix to the diary.

3. Marginal references stating the subject matter of each paragraph should always be inserted.

4. At the end of each marching season, Commissioners are required to submit to the Financial Commissioner a return in the annexed form, showing the names of all District Officers, including the Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and stating whether or not they have made tours. The return should be forwarded by the 15th of April. The Commissioner should record his opinion of the manner in which each Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioner has acquitted himself while on tour, and if any Assistant Commissioner has not had an opportunity of making a tour, the reason should be stated.

5. The following Circulars are hereby cancelled :—

Book Circular VI of 1875. Circular V of 1881. Book Circular XV of 1881.

Memo. of Officers who have visited the interior of the _____ District during 188 -8

District.	Name of Officer.	Period on tour.	Date of submission of diary.	Remarks by Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 13 S of 1882.

(No. 2166 S)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, AND
SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 28th March 1882.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Instructions for inclusions of land leased, sold or granted free in adjacent patwári's circle.

The Financial Commissioner requests that lands leased or sold or granted free by Government with the object of their being cultivated, may in all cases be attached to an adjacent patwári's circle, and that annual papers may be prepared and filed for such lands in the same manner as for all other agricultural estates. The patwári of the circle to which

these lands are attached will ordinarily be considered entitled to the same rate of cess from these lands as that which he receives in the rest of his circle ; but if any district officer desires the issue of special orders on this point in any particular case, a reference should be submitted for the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 14 of 1882.

(No. 2167.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 28th March 1882.

RETURNS AND FORMS

Issues instructions for the preparation and submission of the Annual Revenue Report and Returns for 1881-82.

The attention of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners is invited to the following memorandum of instructions regarding the preparation of the Annual Revenue Report and Returns. It will be observed that the order of the subjects has been changed.

2. The accounts given of the crops by Deputy Commissioners have generally been very meagre. It should be remembered that a general description has to be given of the character and outturn of three harvests.

- (1) the Rabi of the year under report, *i. e.* the Rabi reaped in that year ;
- (2) the Kharif of the year under report ;
- (3) the Rabi of the year in which the report is written.

All remarks as to the three harvests should be made in the above sequence. At present it is often difficult to ascertain to which Rabi a Deputy Commissioner is referring. The working of the Patwaris, and the results of irrigation from District Canals, and of the system of fluctuating assessments should be fully described.

In preparing the reports Circular 10 of 1880 and Book Cir. XIV S. of 1881 should be consulted. With regard to statement XLII (Notices of Officers), attention is invited to Circular Memo. 1,291, dated 19th February 1881.

3. Deputy Commissioners are reminded that the rough copies of their reports should reach this office by the 15th of May.

The Financial Commissioner expects that much greater punctuality will be shown in the submission of the reports than was displayed last year in the case of many districts, and notably those of the Derajat Division.

Memorandum of instructions regarding the preparation of the Annual Revenue Report for 1881-82.

NO. OF SUB- JECT.	HEADING AND TREATMENT.	REFERENCE TO RETURNS.
	PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.	
1	<p style="text-align: center;">RAINFALL.</p> <p>The return has been amended so as to show at a glance the fall for the winter rains and the summer rains, as well as the total for the twelve months.</p>	XXIV.
2	<p style="text-align: center;">CALAMITIES OF SEASON.</p> <p>Famine, scarcity, drought, floods, epidemics, and all events materially injuring agricultural interests, should be here noticed.</p>	

No. OF SUB- JECT.	HEADING AND TREATMENT.	REFERENCE TO RETURNS.
3	<p style="text-align: center;">IRRIGATION.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(a.) Canals under Irrigation Department.</i></p> <p>The Irrigation Department reports on Canals under its control, but Deputy Commissioners may here record any remarks bearing on the irrigation of the year from a Revenue and Administrative point of view. Causes of increase or decrease of irrigation.</p> <p>Collection of Canal Revenue. The collections on account of Owners' Rates in districts irrigated by the western Jumna Canal should be noted.</p> <p>Percentages of Lambardárs and Patwáris, effects of canal irrigation on food supply, or other products, on public health, &c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(b.) District Canals.</i></p> <p>In Shahpur, Ferozepore, Pesháwar, &c., where there is a system of canal irrigation not under the Irrigation Department, full particulars should be given of the work of the year, the extent of irrigation, the financial results, &c.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(c.) Private Canals.</i></p> <p>The most important of these are in the Shahpur District. Their working should be noticed and the area irrigated should as far as possible be recorded.</p>	
4	<p style="text-align: center;">CROPS AND PRODUCE.</p> <p>These returns, if carefully prepared, are valuable. The whole cultivated area of the district should be accounted for, and where the same area yields two crops, this should be explained. Jágir lands should be included, as the object of the return is to give an approximate estimate of the entire produce of the province, both edible and non-edible. The area and produce of irrigated land should be shown separately from unirrigated.</p> <p>The accounts of the crops given in the District reports have generally been extremely meagre. The character of the following three harvests :—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). Rabi of year under report, <i>i. e.</i> Rabi reaped in that year ; (2). Kharif of year under report ; (3). Rabi sown in the year under report should be carefully noticed. 	<p>XXIX. XXIXA.</p>
5	<p style="text-align: center;">CATTLE.</p> <p>Statistics of cattle fairs only should be given in the return. Horse fairs should be excluded. The chief facts may be repeated from reports separately submitted.</p> <p>Notice the general effect of cattle fairs, and of cattle and sheep breeding experiments.</p> <p>No separate report is now required as to the results of breeding from Hissar rams, but full details should be given in the Revenue report.</p> <p>Give statistics of loss of cattle by disease, starvation and otherwise for the year, and notice the causes, and measures taken for alleviation.</p>	<p>XL</p>
6	<p style="text-align: center;">PRICES.</p> <p>It is not sufficient to review the figures in the returns which are for isolated dates only. Deputy Commissioners should notice the general course and tendency of prices during the year, especially of the principal articles of human food, and of fodder for cattle, also of firewood and salt.</p>	<p>XXXI. XXXII.</p>

No. of SUB- JECT.	HEADING AND TREATMENT.	REFERENCE TO RETURNS.
7	<p style="text-align: center;">LABOR AND CARRIAGE.</p> <p>Any remarkable rise or fall in rates and its causes and effects should be noticed.</p>	
8	<p style="text-align: center;">TRANSFERS OF LAND.</p> <p>All sales and mortgages registered in registration Offices should necessarily be included in the Revenue returns, but the mutation registers presumably include many transfers that have not been registered.</p> <p>If the revenue and registration returns are found to give very different result, the causes of the discrepancy should be noticed.</p> <p>The figures in the supplementary memo. on this subject in the Revenue business returns should be studied, and here explained. Enquiry should be made as to how far voluntary transfers of land escape record altogether. Mutations by inheritance require separate notice.</p> <p>The registers of Mutation Fees should be examined, and explanation given as to the average incidence per case, the scale of charge, and the exemptions.</p>	<p>XXVII A. XXXV. XXXV A. XXXV B.</p>
9	<p style="text-align: center;">PART II.—FISCAL.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIXED LAND REVENUE (INCLUDING TRIBUTE).</p> <p>Demand collections and balances.</p> <p>Explain any notable increase or decrease of demand, especially when caused by Settlement operations.</p> <p>Note the progress of collections, and any difficulties felt in collecting during the year.</p> <p>Explain the balances of the year, and prospects of their adjustment.</p> <p>Explain separately the balances of former years, the progress made in adjustment, and the causes of balances still outstanding.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Tribute.</i></p> <p>No remarks ordinarily needed if Tribute has been collected in full.</p>	<p>I. XXVII B.</p>
10	<p style="text-align: center;">CAUSES OF INCREASE AND DECREASE OF FIXED LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>The remarks on the effect of revision of assessment should ordinarily be made under heading No. 9, Fixed Land Revenue, but may be briefly noticed here in dealing with total increase and decrease. Other causes should be here noticed in same detail, especially lapse or grant of Revenue assignments, Alluvion, Diluvion and Progressive Jamas.</p>	<p>I A. II.</p>
11	<p style="text-align: center;">FLUCTUATING AND MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Compare income with that of previous year.</i></p> <p><i>Fluctuating Land Revenue.</i>—This subject has assumed greater importance than before in consequence of the new system of yearly assessments introduced into certain districts; an additional alluvion statement (X B) has been prescribed to show the results in the districts of Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and parts of Delhi, Gurgaon and Gurdaspur. The effect of this system on the fixed Rent Roll should be explained, and the demands, collections and balances described.</p>	<p>III.</p>
12	<p style="text-align: center;">FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(a.) <i>Revision of assessments.</i></p> <p>Explain the items briefly.</p>	<p>III.</p>

No. OF SUB- JECT.	HEADING AND TREATMENT.	REFERENCE TO RETURNS.
13	<p>FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(b.) <i>Water-advantage Revenue.</i></p> <p><i>In Canal Districts.</i>—The causes of increase or decrease, progress of collections and causes of balances should be explained.</p> <p>The transfer of this Income to the Canal Department is contemplated, but pending final orders on this point, the subject should be here noticed for this year.</p>	III.
14	<p>FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(c.) <i>Fluctuating assessments in certain tracts.</i></p> <p>(See instructions in B. C. XIV of 1879).</p> <p>The working of the system since its introduction should be carefully described, and the results compared with the forecast made by the Settlement Officer. The feeling with which the system is regarded by the people should also be noticed.</p>	III. X (B).
15	<p>FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(d.) <i>Alluvial Lands.</i></p> <p>The increases and decreases not yet embodied in regular Rent Roll to be explained. The remarks should be confined to the figures shown in <i>this</i> return. Remarks on the action of rivers and floods, should be given in greater detail under the head of Alluvion and Diluvion, No. 24.</p>	III.
16	<p>FLUCTUATING LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(e.) <i>Lapsed Revenue Assignments</i></p> <p>Not yet brought on Rent Roll to be noticed here. Details of principal lapses will be given under head No. 26 (Revenue Assignment return, No. XII).</p> <p>NOTE.—Although Fluctuating Revenue cannot be reported beforehand for sanction in the form of demand statements for the year, still the demand is known from time to time during the year, and it should be explained how it is made up and how far it was collected or remained outstanding.</p>	III.
17	<p>MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(a.) <i>Talabana.</i></p> <p>If the amount is large note the causes.</p>	III.
18	<p>MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.</p>	III.
19	<p>MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(b.) <i>Tirni.</i></p> <p>(c.) <i>Woods and Rakhs.</i></p>	III.
20	<p>MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(d.) <i>Leases of Government lands.</i></p> <p>The income may be here briefly noticed. The system of management should be explained under heading No. 30 "Government Estates."</p>	III.
21	<p>MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.</p> <p>(e.) <i>Saltpetre and Sajji.</i></p> <p>Explain the working of the system of crediting License Fees to Customs Department. Mention increase or decrease of manufacture, and of proceed of leases.</p>	III.

No. OF SUB- JECT.	HEADING AND TREATMENT.	REFERENCE TO RETURNS.
22	MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.	
	(f.) <i>Other items.</i> Gardens and Groves, Malikana, Fisheries, Gold Washing, Mines, Water Mills, Fees, &c., enter such remarks and explanations as may be necessary.	III.
23	LOCAL RATE CESS.	V.
	The demand, collections and balances follow the Land Revenue, and ordinarily no remarks are necessary.	
24	ALLUVION AND DILUVION.	X.
	Explain the system in force; explain the figures in the return, and compare with previous three years; describe the general tendency of the principal rivers, whether towards gain or towards loss of area and revenue; discriminate between the facts of previous year embodied in statement duly sanctioned and brought on rent roll and those affecting fluctuating revenue not yet brought on rent roll; describe the operations in the field during the year, the system of assessment and the nature of supervision.	X.A.
25	LAND ACQUISITION.	XI.
	Notice the principal items in the return; where any special work has been undertaken, such as a new railway, canal or important road or military work, describe the <i>modus operandi</i> . Notice any important cases in Civil Court.	
26	REVENUE ASSIGNMENTS.	XII.
	Notice any large lapses or new grants, the state of the registers, the effect of Settlement investigations, nature and extent of cases pending sanction.	
27	PENSIONS.	XIII.
	Notice principal new grants and lapses (not being service pensions).	
28	PART III.—ADMINISTRATIVE.	
	COERCIVE PROCESSES.	XIV.
	The return now distinguishes between processes for realization of Land Revenue and for realization of other revenue. Explain the principles on which coercive processes of various degrees are resorted to. Notice the working of the system of collecting for other departments, working of Establishment and administration of the Income.	
29	KHAM ESTATES.	XV.
	The management of any estates held Kham, owing to the refusal of the proprietors to accept the assessment proposed, or taken under direct management on account of arrears of land revenue, should be described.	
30	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.	IX.
	<i>i. e.</i> Government waste land. The income will be noticed under the head of Miscellaneous Land Revenue, Nos. 18, 19, 20.	
	TIRNI OR GRAZING DUES.	
	Describe the system in force in the district; give statistics of cattle as far as known; describe the administration of the year; demands, collections, and balances, and resort to coercive processes for collection. State the area and situation of the lands from which the income is derived, and compare the figures of present year with those of three years previous.	

NO. OF SUB- JECT.	HEADING AND TREATMENT.	REFERENCE TO RETURNS,
	WOOD AND RAKH MANAGEMENT.	
	State area under direct management ; describe its resources, and mode of realizing income. State amount of wood sold during the year, and for what purposes. Extent and duties of establishment.	
	LEASES OF RAKH LANDS.	
	State area held under cultivating leases ; system of management ; income derived, number of leases sanctioned during the year ; mention cases in which lessees have acquired proprietorship ; notice the data on which the area of Government lands is made up ; sales under the waste Land Rules, or otherwise. Grants on favorable terms under orders of Government.	
	The statistics shown in the Return of Alienation of State Lands for the year should be noticed here.	
31	AGRICULTURAL ADVANCES.	XVI.
	The return now distinguishes between advances under the Land Improvement Act, and special advances for seed grain and bullocks and other purposes not under that Act.	
	Notice the number of wells and other works completed during the year, and the inspections made.	
	Notice the utilization of special advances, and the prospects of recovery.	
32	TREASURIES.	
	Notice any special events, any radical changes of system, and any defalcations in cash or stamps.	
	Any remarks on the working of the Indian Coinage Act may be inserted here.	
33	SAVINGS BANKS.	
	Statistics need not be given, as they are available in the Departmental Report, but the effect of recent changes of system, and the classes to which depositors belong, should be noticed.	
34	REVENUE BUSINESS.	XVII.
	This return is now printed in brief abstract form, but in order that the details of the work may be on record in the Financial Commissioner's Office, Deputy Commissioners are required to send a return for the year in the same form as the quarterly returns.	
	The return is too voluminous to be compiled and printed in detail, but it is useful for the examination of any particular heading, such as mutations.	
	Each Deputy Commissioner should remark on the headings that are of special importance in his district, and each Commissioner should compare the systems and the statistics of his districts and remark thereon in his divisional report.	
35	REVENUE APPEALS.	XVIII.
	Remarks seldom necessary.	
36	PATWARIS.	
	Notice the working of the Patwáris, school (if any), the examinations held during the year, the number of Patwáris passed, and unpassed in the district, the training of heirs of Patwáris and Kanuñgoes, the state of Patwáris' records and maps.	
	The character of the Girdáwari, and the nature and extent of the check and supervision exercised in regard to it should be noticed.	

No. OF SUB- JECT.	HEADING AND TREATMENT.	REFERENCE TO RETURNS.
37	WARDS.	XXXVIII.
	Most of the information necessary for the report is given in the returns which is compiled in manuscript in this office, but special events relating to the progress of the wards and the management of their estates may be briefly noticed. Any expenditure on the improvements of the Ward's estate should be specially noticed.	
38	TENANCY ACT.	XXXIX.
	The returns should include the entire results of the working of the Act, under the heads shown in the form both in District and in Settlement Courts, but care should be taken to see that the same cases are not entered twice over.	XXXIX A. XXXIX B.
39	<i>PART IV.—SETTLEMENTS.</i> SETTLEMENT WORK.	XXI.
	These returns are prepared and reported on by Settlement Officers.	XXII.
40	EXISTING SETTLEMENTS.	XXIII.
	The figures should be revised in accordance with the facts of recent Settlements, and Settlements in progress, and any changes as compared with former figures explained.	
41	CORRECTION OF SETTLEMENT RECORD.	XXIIIA.
	Under Section 20 of the Land Revenue Act. This return should show the entire working of the section both in District and Settlement Courts; column 3 shows the total number of suits filed; column 4 gives the number of suits in which the plaintiff has been referred to a regular suit for right, ordinarily on the ground that he is not in possession of the alleged right regarding which he files his suit for correction of record.	
42	<i>PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.</i> AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.	
	Here notice experimental sowings of exotics, such as Carolina Rice, Cuzco Maize, Mesquit Bean, Sorgho, Eucalyptus, &c. Also trials of new implements, such as Sugar Mills, English or American ploughs. Also progress of new industries, such as silk culture.	
43	REVENUE BUILDINGS.	
	The work done during the year may be noted; new works wanted are sufficiently reported on in the annual lists.	
44	REVENUE RECORD ROOMS.	
	Mention the system of arrangement in force, notice what work in the way of arrangement and destruction of records has been done and what remains to be done.	
45	TOURS OF OFFICERS.	
	Commissioners will notice their own tours as at present; Deputy Commissioners should notice the tours made by themselves and their Assistants.	

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

(No. 2576.)

CIRCULAR No. 16 OF 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 12th April 1882.

Carriage for troops.

The rules on this subject will be found in appendix XXVI to Barkley's Directions for Collectors.

2. Officers should recollect in calculating the amount chargeable as hire that carriage is "taken up" from the date on which it is impressed, and not from the date on which it is taken over by the Military authorities.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

(No. 2577.)

CIRCULAR No. 17 OF 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 12th April 1882.

Encamping grounds. Encamping grounds are provincial properties, and all income from, and expenditure on, them, should be credited and debited respectively in the accounts relating to Provincial Revenues.

2. Encamping grounds should be ploughed up yearly, to the extent of one-third of their surface, and, if possible, arrangements should be made for the cultivation of dry and healthy crops. The ground should be levelled after the crop is removed, or, if no crop is cultivated, after ploughing. Complaints have been made regarding some encamping grounds that the surface is not properly levelled, and that inconvenience is thereby caused to troops. Deputy Commissioners should see that the area intended for encampments is at all times sufficient for the purpose, and that it is kept level and in good order.

3. Attention is also invited to annexures A and B which contain copies of correspondence originally published with this Office Book Circulars No. XX of 1867, and No. I of 1875.

4. The above instructions relate primarily to the ordinary encamping grounds and to places that have been occupied by troops suffering from cholera; but in substance they are also applicable to the special cholera camps for natives, which, in years when that disease has been epidemic, have been formed in some districts.

5. The following Circulars are hereby superseded—

Book Circular XX of 1867.

Book Circular XXX of 1877.

Book Circular I of 1875.

Circular Memo. 6706 of 1880.

ANNEXURE A.

*Copy of No. 1716 of 8th August 1867,**From—The Secretary to Government, Military Department,**To—The Secretary to Government, Civil Department.*

In forwarding copy of Circular No. 3 of 31st July 1867, regarding the ploughing up and planting of encamping grounds, states that as the orders of Government emanated from, and were issued to the Military Department, the Circular has been issued by this Office, though His Honor the Lieutenant Governor thinks that for the future such instructions should issue from the Civil Department.

Copy of Circular No. 3 of 31st July 1867,

From—The Secretary to Government, Military Department,

To—All Commissioners and Superintendents in the Punjab.

No. 252, dated 10th July 1867, from Assistant Secretary to Government of India, to Military Secretary, Punjab Government.

Extract page 9 from Dr. Farquhar's Notes on Miss Nightingale's question, relative to sanitation.

By desire of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, forwards copies of the correspondence marginally noted, regarding the proposed experimental ploughing and planting of encamping grounds.

2. To give effect to the wishes of the Supreme Government, His Honor requests that District Officers be enjoined to plough up and plant with dry and healthy crops a portion in each year of such encamping grounds as may appear to be most suitable, and planting trees where this may appear practicable and desirable; those encamping grounds being specially selected for the experiment which have been largely encamped upon by bodies amongst whom cholera is known to have shown itself.

3. Where it may seem necessary, Civil Officers will carry out these instructions in communication with the Military authorities; they do not, however, apply to encamping grounds situated within the limits of Military Cantonments, regarding which, the Military will doubtless take the necessary steps.

4. As the season is now far advanced, it is imperative that whatever is intended in the way of cultivation should be carried out at once, and with this view District Officers should be requested to give immediate attention to the subject.

Copy No. 252,

From—The Assistant Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Military Department.

I am directed to transmit to you, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor, two copies of some notes drawn up by Surgeon T. Farquhar, M.D., with reference to certain enquiries addressed by Miss Nightingale to the Viceroy, relative to the sanitation in Algeria and India, which His Excellency believes may be found useful for reference.

2. Adverting to the remarks in page 9, relative to parade and encamping grounds, His Honor will learn from the annexed copy of a letter from this department, No. 745, dated 23rd January last, that the Government of India has already sanctioned the trial of a proposal to plough up annually one third of the parade and encamping grounds in or near one or two cantonments as an experiment, and to plant the portions with dry crops, in order that any contagious matter on the surface may be got rid of.

3. Although no fair opinion as to the true result of such an experiment could be formed under some years, the importance of the measure appears to the Governor-General in Council to be so great, if the authoritative opinions which may be quoted in its favor are well founded, that His Excellency in Council is anxious that no time should be lost in ploughing up any encamping grounds in the Punjab, in which the local authorities may consider it desirable.

4. Many of their encamping grounds must, His Excellency in Council observes, have been polluted by people suffering from cholera during the last three months; and it is most important that no risk should be run of reviving so fearful a scourge through them, when there is reasonable expectation of preventing it by the measure proposed; and, if the latter is carried out at once, the encamping grounds should be ready for use by next cold weather.

Extract from Dr. Farquhar's Notes on Miss Nightingale's questions relative to Sanitation, dated 28th April 1867.

Intimately connected with the local generation of miasmatic poison in a cantonment

Parade grounds.

is a consideration of the state of our extensive parade grounds which are so rigidly guarded from the presence of a tree or shrub and which, in upper India, never show a blade of green grass, unless for a month or two in the rainy season. The question is—Is this the healthiest condition of the ground in a tropical climate? The experience of the evil effect of an excess of flooding in gardens, &c., has been too hastily taken as thoroughly conclusive on the point that it is; but other considerations require that this extreme state of non-cultivation should be more carefully considered. It is well known that plains apparently quite free from vegetation, yield malaria, and that after cultivation, they become comparatively healthy. What can this be from, but that the opening of the soil by the ploughs enables the surface water to escape more readily downwards and what remains is in a measure taken up by wholesome living plants growing in the field. The deeper the ploughing, the more likely is this to be the case, for a more surface-scratching of the ground is little likely to produce an equal amount of good.

Apart, however, from the immunity which the cultivation of light crops would give from miasmatic malaria, another great object would be gained by an occasional cropping of our

parade grounds. We know from bitter experience, how some encamping grounds have become fouled by the presence of a body of men suffering from cholera, and how frequently the disease has been picked up on them, by regiments or detachments pitching on the same grounds. The ploughing up of such fields, which are at present particularly marked off to prevent their being cultivated, would doubtless be of immense advantage in the burying, and thereby destroying of whatever animal or vegetable poison may be on the surface. This, it seems very difficult to gainsay or disprove, and if this measure would be of use in encamping grounds, they must be of use on our parades, where tents are often pitched, and occupied by men suffering from cholera, &c. Even though tents are not pitched there, it is impossible to think that they can be quite free from some foul taint, situated as they are close to European barracks, Native sepoy lines, bazars, &c. They cannot be quite free from deposits of choleraic discharges, which, when the season for the development of the disease in an epidemic form arrives, may be fruitful sources of the poison. We see this to be distinctly the case in particular houses, hospitals and even gardens outside cantonments, to which regiments have been sent for change in cholera seasons, and if barracks, &c., require to be whitewashed and emptied after an epidemic time of cholera before they are considered habitable; it appears a wise measure to turn over the soil of our parade grounds occasionally and thereby cleanse their surface. It may well be objected that the parade grounds are required for the drill of the troops: this is acknowledged, but by cultivating only a portion at one time, the desired loosening of the soil and cleansing of the surface may be readily effected. Whatever is sown, should not be allowed to be irrigated, but depending on the rain, should grow up naturally as the crops of the poorer agriculturists do. Rice and other crops requiring irrigation at least to any great extent, should never be sown, as they are more liable to yield miasmatic malaria.

Connected with this is the cultivation of trees in narrow belts round our cantonments.

Trees.

The morbid fear of even a green leaf caused the trees to be torn down wherever a barrack was built, lest it should "impede the circulation of air." At last this fear is wearing away and in some stations the grateful shade of a row of trees, in front of the barracks, will soon be available. This should be the case everywhere, for exposure to the unbroken force of a scorching wind from the arid parade ground, is a trying thing for the stoutest man to face in the hot weather. Anything to break its force must be a great boon, especially to the sickly soldier, and less vigorous children in the barracks. These last have the greatest difficulty in resisting the withering influence of a dry wind blowing with unchecked violence night and day on their tender frames. This is shown by the very high death-rate in the hot-wind months and its decrease when the rain falls and cools them down. The care required to rear single rows of trees, when exposed to such winds, explains in part the difficulty animal life must have to contend with under similar circumstances.

Copy of No. 2461 of 24th September 1867,

From—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab,*

To—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

In continuation of Circular No. 3, of 31st July, forwards for the issue of the necessary orders, copy of a letter from Supreme Government on the subject of ploughing encamping grounds used as cholera camps.

No. 2500, dated Head Quarters Simla, the 3rd August, 1867.

From—*The Quarter-Master General.*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Simla.*

I have the honor, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, to submit for the consideration of the Supreme Government, accompanied by His Excellency's strongest recommendation in favor thereof, that all encamping grounds which are used as cholera camps should be ploughed immediately after the troops quit them.

2. His Excellency would also suggest that a clause to the above effect should be made a standing order in continuation of the rules of the Cholera Commission.

No. 200, dated Simla, the 13th August 1867,

From—*The Offg. Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.*

To—*The Quarter-Master General.*

With reference to your letter No. 2500 of the 3rd instant, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council approves of the proposal that all encamping grounds used as cholera camps be ploughed immediately after the troops have quitted them.

2. The necessary communication on the subject will be made to all Local Governments and Administrations.

ANNEXURE B.

Copy of a letter No. 8179, dated 26th November 1874,

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.

On receipt of your No. 501, dated 7th March, the Financial Commissioner called for information as to the extent to which the instructions conveyed in your Circular No. 3, dated 31st July 1867, which was appended to this Office Book Circular No. 20 of 1867, have been carried out.

The replies, an abstract of which is herewith forwarded, show that the orders regarding the ploughing of encamping grounds are in many places disregarded.

2. The sterility of the soil and consequent difficulty of procuring tenants and the small size of some of the encamping grounds are in many cases urged as reasons for not acting up to these instructions. The Financial Commissioner considers that the whole or a portion of all encamping grounds, according to circumstances, should always be ploughed up, whether crops are planted or not. The land, when no crops are to be cultivated, should be levelled after ploughing by passing the native clod crusher (Sohaga or Belna) over the ground, so that the surface may not be uneven if required for encampments.

3. Mr. Egerton considers that orders to the above effect might be issued with advantage,

Copy of a letter No. 2595, dated 5th December 1874,

From—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department,

To—The Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 8179, dated 26th ultimo, and to reply as follows on the subject of the cultivation of encamping grounds.

2. His Honor desires that orders should be issued to Commissioners to cause all the encamping grounds to be ploughed up yearly to the extent of one-third of the surface.

3. If dry crops can be grown, this should be done, but if crops cannot be raised, then the ground after ploughing should be levelled in the manner suggested in your letter under reply.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

(No. 2692).

CIRCULAR No. 18 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th April 1882.

BUDGETS.

Instructions for preparation and submission of Budgets.

The following budgets are annually submitted by District Officers through Commissioners to this Office.

RECEIPTS.

I. Land Revenue.	XV. Minor Departments.
II. Tribute.	XXII. Interest.
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	XXIV. (Imperial) Miscellaneous.
V. Assessed Taxes.	XXIV. (Provincial) Miscellaneous.
VI. Provincial Rates.	XXVI. (Imperial) Irrigation.
IX. Opium.	XXVI. (Provincial) Irrigation.
XI. Registration, Part II.	

CHARGES.

3. Refunds, Imperial.
3. Refunds, Provincial.
4. Land Revenue—Deputy Commissioner's Contingencies.
6. Miscellaneous, showing Establishment and Contingent charges for Spirits and Drugs.
7. Assessed Taxes.
8. Provincial Rates—Revenue Record Room charges.
18. Minor Departments.
22. Education, Patwáris' Schools.

2. The reasons which may exist for the adoption of the figures entered in the estimates should be recorded in sufficient detail to admit of their accuracy being verified. If the charges are small and are due to causes which constantly operate, the explanation may be brief, but the reasons must be given in all cases. The fact of the figures remaining unaltered is not a sufficient reason for passing them over without remark. The Financial Commissioner wishes to be certain that the figures have been deliberately adopted after due consideration.

3. The Budgets should reach this office at the latest by the 15th of November.

4. Whenever any District Officer sees reason to anticipate a necessity for any outlay in excess of budget provision, he should take timely measures to obtain sanction from the proper authority for an additional grant. If he incurs expenditure in excess of budget provision without sanction, he is personally responsible and may be called upon to refund the amount to Government.

5. The following Circulars are hereby superseded :—

Book Circular XLVI of 1861.	Circular 43 of 1872.
Book Circular XXIX of 1862.	Circular 4 of 1877.

CIRCULAR No. 19 S. of 1882.

(No. 2701 S.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th April 1882.

The accompanying revised form of Tanzi or Monthly Collection Report, of RETURNS AND FORMS. Land Revenue, and Miscellaneous and Fluctuating Prescribes revised Hal Revenue, is issued, to be substituted for that now in use tanzu form. from the commencement of the current official year. The tanzus for April 1882 should therefore be drawn up in this revised form.

The object of this revised return is to provide for a proper check being maintained in this office over the collections under those heads of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Revenue for which there is a fixed demand for the year, and the Financial Commissioner desires that the demands under each such head shall be entered in column No. 3 of Statement XII B, as soon as it is finally settled, although it may not be settled before the commencement of the year.

It will not be necessary to give the demand under the following headings, as the demand under them cannot as a rule be finally stated during the currency of the year :—

Fluctuating Revenue.

3. Collections from Estates hold kham.
6. Lapsed and resumed maafis.
10. Release of land taken up for public purposes.

Miscellaneous.

1. Surplus Dastak Talbanah.
3. Sale proceeds of wood from rakhs and forests.
13. Other items.
14. Fines and forfeitures of the Revenue Department.
15. Fees.
16. Sale proceeds of waste lands and redemption of Land Revenue.
17. Rent of Railway Class C Land, and rent of buildings on such lands
(vide Accountant General's Circular No. 328 of 1874).
18. Rate on Wards' Estates.

Supplementary Statement, explanatory of Balance.

Name of Tahsil.	In train of liquidation.	Grants of land, revenue-free.	Revision of assessment owing to calamity of season, deterioration, &c.	Diluvion.	Lands occupied by Government.	Territorial transfers.	Total.	Remarks.
								NOTE.—The aggregate balances shown in this Return should correspond with column 8 of the General Statement.
								The cause of delay in realizing these balances should be briefly stated in this column— <i>vide</i> Circular No. 90A of 1869.

NOTE.—Column 2 will be blank for 1st month of each year. In the Jullundur, Kangra, Gurdaspur and Simla districts a half-yearly tauzi will have to be rendered for "Tribute."

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

The

188

No. XII A.

Deputy Commissioner.

Memo. of Balances of previous years in the District of

for the month of 18 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
On account of what years.	Balance at close of last month.	Realized during the month.	Remitted un- der orders of Government.	Remaining in balance at end of month.	REMARKS.

Detail of Balances shown in column 5 of preceding statement.

Of what nature.	Year 18	Year 18	Year 18	Year 18	Year 18	REMARKS.
In train of liqui- dation ...						
Nominal ...						
Doubtful or un- determined ...						
Irrecoverable ..						
TOTAL ...						

Deputy Commissioner.

CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify that the following sums have been credited as Receipts in the Cash Account submitted to the Accountant General during the month :—

Land-Revenue proper	...	...
Service Commutation	...	...
Miscellaneous and Fluctuating...	...	...

TOTAL ...

Treasury Officer.

The aggregate collections, as shown in the Returns rendered to Financial Commissioner, are as follows :—

Land Revenue, including Service Commutation in columns 5 and 9 of Statement No. XII for current year	...	...	...	*
Ditto past years in column 3. Statement No. XII A	...	...	...
Miscellaneous and Fluctuating in column 7, Statement No. XII B	...			

TOTAL ...

NOTE.—If the two totals correspond, no explanation is called for ; if they differ, the discrepancy must be explained.

*Includes Rs.

Service Commutation

Rupees

Service Commutation for current year realized up to close of

Deputy Commissioner.

[illegible]

NOTE.—In the column of Remarks remissions made in present month should be explained either by referring to correspondence or by giving a brief statement of reasons. Causes of heavy balances should also be noted.

(a.) This heading is applicable to the Sailab lands in the districts of Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu, and in parts of Jhang and Montgomery, also to the fluctuating well assessment in the Jhang District.

(b.) This heading is applicable to the districts of Gurgaon and Gurdaspur, and to the Daman lands in Dera Ismail Khan.

(c.) This heading is applicable to the Districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Lahore only.

(d.) This heading is applicable to the Districts of Montgomery and Dera Ghazi Khan only.

NOTE.—It is hoped that the collections under the head of Other items will never be very large, and the nature of such items, when collections are made, should be detailed in the columns of Remarks,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

LAPHONE,

18.

the

Deputy Commissioner.

No. XII B B.

Detail of Demand remaining in Balance at end of the month for previous years in arrears
(column 25)

1	2	3
Grand Total.	On account of last year 188 -8 .	On account of years previous to last year.

NOTE.—If the balance in column 3 is for more than one year, the year or years for which the balance shown in column 3 is due should be given in the column, with detail of amount of balance for each year.

Deputy Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 20 of 1882.

No. 2823.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th April 1882.

RETURNS AND FORMS. The accompanying revised form of Statement No. XXXI for reporting the annual Demands, Collections, and Balances of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Revenue is issued, to be substituted for the two statements in which this information has hitherto been furnished, as given at pages 491 and 492 of the Directions to Revenue Officers.

The forms now superseded may be used for reporting the demands and collections of Fluctuating and Miscellaneous Revenue for the past official year, but the figures for the current official year must be reported in this new form.

[illegible]

(a). This heading is applicable to the Sailab lands in the Districts of Mooltan, Muzaffargarh, Dera Ismail Khan, Bannu, and in parts of Jhang and Montgomery; also to the Fluctuating well assessment in the Jhang District.

(b). This heading is applicable to the Districts of Gurgaon, Gurdaspur and to the Daman lands in Dera Ismail Khan.

(c). This heading is applicable to the Districts of Amritsar, Gurdáspur and Lahore only.

(d). This heading is applicable to the Districts of Montgomery and Dera Gházi Khan only.

NOTE.—In the column of Remarks, remissions made in present month should be explained either by referring to correspondence or by giving a brief statement of reasons. Causes of heavy balances should also be noted.

NOTE.—It is hoped that the collections under the head of "other items" will never be very large, and the nature of such items, when collections are made, should be detailed in the column of Remarks.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,)

The

Deputy Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 22 S OF 1882.

(No. 3096.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 25th April, 1882.

Rules under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act, for the management of certain Government lands in the Muzaffargarh District, were published in the *Punjab Gazette*, with Government Notification No. 94, dated 21st March 1882, and a copy of administrative instructions issued by the Financial Commissioner, with the sanction of Government, to the Commissioner of Mooltan with reference to these rules, and also a copy of rules sanctioned by the Government for the Mooltan Division for the letting of Government lands for a single harvest, accompany this Circular. Correspondence has already taken place as to the desirability of framing similar rules under Section 48 of the Punjab Laws Act for the Shahpur and Jhelum districts, and of issuing Rules as to the letting of Government lands for a single harvest in Shahpur: and the Financial Commissioner desires that each Commissioner will report to this office for each district of his Division, as to which orders on this subject have not yet been passed, whether rules similar to those issued for the Muzaffargarh district and for the Mooltan Division are needed in that district, and, if needed, what modifications, if any, in the rules and instructions already issued, are desirable.

Instructions for the guidance of the Commissioner of the Mooltan Division and of the Deputy Commissioner of the Muzaffargarh district, as to the management of the Government lands in the Muzaffargarh district, as detailed in the Schedule attached to Punjab Government Notification No. 94, dated 21st March, 1881 (Department of Revenue and Agriculture).

I. The restrictions on wholesale of wood, laid down in Financial Commissioner's Book Circular No. IX of 1880, or which may hereafter be promulgated by any order of the Government or Financial Commissioner, will apply to these lands.

II. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, lease to a farmer the right of cutting the wood of the plant Phog (*Collegium Polygnoides*) in any of the Thal Rakhs for the purpose of making charcoal. In no other case shall he grant a lease of the right of cutting wood.

III. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, grant to townspeople, or to fuel sellers in towns, licenses to cut wood for fuel or other purposes at such rates as the Commissioner may from time to time, by general or special order, sanction.

IV. The fees payable for grazing shall be fixed by the Commissioner of the Division, from time to time, by general or special order.

V. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, lease to a farmer the right of levying grazing dues and the right to cut grass or any spontaneous produce other than wood in any of the lands to which these rules apply.

VI. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, grant licenses to cut or gather grass, or any spontaneous produce other than wood, at such rates, per load or by weight, as the Commissioner may from time to time, by general or special order, sanction.

VII. The Deputy Commissioner may insert in licenses, or in the leases of farmers, such conditions as he may consider necessary to prevent waste, or to promote the good management of the land concerned.

VIII. If a license or farm of the kind described in these instructions is put up to auction, the Deputy Commissioner shall notify that he will not be bound to accept the highest or any bid.

IX. No claim on the part of owners, or occupants of, or others possessing rights in, estates adjacent to these lands, to a preferential right of grazing therein, or to obtain licenses or farms of any description connected therewith, shall be admitted.

X. Fees leviable from licenses granted under these rules shall ordinarily be paid before issue of the license.

Rules for the letting of Government lands for cultivation for a single harvest.

1. License to cultivate may be given at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner for one harvest only. Every such license shall state as precisely as may be possible the land to which it applies, the fee or rate of fee to be charged, and the season for which it is granted; and no person acting under such a license shall cut or injure trees standing on the land to which it applies.

The Deputy Commissioner may charge any fee, not less than a rate of 12 annas per acre, which will, in his opinion, secure a full and fair rent for the use of the land. It will be in his discretion to charge the fee either for the entire area covered by the license, or for the area actually cultivated, or for the area producing a crop only, and to vary the rate with the crop or not, as may seem expedient.

2. Land cultivated without a license shall be charged for at double rates, but the Deputy Commissioner may remit the whole or any part of the extra rate if the cultivator petitions for remission and his excuses appear to be admissible.

3. With the above exception, no land shall be cultivated except under a lease obtained as prescribed in the rules for granting leases of Government lands.

4. Fees leviable for licenses to cultivate, granted under these rules, shall be paid one month in advance of the date fixed for the payment of the first instalment of land revenue of the season to which the license applies.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR No. 23 of 1882.

(No. 3180.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 28th April, 1882.

COLLECTIONS.

Collection of Land-Revenue.

1. The following instructions are supplementary to those contained in Appendix XXIII to Barkley's Directions for Collectors.

2. When land-revenue is paid into the treasury of a district, other than that in which it is due, the money will, when both treasuries are within the Punjab, be credited in the accounts of the receiving treasury, prompt information being sent to the treasury of the district in which the land-revenue is due, and a note will be entered below the certificate attached to the tauzi for the month of the amount realized, and the district on account of which it has been realized, with an intimation that its realization has been communicated to the Deputy Commissioner concerned.

3. The Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the revenue is due shall, on receiving intimation of its realization, show the amount as collected in Columns 5, 7, and 10 of Form XII of his tauzi, and make a note at the foot of the certificate attached to his tauzi, explaining the cause of difference thereby occasioned between the collections and the Cash Account submitted to the Accountant General.

4. Under Chapter F. 1, 5 of the Rules under the Land-Revenue Act, a charge of 2 per cent. is made when revenue assigned to a jagirdar is collected for him through the agency of the tahsildar. The percentage so levied should be credited to Government as Miscellaneous Land Revenue under the head "Other items."

5. By Punjab Government Notification No. 3859, dated 3rd October 1877, "sales of land or of any interest in land paying revenue to Government in satisfaction of a decree of a Court of Civil Judicature, are to be made by the Deputy Commissioner upon the requisition of such courts."

The Deputy Commissioner in conducting these sales, acts in his capacity of Collector or Chief Revenue Officer of the District. Rules 38 and 39 of Judicial Circular No. XXV (Smyth's Judicial Circulars, 2nd edition) prescribe the making of certain deductions from the proceeds of the sale to meet the expenses incurred in conducting it. It has been found in practice that the disbursements for expenses are not equal to the receipts on account of deductions, and the Judges of the Chief Court have drawn the attention of the Financial Commissioner to the necessity of issuing rules in the Revenue Department as to the disposal of the balance.

The Financial Commissioner, after consulting the Accountant General on the subject, has therefore directed that surplus realizations from the sale of landed property by a Deputy Commissioner, acting under Notification No. 3859 of 3rd October 1877, shall be credited as Miscellaneous receipts under Land-Revenue.

6. In the Comparative Statement of demand for Miscellaneous Land-Revenue From (No. XXIX, Barkley's Directions for Collectors, Appendix XXIII, page 472), which is submitted annually, the figures for the previous year are entered for comparison with the estimates for the current year. To make this comparison of real value, the figures shown should be the actual receipts for the past year, and not the estimated receipts as entered in Statement XXIX of that year.

7. The following Circulars are hereby superseded :—

Book Circular XXIII of 1873.

Do. I of 1877.

Do. VIII of 1881.

Do. XVIII of 1881.

CIRCULAR No. 24 of 1882.

(No. 2673.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th May 1882.

AGRICULTURE.
Kaisar plough.

The annexed correspondence relating to the Kaisar plough is circulated in continuation of this Office Circular No. 2 of 1882.

Copy of a letter No. 1174, dated 17th May 1881,

From—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Adverting to your No. 7506, dated 5th November 1880, I beg to forward for the Financial Commissioner's information, copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, giving the results of the trials made in the Hoshiarpur and Jullundur Districts with the Kaisar ploughs received from your office. A further report is due from the Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, which will be forwarded as soon as received. So much delay has already occurred in furnishing this report, that I do not like to wait any longer for it. Moreover the question of the suitability of these ploughs has been well considered in the Hoshiarpur District, and such defects as exist in them have been clearly brought to light during the course of the experiments made in that district, of some of which I was myself a spectator.

2. The defects in the Kaisar plough will be found described in para. 3 of Deputy Commissioner Hoshiarpur's No. 115 of 3rd February last, and in the Memo. by Mr. Faddy, which forms the enclosure to Mr. Coldstream's No. 292, dated 28th March 1881. These are briefly—(a) that the beam which connects the plough with the yoke is too short, and (b) that the plough share is set at too acute an angle with this beam. With regard to the first defect, the plough, as received, had a very short beam and at the end of this was a rope with which the plough was attached to the bullock yoke. This mode of attachment caused unsteadiness, and the share was with difficulty kept from jerking from side to side. Mr. Faddy has substituted a beam long enough to reach the yoke, to which the beam is attached in the usual way by a wooden peg; with this alteration the plough works quite steadily. The second defect has been cured in the manner described by Mr. Coldstream, and the alteration will best be understood by referring to the sketch received with the Deputy Commissioner's No. 372 of 28th ultimo, and which is forwarded herewith in original. The upright bar of iron attached to the share has holes drilled in it to allow the angle which the share forms with the bar to be increased or decreased at pleasure.

8. The Kaisar plough, so modified, is a great improvement on the ordinary native plough, and Mr. Faddy assures me that it can be made at a very moderate cost by an ordinary blacksmith and carpenter.

Average cost Rs. 4-8-0.

Details—

						Rs.	A.	P.
Wood work—	{ Cost of wood	...	...	...	8 annas			
	{ Wages of carpenter	...	...	...	4 "			
Iron work		...	...	...		0	12	0
						3	12	0
Total Rs.						4	8	0

Weight of plough, 16 sérs.

4. I will cause some further experiments to be made before me here (Jullundur) and will send you the report of the Deputy Commissioner on the results.

Copy of a Circular No. 169—2296, dated 19th November 1881.

From—*The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division,*

To—*The Deputy Commissioners, Jullundur and Hoshiarpur.*

In continuation of this office No. 156—2253, dated 10th instant, requests that Deputy Commissioners will arrange to have a preliminary trial of the Kaiser plough made in their own presence, and report the results.

2. If timely notice is given, Commissioner will try and be present also at the trial. Colonel Davies arranged to have these ploughs sent to his division while he was officiating as Financial Commissioner, and undertook to see that they should receive a fair and full trial. If they succeed a further public trial can be made before an assembly of the Zaildars and principal Zamindars of the district.

Copy of a docket No. 64, dated 31st January, 1881,

From—*The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur,*

To—*The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

In reply to his Circular No. 169—2296 of the 19th November 1880, begs to report that the Kaiser plough was tried in the presence of undersigned on new soil which had not been watered and was found a total failure.

The plough has since been made over to the head gardener of the Empress Gardens for practice in soils that had been turned up once. Reports are now made that in ground of this sort the plough works admirably. Undersigned has ordered that when rain falls, the subject be brought to notice of his successor in order that experiments may be made in presence of the Commissioner, and a selected company of Zaildars and Lambardars.

Copy of a letter No. 115, dated 3rd February 1881,

From—*The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur,*

To—*The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

I have the honor to inform you, in reply to your No. 169—2296 of 19th November, that on the 20th December last I made a trial of the Kaiser plough in the presence of a number of intelligent native gentlemen of the agricultural class.

2. The plough on that occasion did not work well ; a light iron plough of European construction sold by Messrs. Thomson & Co., Calcutta, marked "Howard" D. gives much better results.

3. It appeared to me that the fault in the specimen of Kaiser plough received was that the share did not enter the ground with sufficient directness, so Mr. Faddy, District Engineer, changed the angle formed by the beam and handle, decreasing it by 16 degrees (16°). This had the effect of driving the share downwards when draught was applied, and the result was successful, the plough doing much better work. It was found that simple withdrawal of the wedge did not allow sufficient alteration of the angle.

4. I am as yet unable to form a decided opinion as regards its general efficiency as compared with native ploughs, and its adaptability to the circumstances of the native agriculturist and his work, but it is well worthy of full trial, and with this view I have directed that it be used in the Moore Garden, where I hope to show you it at work during your visit to Hoshiarpur, and I hope hereafter to report results of further trial.

Copy of a letter No. 292, dated 28th March 1881,

From—*The Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur,*

To—*The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

In reply to his No. 648, dated 18th March 1881, has the honor to forward copy of a report by Mr. Faddy on the results of the Kaiser plough and another somewhat similar, made by Mr. Faddy, District Engineer, which also Commissioner saw on his last visit to Hoshiarpur. Deputy Commissioner has some hopes that these ploughs may prove really successful and popular with the natives, but the Kaiser plough as originally supplied has been considerably modified.

Copy of report, dated 23rd March 1881, by District Engineer, Hoshiarpur, on the Kaiser Plough.

Jullundur ploughs have been altered and beams lengthened with the most satisfactory results. The iron hook at the end has been discarded ; the beam being attached to the yoke by a wooden peg fitting into a loop of rope as in the indigenous plough.

The ground for the new experimental farm is being ploughed up with the "Kaisar plough" as well as my plough (modified Kaisar). Natives come in crowds to see the sight every evening and morning.

Yesterday and the day before I lent one of the ploughs to a Saiyad of Prengarh, who used it on his own fields; the man was highly delighted with his achievement. One man has asked me to make him up one or two.

The plough I made up was tested the other day in a field of old sugarcane, or more strictly speaking young ratoons, for the old roots had sprouted and the field was green with young shoots.

The plough made a deep clear furrow, inverting the soil and *tearing the old roots clear out of the ground*. It was heavy work, but, as the natives who assembled in scores to look on said, five or six ploughings with their own instruments could not have equalled in effect one operation of my plough.

I do not claim originality in the matter, but simply maintain that it is a slight improvement on the primitive plough as manufactured in England by MM. Ransomes, Sims & Head.

Copy of a letter No. 633, dated 20th June 1881,

From—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,*

To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

I am directed to forward for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor the letters marginally noted, relating to experiments made in the use of the "Kaisar" plough in the districts of Hoshiarpur and Jullundur and the Agri-Horticultural Gardens at Lahore. The subject well be fully noticed in the annual Revenue Report.

No. 3752, dated 30th May 1881, from Financial Commissioner, to Commissioner Jullundur.
Commissioner Jullundur's No. 1240, dated 23rd May 1881, to the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, with enclosures.

Honorary Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society's No. 797, dated 4th June 1881, with enclosure.

Copy of a letter No. 3752, dated 30th May 1881,

From—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,*

To—*The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

With reference to your No. 1174, dated 17th current, I am directed to state that Mr. Lyall will be glad to receive the further report promised as to the working of the Kaisar plough. As regards the alterations made by Mr. Faddy in the plough, I am to remark that the present form of the Kaisar plough is the result of many trials and much experience.

The Financial Commissioner therefore thinks that the necessity for alterations should only be admitted after every possible attempt has been made to made the plough work by lengthening or shortening the rope and shifting the standard as described in the directions. In the Dera Ghazi Khan District the plough was found to work excellently after adjustment of these kinds had been made.

Copy of a letter No. 1240, dated 23rd May 1881,

From—*The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division,*

To—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

In continuation of this office No. 1174, dated 17th instant, forwards copy of a letter No. 386, dated 19th current, from Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur, reporting the result of experiments made in his district with the Kaisar plough.

Copy of a letter No. 386, dated 19th May 1881,

From—*The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur,*

To—*The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

In reply to your No. 1175, dated 17th instant, I have the honor to report that the "Kaisar" ploughs have been received back from Hoshiarpur after having necessary alterations made in the implement.

2. One has been in use for some little time in the Government Garden, and I have myself seen it work.

3. The plough-share of course goes nearly twice as deep into the ground as the ordinary plough-share of the country, which rarely penetrates deeper than three, or at the most four, inches into the soil, whereas the "Kaisar" goes as deep as 8 and 9 inches, and the earth is beautifully thrown up by the share, indeed quite turned over, whereas the ordinary implement of the country makes a line as it were, without effectually turning over the soil and making any clearly defined furrows.

4. The Kaisar plough appears to be easily drawn by a pair of bullocks of ordinary draught capacity.

5. Nizamdin, Member of District and Municipal Committee, has also seen the plough at work and considers it infinitely superior to the country plough.

6. The only question remaining to be solved is, for how much these ploughs can be made up by the local carpenters and blacksmiths.

7. I have ordered one to be made up as an experiment and will try and get influential Zaildars in each tahsil to take one: when it is possible the ordinary Zamindars may be induced to follow their example.

8. Apologizing for having left the matter unreported on before this.

Copy of a letter No. 797, dated 4th June 1881,

From—The Honorary Secretary Agri-Horticultural Society, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

In reply to your letters marginally noted, I beg to append copy of a report by the Superintendent of the Society's Gardens on the results of experiments made by him with the winnowing machine and Kaisar plough in the Gardens.

No. 7505, dated 5th November 1880.

No. 908, dated 9th February 1881.

Copy of a report by the Superintendent Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, Lahore, dated 1st June 1881.

The Kaisar plough has been regularly worked in the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens since November last, and has done its work satisfactorily.

Kaisar Plough.

At the first trial some little difficulty was experienced in keeping the sole of the plough at its proper depth in the soil; unless forcibly held down by the ploughman, only the point of the share entered the ground. This was found to be due to the plough not being properly adjusted for the height of the bullocks which were being used, or the nature of the soil being ploughed, which was rather hard. By altering the adjustment according to the instructions given in the printed circular received with the plough, it was found to have the desired effect and the plough ran evenly the length of the furrow, inverting the soil to the depth of about 5 inches, without requiring but very slight downward pressure on the handle. The pair of bullocks used for working the plough are rather above the ordinary size. In the light soil of the garden they draw the plough at a fair speed with apparent ease.

The plough was sent to the Railway work-shops, Lahore, with an inquiry as to the price at which similar ploughs could be made by a local mistree; the following is a copy of Mr. Wrench's reply:—

"In reply to yours of the 3rd March 1881, I beg to inform you that I am of opinion that if a number of single-handed ploughs were constructed at the same time, say 40, a contractor could be found in Lahore to make them for Rs. 6 each.

"No native mistree in Lahore would quote a rate until he had made one or two."

Before the receipt of the plough above reported on (in January 1880), four "Kaisar" ploughs were obtained direct from the Experimental Farm, Cawnpore, for use in the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens. These ploughs are of two sizes, the larger ones, marked Kaisar A, cost Rs. 8 each, the smaller, Kaisar B, Rs. 6 each; extra shares for each plough were supplied at 6 annas each.

In construction, these ploughs differ but little from the one received from the Financial Commissioner; the only difference is that the former have two handles extending from the body of the plough, while the latter has a single handle with a horizontal piece passing through near its top.

These Cawnpore ploughs have not worked satisfactorily. The beams are not fixed at the proper angle for effective working, and no provision is made in the shape of a wedge to allow of adjustment as in the one received from the Financial Commissioner, which I consider a decided improvement, and I intend to alter the Cawnpore ploughs accordingly and make them single-handed.

Copy of a letter No. 756, dated 12th July 1881,

From—The Secretary to Government, Punjab,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

With reference to your No. 633, dated 20th June last, reporting on the experiments made by the Kaisar plough in the Lahore Agri-Horticultural Gardens, and in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts, I am desired to state that as the results appear to have been very successful in the last two cases, the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion that the experiment should be extended to some other districts as well. I am accordingly to suggest to the Financial Commissioner that this should be done.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are returned herewith.

Copy of letter No. 78, dated 12th January 1882,

From—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division,

To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Has the honor, with reference to his No. 4357, dated 20th June last, to forward, for the information of the Financial Commissioner, copies of the accompanying reports on the results of the further trials made in the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts with the Kaisar ploughs; and in doing so, to say that Commissioner saw the modified Kaisar plough worked at the Experimental Farm at Hoshiarpur and satisfied himself that it was a great improvement on the plough as received with its short shaft.

Copy of a letter No. 722, dated 27th October 1881,

From—The Deputy Commissioner, Jullundur,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.

With reference to your Circular No. 105-1542, dated 27th June last, and previous Circular No. 90 of the 4th idem, I have the honor to report on the experiments made with the modified Kaisar plough.

2. In August last, one plough was sent for from the Director, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, North-Western Provinces, Cawnpore, as the two ploughs formerly received were modified at Hoshiarpur, under your instructions.

3. I had the plough worked in the Government Gardens in presence of some Zamindars and Tahsilars, who came to the District Committee, and found that this plough worked better and more satisfactorily than the one modified at Hoshiarpur; Zamindars liked the plough as the share completely turns over the earth, but the cost of the plough is evidently an insuperable objection with the Zamindars, who can procure their own country plough, exclusive of cost of their own wood, for Rs. 1-8-0 at the most; at the same time all who saw the implement at work fully agreed that it ploughed more effectually than the country implement.

4. It would appear to be an improvement if the handle to the plough were made slanting instead of horizontal as at present, to prevent the ploughman hurting his feet with the share, which might take place under the present arrangement.

Copy of a letter No. 963, dated 16th December 1882,

From—The Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur,

To—The Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.

In reply to your Circular No. 105-1542, dated 27th June 1881, I have the honor to state that the experiments, on ploughs have been carried on, on the Experimental Farm here. Some of the ploughs were worked in the presence of Colonel Davies, on the occasion of his late visit to Hoshiarpur.

2. With reference to the remarks of the Financial Commissioner on the results of our first experiments and the report of the Superintendent of the Agri-Horticultural Society's Gardens, Lahore, I would observe that the defect we observed in the Cawnpore Kaisar plough has apparently been felt to be serious in the North-Western Provinces also, for the last plough supplied (and figured in their advertisement sheet) has a long beam reaching to the yoke. The original plough had a short beam which was attached to the yoke by a rope or chain. This was found to make the plough unsteady and difficult to work. A long beam was accordingly substituted by Mr. Faddy, and the improvement introduced at Cawnpore was thus anticipated here. The idea of the long beam was taken from a drawing in Ransomes & Sims' Catalogue, also the adjustment of the mould-board and share,

3. I now enclose two drawings showing the Kaisar plough last received from Cawnpore and the Kaisar plough as modified in Hoshiarpur.

4. I here quote Mr. Faddy's remarks on the three descriptions of ploughs now used on the Experimental Farm here.

"There are three types of ploughs used on this Experimental Farm—

(1.) "*Cawnpore Kaisar*" costing Rs. 6.

(2.) "*Kashtkár*," or "*Mr. Gavin Jones' Patent*," costing Rs. 8. (This last named is by far the most substantial of the three, but it is much more expensive.)

(3.) "*Hoshiarpur Kaisar*" costing Rs. 5-7-6. In point of efficiency they are all equal; these are light, simple in construction, giving a deep tilth, and not easily liable to get out of order.

"The only objections to types 1 and 2 are the prices; plough 3 could be constructed for about Rs. 3-14-0 to 4-0-0, provided *old* iron was used."

5. Some effort has been made to popularize the plough, but they have not been as yet adopted by natives. Three only of them have been sold to natives. The cost is of course against their adoption, but when the advantages of deeper ploughing have been demonstrated on the farm, a result which may be hoped for, no doubt these ploughs will be appreciated. Meanwhile eight of the ploughs have been made up here at the cost of the District Fund for distribution. They will be given on trial to the most intelligent among the Zamindárs at the next District Committee.

6. I hope we may be able to arrange for an Agricultural Meeting here about the last week of March, at which the ploughs will be exhibited and tested with native ploughs, and their advantages explained. A crop of 10 maunds of cotton from a field measuring two-thirds of an acre has just been gathered on the Experimental Farm. This is a remarkably heavy crop, and its richness may be largely attributed to deep ploughing; no doubt also the crop was helped by the application of bone-dust.

CIRCULAR No. 25 of 1882.

(No. 3870.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 25th May 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Prescribes the maintenance of registers of enlistments for the Punjab Frontier Force, &c., and the submission of an annual statement.

The Punjab Government, Military Department, has requested that registers of enlistments, whether for the Punjab Frontier Force, the Bengal Army, or the Armies of other Presidencies, may be maintained in each district.

2. A register in the annexed Form A should therefore be opened in every District Office. A similar register should be kept by each patwari, and from their returns the district register should be compiled. The district registers should be checked, as far as possible, by comparison with the enlistment rolls which are sent by Commanding Officers to district officers for the purpose of verification.

3. An annual statement in the annexed Form B should be submitted to this office as soon as possible after the close of the year.

FORM A.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tahsil	Village.	Name, caste and parentage of recruit.	Date of enlistment.	No. and designation of regiment.	REMARKS.

FORM B.

1	2	3	4	5
Caste.	No. enlisted for Punjab Frontier Force.	No. enlisted for Bengal Army.	No. enlisted for other Presidencies.	REMARKS.
1. Sikh	25	12	...	
2. Chauhan Rajput	17	2	3	
3.				
4.				

CIRCULAR No. 26 of 1882.

(No. 3876.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 25th May 1882.

THE Financial Commissioner wishes the District and Divisional reports on the RETURNS AND FORMS. working of the License Tax during the year 1881-82 to License Tax Report and reach his office by the 1st of July. District reports Returns for 1881-82. should therefore be in the hands of Commissioners by the 15th of June. At the same time the office copies of the annual statements should be sent direct to this office, in order that the provincial returns may be compiled with the least possible delay.

2. In many districts the method adopted in filling up the columns of Form I. for 1880-81 was incorrect. Columns 3 and 4 show the numbers of persons assessed and amount charged in each grade in the Collector's list as originally drawn up. Column 6 shows the amount charged in each grade after the disposal of objections, and column 8 the amount charged after the hearing of appeals. When a person on presentation of a petition of objection has been transferred by order of the Deputy Commissioner from a higher to a lower grade, or *vice versa*, he will be entered in column 3, and the amount originally assessed upon him in column 4 opposite the

grade in which he was before the issue of the order. The amount of the tax payable by him in the grade to which he is transferred by the order passed upon the petition will be shown in column 6 opposite that grade. Similarly when a person on appeal has been removed from a higher to a lower grade, or *vice versa*, the amount payable by him will be shown in columns 8 and 11 opposite the grade into which he has been transferred by the Commissioner's order. In the column of remarks, in addition to the information required in the note at the foot of the form, the number of tax payers per 1,000, and the incidence of taxation per 1,000 of population should be stated.

3. In addition to the three statements prescribed by the Government of India, copies of which have already been issued, the Financial Commissioner requests that three returns in the annexed forms A, B, and C may be submitted.

4. If the entries in Form A, and the first 11 columns of Form I as explained in the note appended to the latter, are carefully studied, there will be no difficulty in compiling the District Statements correctly.

5. The manner in which the assessment was revised before the taxation leviable in the year under report was determined should be particularly described.

IMPERIAL FORM I. (first 11 columns).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
CLASSES AND GRADES.	Fee of each grade.	COLLECTOR'S LIST.		PETITIONERS OF OBJECTION.		APPEALS.		REMISSIONS.	FINAL DEMAND.		REMARKS.
		Number charged.	Amount charged.	Number of objectors.	Amount charged.	Number of Appeals.	Amount charged.	Amount of remis- sions to persons carrying on busi- ness for a portion of the year only.	Number of Licenses.	Amount of fees charged.	
I 1 ...	500	10 (a)	5,000	5	4,500 (b)	2	4,000 (c)	250 (d)	8	3,750 (e)	
I 2 ...	200	40 (a)	8,000	10	7,200 (f)	2	7,200 (g)	...	36	7,200	
I 3 ..	150	40 (a)	6,000	...	6,450 (h)	...	6,600 (k)	...	44	6,600	
I 4 ..											
II 1 ...											
II 2 ...											
II 3 ...											
II 4 ...											

(a) Persons originally entered in Collector's list.

(b) Five persons objected and 2 objections were accepted and the petitioners transferred to other grade. This reduced 5,000 to 4,000, but one person was removed from the 200 grade to the 500 grade (See Form A), and therefore 4,500 is shown in column 6.

(c) Two persons appealed and one appeal was accepted (See Form A)

(d) Remission to a trader only engaged in business for 6 months of the year.

(e) Amount shown in column 8 amount shown in column 9.

(f) On presentation of objections 5 persons were transferred from this to other grade (See Form A), but one person originally assessed in the 500 grade was removed to the 200 grade (Form A); hence 8,000—1,000+200=7,200.

(g) One person transferred from, and one transferred to, this grade on appeal.

(h) No objections; 3 persons transferred from 500 and 200 grade to 150 grade, hence 6,000+450=6,450.

(k) No appeal: one person transferred on appeal to this grade, hence 6,450+150=6,600.

Deputy Commissioner's Office,)

This ... 188 .)

Deputy Commissioner.

FORM A.

Showing the results of objections and appeals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Class and grade in which originally assessed.	No. of objections.	Class and grade in which assessed after disposal of objections.	No. exempted on objections.	No. of persons who appealed.	Class and grade in which assessed after disposal of appeals.	No. exempted on appeals.	REMARKS.
	I 1. I 2. I 3. I 4. II 1. II 2. II 3. II 4.				I 1. I 2. I 3. I 4. II 1. II 2. II 3. II 4.		
I 1							
I 2							
I 3							
I 4							
II 1							
II 2							
II 3							
II 4							

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Deputy Commissioner.

FORM B.

Showing taxation in towns having a population of 5,000 and upwards (see Census Table XX).

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Deputy Commissioner's Office,)

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Deputy Commissioner.

FORM C.

Showing taxation in villages including all towns whose population is less than 5,000.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DISTRICT.	Number of villages.	Total population.	FEES CHARGED.						Average fee for each license.	Incidence of taxation per 1,000 of population.	Number of persons taxed per 1,000 of population.	REMARKS.
			Class I.		Class II.		Total.					
			Number of licenses.	Amount of fees.	Number of licenses.	Amount of fees.	Number of licenses.	Amount of fees.				

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Deputy Commissioner.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR No. 27 of 1882.

(No. 3898-)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 29th May 1882.

The orders issued from time to time regarding the occupation of land for public purposes, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of Act X of 1870 (the Land Acquisition Act), are consolidated in this Circular, which should be read in place of Appendix XX, *Directions to Collectors*.

ACQUISITION.
Consolidated rules on
the subject.

Scope of this Circular.

2. The subject is divided into four chapters—

- I.—General.
- II.—Guaranteed Railways.
- III.—State Railways.
- IV.—Military purposes.

Chapter I deals with the provisions of the Act, and embodies all administrative orders issued, which apply generally to every case in which land is acquired under the Act.

The three following chapters are of special application, and contain supplementary rules regarding the acquisition of land for the several objects of which they treat. When these rules differ from the administrative orders given in Chapter I, they are to be followed in preference to such orders in regard to that branch of the subject to which they refer. In regard to points on which there are no special instructions in these chapters, the general rules in Chapter I must be held to apply.

Orders repealed.

3. The following Circulars are hereby superseded—

Book Circular	No. VII	of 1876.	Book Circular	No. X	of 1878.
" "	No. XVI	of "	" "	No. XIV	of "
" "	No. IV	of 1877.	" "	No. XVI	of "
" "	No. XI	of "	" Circular	No. 5	of 1879.
" "	No. XV	of "	" "	No. 21	of "
" "	No. XXIX	of "	" "	No. 8	of 1880.
" "	No. VI	of 1878.	Book "	No. XIII	of "

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL.

Chapter I is divided into—

- A.—Preliminary estimates.
- B.—Modes of acquisition.
- C.—Payment of compensation.
- D.—Reduction of land revenue.
- E.—Temporary occupation.
- F.—Abandonment.
- G.—Registers and record.

A.—*Preliminary Estimates.*

I.—In all cases in which it is necessary to provide land for public works at the expense of Government, the Departmental Officers entrusted with the execution or supervision of the work will cause to be prepared complete estimates of the probable cost of such land, the sanction of which estimates will be an essential preliminary to the purchase of the land, whether by private bargain or under the operation of Act X of 1870.

The Departmental Officer should in the first instance consult the Civil authorities, and obtain from them an idea of the probable cost of land per acre, or otherwise, together with the value of buildings, &c., on the property.

II.—The estimates shall state the area to be occupied as accurately as circumstances will admit, and the rates of charge shall be duly checked and vouched by the Revenue Officers of the district. Payment for houses, &c., should be entered separately from the land. A general statement of the character of the land, and the property for which special compensation is likely to be claimed, should accompany the estimate in the form of a preliminary report.

III.—In dealing with railways, roads and canals, and the like, where the exact area cannot be ascertained in anticipation, the best practicable estimate should be framed in the first instance; and a revised estimate should be prepared after the land plans have been completed, if the difference in quantities or probable cost is such as to require a further sanction of outlay.

The revised estimate should be submitted as early as possible. (*P. G. No. 1795, dated 16th December 1875.*)

IV.—If the preliminary enquiry necessary to the preparation of these estimates cannot be efficiently made otherwise, the Departmental Officers will submit an application in the form given in Appendix No. I for the notification of the land likely to be required, under Section 4 of Act X of 1870, through the usual departmental channel, to the Secretary to Government in the Department concerned for publication in the Gazette. The measures which may be taken after publication of this notification are described in Section 4 of the Act. The Local Government* has under this Section invested all Executive Engineers of the Punjab Works Department, including the Irrigation and State Railway Departments, with authority to take these measures, which are designed to enable officers so empowered to ascertain whether the land is adapted for the purpose, and to make a complete preliminary enquiry. (*P. G. No. 1795, dated 16th December 1875.*)

V.—Deputy Commissioners are required to render any assistance and information as to the measurement, value, ownership &c. of the land, which may be necessary to enable the investigating officer to prepare an approximate estimate of the land for departmental purposes. If called upon to do so by the Departmental Officers, the Deputy Commissioner will himself frame an estimate of the cost of occupying the land. Every effort should be made to ascertain the correct value of the land, and to prepare a reliable estimate.

VI.—In all cases in which an accurate survey and plan is required for canal, railway or departmental purposes, this part of the work should be performed by the Departmental Officer concerned, although the remaining proceeding may be conducted by the Deputy Commissioner.

VII.—The general rules as to the powers of various authorities in the sanction of estimates for works will be held to be applicable to estimates for the purchase of land, and the rule prohibiting the irregular extension of powers of sanction by

* Notification No. 675, dated 13th May 1870, paragraph 2: "His Honor is further pleased to authorize all Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department (including Canals and State Railways) to conduct the preliminary investigations described in Section 4 of the said Act (X of 1870)."

sub-dividing projects is also equally applicable to the case of land. In all projects requiring the purchase of land the cost of the land is to be held to be an integral portion of the entire outlay, on which the power of sanction is made to depend.

B.—Modes of Acquisition.

VIII.—When the preliminary estimate has been sanctioned by competent authority (see Rule VII), the land may be occupied in one of the two methods—

(1). By private negotiation.

(2). Under the provisions of Act X of 1870. (*P. G. No. 1795, dated 16th December 1875*).

IX.—The first of these methods should never be resorted to when the title of the possessor of the property to be acquired is doubtful, or where there is reason to believe that it is encumbered to an unknown extent. In such cases it will be desirable to resort to the procedure under the Act in preference to acquisition by private bargain, as in the latter case the Government would be liable to the risk incurred by ordinary purchasers of encumbered real property; whereas under Act X of 1870, Section 16, the Government acquires a clear title.

Note.—Attention is also invited to the annexed extract from a letter from the Government of India to the Punjab Government, in which further directions are given as to the circumstances in which the acquisition of land by private negotiation is expedient :—

EXTRACT.

No. 4, dated 20th July 1878.

*From—The Secretary to Government of India, Dept. of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.
To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

2. "It should be borne in mind that an indefeasible title is secured by proceeding under the Act and that the procedure therein provided seems in most cases calculated to save Government the risk of paying more than the true market value (plus the addition of 15 per cent. directed in Section 42) for the land. It may, however, occur (especially in localities where the tenure of land is of a simple character) that there is no risk in respect of title in securing land by private bargain, that the price which would have to be paid in this way would be less than that likely to be awarded under the Act, and that more speedy acquisition of the land would thus be secured."

When land is required for public purposes, the Public Works Officers should, in the first instance, consult the Civil authorities, and obtain from them the fullest possible information of the probable cost of the land per acre, or otherwise, together with the value of buildings, &c., on the property. Upon the information thus obtained, an estimate should be framed and submitted for sanction. When sanction to an estimate framed, as above directed, has been obtained, the Executive Engineer or other Public Works Officer concerned should in the first instance, in concert with the Civil Officers, try to arrange for the purchase of the land by voluntary agreement, but when this cannot be arranged, he should commit the matter to the Civil authorities, who should carefully consider whether the land is likely to be obtained for the estimated sum if the Act X of 1870 is put in force; and if there is not likely to be any considerable excess, he should take the steps necessary to put the Act in force. If, on the contrary, there is likely to be considerable excess, reference should again be made by the Civil Officer to the Public Works Officer to ascertain whether the object sought cannot be secured otherwise, either by obtaining some other plot of land than what was originally intended, or in some other manner; and the latter should, if necessary, submit a revised estimate for sanction.

The arrangements between the Officers of the Public Works Department and the local Civil authorities to determine what land to take up should be made without divulging the intentions of the Government, so as to admit of a private bargain being made before any enhancement of prices has occurred.

X.—When land is taken up under some general scheme for a canal, railway, or an important road, the department concerned will usually determine whether it is all to be taken up under the Act, or how far private negotiation is to be allowed.

1.—Acquisition of land by private negotiation.

XI.—An acquisition commenced by a declaration under Section 4 or even under Section 6, of the Act may be completed by private negotiation without any further resort to the Act, provided that no award has been made under Section 14, or a reference to a Civil Court directed under Section 15 (see Section 54 of the Act)

XII.—In all cases of private negotiation the proceedings of Executive Officers are subject to the approval and confirmation of the authority whose sanction is sufficient for the execution of the work, including the cost of occupation of the land.

XIII.—Subject to the proviso in Rule XII, the private negotiation will be effected by the Departmental Officer entrusted with the execution or supervision of the work.

The Revenue authorities will give all possible assistance in the appraisement of property and the negotiations with the owners, and, if necessary, the Departmental Officer should take the precaution of ascertaining from the Deputy Commissioner that payment is not being made to the wrong parties.

2.—Acquisition of land under Act X of 1870.

XIV.—When it has been determined that the Act is to be put in force for the acquisition of land, application for the publication of a notification under Section 6 will be made by the Departmental Officers to the Controlling Officer of the Department, who will forward it, through the Commissioner of the Division and the Financial Commissioner to the Secretary to Government in the Department concerned. The notification will be drawn up in the form given in Appendix No. II, and will be submitted in duplicate. The duplicate of the notification should be sent up unsigned.

XV.—Before submission through the channels prescribed in Rule XIV to the Secretary to Government in the Department concerned, the application will be referred to the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned, with a view to having the entries in the application, the names of tahsils, villages, &c., checked prior to the publication in the Gazette.

XVI.—Section 6 of the Act requires that the notification declaring land to be required for public purposes shall state the appropriate area of the land. When, after publication of the notification, it appears that there is a difference between the area notified and the actual area of the land not amounting to 5 per cent in any one case or in any one village, a revised notification will not be required. When the difference amounts to 5 per cent. or upwards, a revised notification should be published in order to ensure the identity of the land and to afford a fair guide for the reduction of the revenue.

XVII.—The application, when forwarded to the Commissioner, will be accompanied by a statement or explanation showing—

a.—Whether there is specific budget provision for the compensation to be paid.

b.—Whether the endeavours to obtain the land by private negotiation have been unsuccessful or have been considered inexpedient.

XVIII.—When the declaration under Section 6 has been published in the Gazette all further proceedings rest with the Deputy Commissioner, unless Government has specially empowered any other officer to perform the functions of a Collector under Section 3 of the Act.

XIX.—The Deputy Commissioner or other Officer so empowered, when he has received a direction under Section 7 of the Act to take order for the acquisition of the land, will proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 *et seq.* of the Act.

Proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner after publication of the notification.

The form of notice to persons interested in the land required to be served under Section 9 of the Act is given in Appendix No. III. In order to facilitate the inquiry into value and claims under Section 11, he will cause a statement in the vernacular, in the form given in Appendix No. IV, to be prepared under the supervision of a trustworthy revenue official, showing separately for each village the Settlement number of the lands to be taken up, in whole or in part, the area of the lands, the parties known or believed to be interested therein, and all available data for forming a judgment as to the value of the property. Care should be taken that a copy of the portion of the Settlement field map in which the land taken up is situated, with the boundaries of the land marked on it, is filed with the patwāris' papers and with the proceedings of the case. The prescribed statement contains also an estimate of the cost of wells, trees, buildings, crops, &c., which may be on each estate. The estimated value of each plot, and of other property standing upon it, together with the revenue rate per acre and the revenue assessed or assessable upon the land, will be entered in this statement. Advantage should be taken of the knowledge of respectable men of the neighbourhood to ascertain the market value of the property. This statement should be completed and tested before the date fixed in the notices issued under Section 9 for attendance of parties and inquiry into claims.

XX.—The award of the Collector under Section 14 is binding on Government.

The Collector's award. The award must be written in English by the Collector himself, and should contain some details of the mode in which the result is arrived at. As no suit can be brought by Government to set aside such award (Section 57), it is most important that it should be made with care and deliberation. Before making his award, the Deputy Commissioner must always give notice to the Departmental Officer acting on behalf of Government for the acquisition of the land, in order that he may have an opportunity of making any representation regarding its value which he may think necessary. Due consideration should be given by the Deputy Commissioner to any representations the Departmental Officer may make in reply to this notice, whether made in person, by agent, or by written statement. It will rest with the department concerned to decide whether there is ground for making any such representation.

The Deputy Commissioner is only required to see that due opportunity for doing so is afforded, and that the representation, if made, is duly considered before making an award under Section 14 of the Act.

XXI.—In case where the Government revenue has been alienated in favor of any one, the value of the loss of revenue to the Government assignee must be estimated. If the assignment be for more than one life, or in perpetuity, the compensation is to be calculated at 15 years' purchase of the Government revenue assessable upon the land. If the assignment be only for life, the value is to be calculated (excluding months and days) according to the scale laid down by Government for buying out pensions, by which a fixed graduated value* is given with reference to ages under certain periods. The amount thus calculated is to be paid to the incumbent, and his right is thus extinguished. But it often happens that a nazarānah is paid annually by jágirdárs and is in fact a deduction from the revenue of the jágir; in such a case proportionable amount of the nazarānah should be remitted, and the amount of compensation must be

Rights of jágirdárs, maáfídar, &c.

* Value of life annuity of one rupee per annum.

Years.	Rs.	Years.	Rs.
Under 10	13	Under 45 to 49	9½
10 to 19	12½	50	54 9
20	24	12	55
25	29	11½	60
30	34	11	65
35	39	10½	70 or
40	44	10	above 5

calculated after deducting the nazaránah proportionable to the area appropriated. If the assignment be for term of Settlement, compensation must be calculated with reference to the number of years the Settlement has yet to run, provided that in no case more than fifteen years be allowed, or the limit allowed for perpetual grants.

Should the assignee of the Government revenue object to these terms, the Deputy Commissioner will make a reference to the Court under Section 15.

XXII.—The Deputy Commissioner may avail himself of the assistance of his subordinates in all preliminary proceedings subject to his supervision and confirmation, but the award must in all cases be made by himself.

XXIII.—In cases referred by the Deputy Commissioner to a Civil Court under Section 15 of the Act, the Departmental Officer should be informed of the date of hearing, and should be prepared with evidence as to the value of the property taken up, and should tender such evidence to the Civil Court through the Deputy Commissioner or other officer representing Government in the case.

XXIV.—In cases where the order of the Civil Court is appealed to a higher Court, the Departmental Officer, who recommends that an appeal should be made on behalf of Government, or the Officers of the Department against whom the opposite party has filed an appeal, should submit, in addition to the information already required by Notification of the Revenue Department, No. 7957, dated 19th November 1874, an abstract of all the evidence, oral or documentary, recorded or filed for either side in the Lower Court.

XXV.—It will be seen from Section 32 of the Act that the costs of proceedings in Court are in the first instance to be paid by the Collector, and will be recovered from the opposite party in the event of the award of the Court not exceeding the sum tendered by the Collector. If the Collector has to pay the costs under the 2nd clause of Section 33 of the Act, the amount should be charged to the Department concerned as part of the cost of acquisition. Interest paid under Section 42 should be treated in like manner.

C.—Payment of Compensation.

XXVI.—When land is taken up by private negotiation, payment of compensation shall be made by the officer who completes the transaction (Rule XIII). In all such cases a bill for compensation must be submitted to the Examiner, Public Works

(1). Land taken up by private negotiation.

Accounts, for pre-audit. The bill must state distinctly the purpose for which the land is required, and also that it is taken up by consent, and should also give the number and date of any declaration which may have been issued touching the particular land, though it may have afterwards become inoperative by reason of the owner coming to terms of his own accord; the Public Works Division for which the land is taken up should also be distinctly mentioned, and also the authority for the work for which the land is taken, which information can always be obtained from the Executive Engineer. The money will be paid on presentation of the audited bill duly receipted by the payee, which will serve as a voucher to support the charge in the list of payments.

XXVII.—In cases of land purchased by private bargain the sanction of the estimate is to be held to limit the actual disbursement for the object, subject to the customary margin of an excess of 10 per cent. In all cases the officers making the payment will be required to explain satisfactorily the cause of any such excess. In the event of the purchase not being found possible for the estimated sum, together with 10 per cent thereon in addition, a revised estimate must be submitted, and a new sanction obtained before the disbursement can take place. The above rule is to be held equally applicable whether the works are constructed from Imperial, Provincial or District Funds.

XXVIII.—When land is taken up by compulsory process under Act X of 1870, the compensation becomes due when the amount has been determined by the award of the Deputy Commissioner under Section 14 of the Act, or by the Court if a reference has been made to the Court under Part III of the Act. If an appeal lies against the order of the Court, Section 42 provides for the withholding of payment until the time for appeal has expired, or, if an appeal has been preferred, until the appeal has been disposed of. When this provision does not apply, the Deputy Commissioner should at once disburse the amount due, and charge it in his list of payment attaching a bill supported by (duplicate) receipt of the payee, and his copy of award or order, fixing the amount of the compensation. On the bill must be noted the number and date of the declaration under Act X of 1870, which authorizes the taking up of the land, and the purpose for which the land is taken up. The question, whether the department concerned has sufficient budget provision to meet the demand, is one with which the Deputy Commissioner has nothing to do. The compensation paid by the Deputy Commissioner under this rule will be disbursed from the Civil Cash Balance, and not from the balance at credit of any Executive Engineer. But when a Civil Officer is specially employed in taking up land, he will be regarded as a Public Works disbursing officer, and be supplied with funds by the Executive Engineer, or by means of credit orders issued by the Accountant General in his favor on application of the Examiner. He will make payment out of these funds, and will duly account for them to the Examiner. This arrangement is not, however, to cause any delay in payment of admitted claims (P. G. No. 87, dated 25-1-77).

D.—Reduction of Land Revenue.

XXIX.—The Act makes no allusion to the award of a part of the compensation in the shape of an abatement of land revenue. This is a matter that must be regulated by the ordinary rules of the Revenue Department, irrespective of the Act. The Deputy Commissioner is not now required to base his award on the land revenue assessed on a piece of land. He has merely to ascertain the market value of the land, and the other three points stated in Section 24 of the Act. The market value of revenue-paying land is the amount which the owner could get for it, subject to payment of revenue. This will be less than if there were no revenue payable on it. The difference will practically represent the amount which the Government will have to pay in the shape of a loss of land revenue. That is, whenever the land comes into the possession of Government, the revenue demand on it will cease, and reduction of the revenue roll must be applied for.

XXX.—The reduction of revenue to be granted must be calculated according to the amount actually paid to Government as land revenue on the plots taken up, or, if no specific amount is attached to them, the Settlement rate of the village for the particular class of land should be applied.

XXXI.—If any reduction of the revenue roll is required, application should be made to the Financial Commissioner in the form of Appendix No. V, whether the land is taken up by private bargain or by the compulsory process. An extract from the District Register (see Rule XL) in English should invariably accompany the reduction statement. Where no reduction of revenue roll is required, the fact should be noted in the District Register, and no reference to the Financial Commissioner is necessary. If revenue has been erroneously realized, a refund statement, accompanied by an extract in English from the District Register, will similarly be forwarded in the usual form to the Financial Commissioner with an application for sanction to such refund.

XXXII.—When land paying revenue to Government is taken up for a public purpose, the revenue demand will be reduced if the work is chargeable to Imperial or Provincial revenues, but when the work is chargeable to District or Municipal Funds, the revenue demand will be payable by the District or Municipal Committee till next revision of Settlement only, but not thereafter.

XXXIII.—In the case of land occupied for canals, in order to enable the Canal Department to charge to the capital account of irrigation works the value of land revenue remitted on lands taken up, Deputy Commissioners will make a note on the compensation statement, showing the amount of reduction of land revenue for which sanction has been applied for to the Financial Commissioner.

E.—Temporary occupation.

XXXIV.—The temporary occupation of land requires no declaration in the Gazette, but it requires sanction of Government if action is to be taken under Part VI of the Act. In cases when land is taken up temporarily by private negotiation, the provisions of Part VI will not necessarily apply.

XXXV.—For land temporarily occupied, whether under the Act or by private bargain, the Deputy Commissioner will ordinarily fix a yearly rent. All payments of this rent should be made through the Deputy Commissioner, and in no case by the Departmental Officer direct.

XXXVI.—The quondam occupants should receive an extract from the Field Register, describing precisely their tenure and the extent of the lands they will be entitled eventually to recover.

XXXVII.—The temporary occupation will not interfere with the liability of the quondam occupant or proprietor of the land to land revenue. No reduction of revenue will be sanctioned.

E.—Abandonment of lands taken up permanently or temporarily.

XXXVIII.—Sections 44 and 45 of Act X of 1870 provide for the procedure to be followed when lands temporarily occupied are abandoned.

XXXIX.—When land permanently taken up is no longer required, it will be made over to the Deputy Commissioner by the Departmental Officer authorized to do so, and will be leased or sold by the Deputy Commissioner according to the instructions in force regarding the disposal of Government lands. The sums realized by the lease or sale of such lands will be credited by District Officers to the Department on account of which it was taken up; and in the event of its being sold, land revenue will be assessed in the manner provided by Section D III of the rules issued under the Punjab Land Revenue Act.

G.—Registers and Records.

XL.—A register will be kept up in every District Office, in which should be entered every case of land occupied for public purposes,
(1). The District Register. whether by private negotiation or under Act X of 1870.

XLI.—The District Register may be kept in vernacular. The abstract for submission to higher authorities (Rule XXXII) must always be in English, and it will so far differ from the register, in that it will show each village as one item, and not each separate case.

XLII.—Commissioners of Divisions are requested to scrutinize the District Registers on their annual tours, and satisfy themselves that they are properly kept up, and that there is competent authority in every case.

XLIII.—An annual statement, comprising all the entries in the District Register, in such form as may be directed from time to time by the Financial Commissioner, will be furnished by Deputy Commissioners with their Annual Revenue Report.

XLIV.—A complete record of all lands occupied by canals was commenced in 1870, and Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers are required to give such assistance as can be obtained from the Revenue and Settlement records in compiling this record.

CHAPTER II.—GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

XLV.—The rules in force regarding the occupation for land for Guaranteed Railways are contained in the following Circular of the Government of India, Public Works Department :—

Govt. of India, Public Works Dept., Circular No. 55, dated 29th June 1861.

1. Land required for railway purposes may be divided into four classes, A, B, C, and D. First class A, land which a Railway Company receives free of charge under the contract with the Government for permanent occupation. Second class B, land also provided free of cost, but only for temporary occupation. Third class C, land which the Railway Company has to provide at its own cost. Fourth class D, land which does not come directly into the possession of the Railway Company at all.

2. Class A will comprise the land required for the permanent works of a railway, including the road with its bridges, &c., and all stations, workshops, permanent store-houses, and the like, necessary for the line when opened, and which under the contracts is to be provided by Government free of cost to the Railway Companies. The occupation of this land by a Railway Company will be so far permanent that it will only cease when their contract is terminated or surrendered, and the whole lapses to Government. It is all provided free of charge.

3. Class B will contain land essential for the execution of the permanent works of a railway, but not required after the completion of the line in part or in whole. It is also provided free of charge. Such as land for spoil banks, for extra excavation to make banks for river diversion, and for the storage of railway materials held in stock by the Railway Company, pending the construction of the line, or their despatch to the works.* The occupation of this class of land will be temporary. On its restoration to the Government, the proper time for which will be settled in each case between the Railway Officers and the Consulting Engineer, it will be for the Revenue Officers to dispose of it to the best advantage of Government.

*This last sort of land is allowed free under the Right Honorable the Secretary of State's letter No. 25 of 30th November 1853.

4. Class C will contain the land which a Railway Company has to provide at its own cost. This is land which is required for the provision or preparation of materials for purposes contingent on the actual execution of the works on the line, or for other miscellaneous objects which the Government recognizes as falling legitimately within the scope of the Railway Company's operations, though not giving the Company a claim to the provision of land free of charge. As a Railway Company is bound to pay for the construction of all works out of the capital, receiving only from Government without charge the land on which the works stand, the provision of all materials and the means of facilitating the execution of all works are to be at the cost of the Railway Company.† It is proper to bear in mind in fixing the rent that this land will in part deteriorate by the use to which it is put, and in part will not so deteriorate.

† The following words were also in the original rules :—“ In this class, therefore, will fall all land for brick-making, for quarrying ballast, (a) for houses for persons employed in the work, &c. So also land for houses for engine drivers and the like on the line when opened, and for other similar purposes, will come under Class C.

But Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India thought that any particularization in the rule might raise questions as to the power of Government to alter or vary tenure of the contract (a power which the Government has no intention of claiming). It has therefore been thought best to give these words in note, simply for the guidance of the Officers of Government and parties interested, as to the constructions which Government puts on the contract in regard to certain points of frequent practical application.

(a) In the original rules the words “ for roads to works in progress ” have found place. They have now been struck out, as calculated to mislead. It is clear a road may be required from a site used temporarily for storage of materials itself in Class B. This would carry the roads itself into the same class.

A road from a brick-field or quarry would be in the same category as the brick-field or quarry, viz., Class C; whereas a road from a detached but permanent store-yard, although leading “ to works in progress,” would not be the less come under Class D, should such road still be necessary after the completion of those particular works. Thus generally the circumstances of the tenure of the land at the end of the road furthest from the railway, will decide the class into which the road itself shall be placed.

In all cases, however, it will be most convenient to deal with the land in the first instance in the same manner. It will be taken possession of by Government, and handed over to the Railway Company for occupation at a fair rental. When the necessity for occupation ceases, the land will be given up again to Government by the Railway Company, the proper time for this being determined as under Class B, by the Railway Officers and Consulting Engineer—(vide Circular of Government of India ; Public Works Department, No. 27, dated 23rd September 1869, *post*—para. xlvii).

5. Class D will contain that land which, being required in consequence of the works of a Railway, still does not come directly into the occupation of the Railway Company ; it will be provided free of charge. It will be exclusively land for roads, either new roads leading to Railway Stations or to permanent store-yards or workshops detached from the main Works, or diversions or changes of old roads made necessary by Railway works.

6. Inconvenience is likely to arise if Railway Companies are permitted to hold land on their own account or otherwise than is above explained. By causing them to rent from the Government all land to which they are not entitled free in the manner above explained, simplicity in the tenure of their property will be secured, which will be a matter of importance at a future time when the Railway may be transferred to Government. The determination of the value to be paid by the Government for any land not included in Class A, which might be held by a Railway Company, would certainly be, in such an event, a great embarrassment.

7. Houses, trees, tanks, or other property on land which is not provided free of charge, and for which special payment or compensation is necessary, will be paid for at once by the Railway Company. In the case of land provided free of charge, the materials, &c., derived from the "clearance" of the surface, which then will be at the expense of Government, will be disposed of by the Revenue Officers to the best advantage.

8. All land required for a line of a Railway will be applied for in continuous portions ; the plans will be drawn to a scale of 150 feet to the inch, and the measurements and areas will be recorded in accordance with the fiscal divisions of village estates, or mauzabs, parganahs, and

* Appendix VII. zillahs, in a schedule of which a form is annexed* showing in detail the several classes to which the land belongs.

9. The several classes of land will be coloured pink, yellow, purple and green, respectively, in the plans, and the exact purpose to which each parcel of land is to be devoted will be noticed in the schedule.

10. Detached portions of land should be referred to some fixed point on one of the main sheets, with such distances and compass or other bearings as will enable the land to be identified at once. A corresponding entry should also be made on the main sheet to draw attention to the detached portion.

11. The general correctness of the plans and schedules of the Railway Engineers being attested by the Consulting Engineers to Government, the applications will be forwarded to and dealt with as may be necessary by the Revenue authorities under the orders of the Local Government. The Revenue Officers are to be held strictly responsible for the regular adjustment by Railway Companies of all charges on account of land, to be determined in the manner above explained.

12. A complete set of land plans should be recorded in the Chief Engineer's office of each Railway, and a copy forwarded to the Consulting Engineer to Government, by whom a duplicate will be given to the Revenue Board, which in turn will supply Collectors of districts with transcripts of parts included in their respective zillahs. When it may be found expedient, in order to expedite the making over of the land, to employ a special Land Commissioner for this duty, the Railway Engineers should supply an additional copy of the land plan for the use of the Land Commissioner.

13. The Consulting Engineer to Government and the local Revenue authorities will respectively be held responsible for the punctual fulfilment of the foregoing orders in their several departments, and the careful record of plans in their respective offices.

14. All contemplated changes in the land in possession of a Railway Company should be promptly reported by the Railway Agent to the Consulting Engineer to Government, who will notify the same to the Local Government. It will be for the latter to see that the necessary steps are taken by the Revenue authorities for entering such changes in their records, and for carrying out all further proceedings that are requisite on such an occurrence.

15. It will be necessary for the Local Governments to see that a correct register and record of title of all Railway lands is maintained, for the whole of such lands will one day revert to the Crown. Also that all rents or payments for clearances, &c., chargeable in behalf of Government against the Railway Company are duly realized.

16. It is essential that there should be for each Railway one set of plans, in a regular sequence, to show all the land, and that the plans of each Railway Company's estate, after they have once been prepared, should constantly be corrected and always be maintained complete.

XLVI.—It has been found that the area of land made over to a Railway Company or to the State Railway Department does not always correspond with the area entered in the land plans and schedules prepared by the Railway Officers. In order to obviate this, the Financial Commissioner, after referring to the Consult-

ing Engineer to the Government of India, has directed that the area actually made over by the Revenue authorities to the Railway Officer is to be entered on the copy of the schedule and plan on the basis of which the transfer is made. The date of transfer must also be entered. The Railway Officer should sign the entries by way of a receipt for the land. The Deputy Commissioner will send this certified schedule and plan through the Commissioner to this office, whence they will be forwarded to the Consulting Engineer (or Engineer-in-Chief in the case of a State Railway) in order that any difference of area may be entered on all copies of the schedules and plans and that the registers of land occupied by Railways may correspond with the area actually occupied. The original certified schedule and plan will then be returned to the District Officer for record.

XLVII.—With reference to No. 4 of Circular quoted in para. XLV, the following instructions were subsequently issued in a Circular No. 27, dated 23rd September 1869, of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch :—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 27 of 23rd September 1869.

1. The Government of Bombay represents that the rules laid down by the Government of India as to the mode in which the rent for C lands should be calculated will, if acted upon, lead to some loss of Government money, and recommends that rent should not in all cases be determined by the same rule.

2. The Bombay Government is of opinion that for Government land leased for house-building, a fixed rent irrespective of the classification of the soil and district, or locality, should be charged, and that where money has been paid for the surrender of a lease, 5 per cent. on the amount of compensation should be added to the rent.

3. For land taken up for houses from private owners, 5 per cent. per annum on the purchase money is considered by the Bombay Government to be a fair arrangement.

4. For land required for ballast pits, quarries, &c., the Government of Bombay thinks that the Company should be called upon to pay the full amount spent for the acquisition of the property, plus a nominal yearly rent during occupation, the proceeds from the sale of the land when surrendered being credited to the Company. For Government land a yearly rent should be charged to cover deterioration in addition to the cost of resumption, if any. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh also points out that any possible deterioration of the C lands by reason of the purposes to which they may be put does not appear to have been provided for in the rule last issued. This was referred to in the Circular Orders of 1861 on the subject of Railway lands, and was not provided for in the last rules through inadvertence.

5. The references may be met by an additional rule, and the following rules should accordingly be promulgated in supersession of those issued with Circular No. 2 R. of 1869.

I.—The annual rent on lands in class C occupied by a Guaranteed Railway Company shall be fixed at 5 per cent. on the outlay incurred by Government in taking up the lands, plus any revenue or rent payable to Government in respect of the said land.

II.—But in the case of land already belonging to, and in the occupation of the Government, the rent shall be fixed at 5 per cent. on the value of the land as estimated by the Collector.

III.—In the event of the land being required for purposes through which its letting value will be diminished, the Railway Company on relinquishing it shall pay, in addition to any rent paid during the occupation of the land under the previous rules, the estimated difference between the actual value of the land when relinquished and the value that the land would have had, if the rent remained at the amount that was paid during the occupancy of the Company.

IV.—When land presented in free gift by a private individual for the purposes of a Railway is made over to a Guaranteed Railway Company in class C. no rent shall be charged by Government beyond the jamā or revenue previously paid to Government for the land.

6. With reference to Rule (III) it is observed that the real value of the land to the Government before it was handed over to the Company would be properly estimated on the basis of the rent charged for it. But when land has been actually paid for by the Company already, as in Bombay, no re-opening of the old transactions should take place, and the adjustment can be made when any land is given up.

7. Compensation paid for surrender of a lease, or any other charge, should be considered in fixing the rent. If the land is not in the occupation of the Government, and cannot be transferred to the Company without charge of any sort, it comes under Rule (I).

8. It is optional to the Government of Bombay to fix the rent under Rule (II) at Rs. 5 per acre for agricultural land occupied by houses of the Company's staff, or at any other amount it may deem desirable,

XLVIII.—A Railway Company is liable to pay compensation to a Native State for land occupied by them belonging to class C, which is in British territory provided at the cost of the Company.

XLIX.—The agricultural profits of land belonging to a Native State which has been taken up under class A, but is not required at once for Railway purposes, must not be enjoyed by the Company, but should be surrendered to the Native State.

L.—With regard to the record of Railway lands, which is to be kept up under the above orders (see Rule 15 with Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 55, dated 29th June 1861), the following memorandum of the Consulting Engineer, North-Western Provinces, has been adopted as applicable to the Punjab, and the explanation and forms thereto appended are still in force :—

Circular No. 55, Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 29th June 1861,

Record of Railway Lands.

For the due fulfilment of the orders of the Government of India, it is imperatively necessary to maintain at all times a correct register and record of all lands which have been taken up for every separate Railway Company, or by any Company under each of several contracts with Government in the offices of the Sadr Board of Revenue, of the Consulting Engineer to Government and of the Collectors of "Railway" districts.

2. To this end the annexed form of register has been prepared in communication with the Sadr Board of Revenue, and approved by Government.

Appendix VIII.

3. For the Board's and Consulting Engineer's office there will be one record book for each line of Railway, each book containing the whole record of the land taken up for the Railway in the several districts which it traverses.

4. A volume of forms will be forwarded to each Collector for the record of land taken up in his district for the Railway therein named, in which every sanctioned grant, transfer, release, and final disposal of land occupied on account of that Railway in each district will be entered in chronological order.

5. Every sanctioned grant, transfer, or release will be communicated to the Collector through the Board in the form of a land plan, depicting the land concerned, and a schedule in the form attached to Circular No. 55, Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 29th June 1861, each countersigned by the Consulting Engineer or Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government, North-Western Province.

6. Under the rules for the guidance of Collectors and of Engineers in giving and taking over land, no land is to be made over to any Railway Company under any other authority than that of sanctioned plans and schedules.

7. The nature of the requisite entries in the several columns of the record is carefully explained in the memorandum in Appendix IX.

8. In the register mentioned in paragraph 2, are examples of various transactions which are severally explained in a foot-note below.*

* 1 Column No. 1, the commonest of all is a grant of land under class A, referred to in paragraph 2 of the See paragraph 2 of rules. Government order. Under this column land for the whole length of a line in any one (parganah) sub-division of a district may be included in one entry, and represented in one continuous plan, but separate schedules will always be furnished for each state or village, for record with the village papers.

See paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of rules. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 are simple grants of land under classes B, D, and C, referred to in paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of the Government order.

No. 96 is a record of land temporarily occupied by the Railway Company in class B, and returned when no longer required as provided in Government order, paragraph 6. The entry, being negative, is made in red ink. In balancing the record the item disappears altogether, the original grant being cancelled.

No. 97 supposes the transfer of the above plot of land to class A, the same entries which have been made negatively in B, are therefore now made positively in A.

No. 106 represents a case in which land temporarily occupied by the Railway Company in class C, is released on the Company having no further need of it, while No. 124 shows the release of a portion of land originally taken up for permanent occupation in class C, but which has been found to be in excess of requirements. Both entries are of course negative in C. The land in both of these cases being returned into the hands of Government, the final disposal of it by the Collector is shown in the 3rd section.

In No. 106 the land is supposed to be restored to the mauzah of which it originally formed part, and a consequent increase to the assessment of the mauzah made, but not to the amount of the abatement previously made in consequence of deterioration. The negative entry in column 13 is made positively in 18, and the same in column 26, as being for the time unproductive; then in the new settlement in regard to it being affected, the entries in columns 19 and 20 are made, and the negative one in column 25 and the amount payable by the Railway Company in compensation for the permanent loss of revenue from the deterioration of this land being recovered from the Railway Company is entered in column 26. In the case 124 it is supposed that, the land being received back by the Collector on the 1st May, on the 15th idem a portion is let on lease, as shown in columns 23 and 24, and on the 27th idem the remaining portion disposed of by sale; entries accordingly are made in columns 21 and 22, and in each case a negative entry is made in column 26. In this case also there has been loss incurred in finally disposing of the land which the Railway Company has to make good, and the amount being determined and recovered from the Company is entered in column 26.

9. On the 30th June of every year the record will be balanced as shown, and the results of the balance carried over as the first entry of the following year.

A copy of record of each year will be submitted to the Board annually on the 30th June for check in the Board's office and that of the Consulting Engineer to Government. It will be observed that the returns of 30th June 1860 will include all the transactions of the year then concluded and a balanced and corrected abstract. The return of 30th June 1861 will detail the transactions of the year then terminated together with the abstract corrected to date; but it will not repeat in detail the transactions of 1860, and so on.

10. Thus the yearly returns will be very brief: but it will be necessary that the record should be maintained with the greatest punctuality and care. The entries of columns 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 10 and 13 will be made on receipt of notification of each grant of land, and the particulars to be noted in other columns of the two first sections will be entered so soon as sanction has been obtained to the abatements of jamá and amounts of compensation. Those in columns 20, 21 and 28 of the third section, at the dates on which the land is released by the Railway Company, and in the other columns as the transaction are completed.

11. On the 30th June of each year Collectors will present to Railway Companies bills for the amount of rent shown in column 16 for the year then concluded.

12. The compensation payable by Railway Company under column 15 will be recovered by Collectors from time to time at the period of making over the land to which it relates, and that under column 26, as soon as the new Settlement or sale of the land to which it relates has been affected, and the permanent decrease in its value thereby determined.

13. Should any amounts due by the Railway Company for compensation not have been realized at the time of closing the register for the year, mention of them will be made in the column of remarks.

Sufficient care has often not been taken to realize rent due by Railway Companies for land temporarily occupied.

(Class C.) Paragraph 11 of the above memorandum requires that on the 30th of June each year, Deputy Commissioners should present to Railway Companies bills for the amount of rent shown in column 16 of the register of Railway lands. It should be remembered that,—

- (1) such land is taken up at the expense of the Railway Company, and Government must not be put to any expense on account of it by way of loss of land revenue or otherwise;
- (2) where the land is the property of Government, the entire rent will be credited as miscellaneous land-revenue;
- (3) where the land is nazdî, the Local Committee or Municipal Committee, as the case may be, will be entitled to the rent, as distinguished from the land revenue, where any has been assessed, the latter being credited to miscellaneous land-revenue;
- (4) where the land is private property, and has been rented by the Collector from the owners on behalf of the Railway Company, the land-revenue, if any, paid by the proprietors, will be merged in the rent charged to the Railway Company. On realization of the amount, the Collector will pay the zamíndárs their portion as proprietors, and credit the land-revenue to Government under the head of miscellaneous land-revenue;
- (5) the manner in which the amount of rent is to be calculated is explained in Circular No. 27, Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 23rd September 1869, previously quoted. The above remarks apply only to the mode of realizing and crediting the rent.

CHAPTER III.—STATE RAILWAYS.

LI.—In all cases of lands required for State Railways in the Punjab, unless otherwise directed, an attempt is to be made in the first instance to obtain the property by private negotiation. This rule is not to interfere with the general rule, No. IX, Chapter I. (*Joint Secretary to Government Punjab, Railway Branch, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 4257-S, dated 19th November 1870.*)

LII.—Before a Deputy Commissioner is called upon to obtain land for State Railways by private negotiation, a preliminary notice will usually have been published in the Gazette by Government under Section 4 of the Act. If it is eventually determined to apply the Act, a further notice under Section 6 will be published.

LIII.—The following Circular of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, contains the existing rules in regard to the acquisition of land for State Railways, to be observed by Engineers :—

CIRCULAR No. 21 (RAILWAY) SIMLA, OCTOBER 12TH, 1881.

Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ.—Circular No. 10 R, dated 25th Augst 1871.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India having had under consideration the desirability of modifying somewhat the rules prescribed in the above quoted Circular, is pleased to direct that the following revised rules be observed in future :—

RULES.

(i). The general course of procedure laid down in the Public Works Code, Chapter XV, paragraph 92, is to be following on State Railways.

(ii). Railway officers shall not obtain possession of land whether by purchase, lease or on simple toleration, except through the proper Revenue authorities.

(iii). Engineers in preparing land plans for submission will divide their applications under two heads, *viz*—

(a). Land required permanently, or land necessary for the railway when it is opened for public traffic, and when the works of construction are finished. Such land are the sites of bridges, embankments, cuttings, fences and other works, the space or berm introduced for the sake of safety between the limit of the works and the adjacent spoil bank, bazar or side cutting; roads permanently required, such as those immediately in the neighbourhood of stations, over bridges, under bridges, or level-crossings on the railway; land or water required for the water-supply; land wanted for the preparation and reception of such materials as are used in maintenance, as ballast pits; land for the permanent diversion of water-courses; and all space permanently required at the stations, whether for traffic, storage, work-shops, or recreation.

(b). Land required temporarily, or land necessary to be taken up, but not permanently wanted. Such land will be for roads for access to works while in progress, but which will subsequently be abandoned; land for side cuttings and spoil banks occupied during construction; for the preparation and reception of materials used in constructing the railway, as brick-fields, quarries, ballast pits, or the temporary diversions of streams and highways. The sites of such dwellings as will be occupied only during construction will also come in this class.

(iv). The land to be taken up permanently for the through line of railway will be, in the first instance, sufficient for a double line, so as to allow of a cart road to exist parallel to the railway inside the fence. This road will be useful not only during construction for service purposes, but afterwards for access to the stations, for maintenance purposes, and for stacking materials.

(v). The enclosed sections, which are not intended to be used as a type for fencing but merely as an illustration showing the amount of land to be taken up, show the widths to be allowed for different purposes and the relative position of the road fence and ditch with reference to the railway. The boundary of the Railway land permanently acquired is in every case to be considered as the outside edge of the ditch. Beyond the ditch a clear space or berm of not less than 6 feet must be left free from the spoil bank of side cutting nearest to the railway, the cutting or bank being sloped off at an angle of not less than 2 to 1, to prevent any encroachment on this berm from the effects of weather. It will be seen from the section that the width of land to be permanently acquired for a line on the 5-feet 6-inches gauge will be for embankments 70 feet, for cuttings 76 feet, in addition to the width required in each case for the bases of the slopes. For a line on the metre gauge the widths will be embankments 64 feet, for cuttings 70 feet, in addition to the slopes.

(vi). Land to be taken up temporarily will be principally for side cuttings and spoil banks, and will generally adjoin the land required permanently; it will as a rule be also permanently taken up by Government and subsequently disposed of when no longer required.

Embankments under 3 feet in height will only require side-cuttings on one side of the railway. Slopes of side-cutting will be generally 2 to 1 all round, but care must be taken to provide for exceptional cases when a flatter slope may be needed. Similarly, the contents of cuttings under 3 feet high will be laid to spoil on one side only. Side-cuttings should not be too deep; a depth of 6 feet may be estimated for in calculating the width of land required for side-cuttings. They should be formed into well-defined tanks of moderate length, and should not as a rule be connected with each other or with adjacent water-courses. Valuable land should not be taken up for side-cuttings or for temporary purposes. A sufficient water-course should be provided at right angles to the centre line of railway for each culvert or bridge and on either side of this water-course land will be left clear of the side-cuttings sufficient to prevent the water from the river running into the side-cuttings. The precaution of leaving land uncut in this manner is necessary to prevent the formation of a dangerous stream parallel to the railway.

(vii). In the neighbourhood of towns or other places where land is above the ordinary value, the width of land to be taken for slopes, fence, &c, must be specially considered to secure economy.

(viii). All land will be applied for in continuous portions, and shown, when practicable, mile by mile, or village by village on each sheet. The plans will be drawn to a scale of 400 feet to an inch; the centre line of railway will be shown divided into chains of 100 feet, and all dimensions will be figured in feet. The name of each zillah, pargannah and mauzah will be shown on each sheet. On curves the tangential point on the centre line will be marked, and radius of curvature given. The areas in acres, roods and poles will be recorded in accordance with fiscal divisions in a schedule Appendix X, showing in detail the class to which the land belongs, and the purpose to which it is to be devoted. Land required permanently will be colored pink; temporary land will be colored yellow.

(ix). Detached portions of land should be referred to some fixed point on one of the main sheets with distances and compass or other bearings, or such reference to the published maps of the neighbourhood, as will ensure a ready identification of the land—a corresponding entry should be made on the main sheet to draw attention to the detached plot.

(x). As a general rule, three complete sets of land plans and schedules will suffice for record, viz.,—one for the Engineer in charge of the railway, one for the Local Government or Administration, and one for the Revenue authorities; but should more be required, they will be supplied by the Railway Engineers.

(xi). The general corrections of the plans and schedules submitted by the Railway Engineer in charge being attested by the Engineer-in-Chief or Manager of the State Railway, the application will be forwarded to the Revenue authorities, and will be dealt with by them under the orders of the Local Government or Administration.

(xii). The land plans and schedules will be rectified from time to time as changes occur, and Local Governments will see that a correct register of all railway lands is maintained.

(xiii). When land is no longer required for the Railway, it will be re-transferred to the Revenue authorities and disposed of by them. All contemplated changes in the land occupied by a railway should be reported to the Local Government; and it will be for the latter to see that the necessary steps are taken by the Revenue authorities for entering such changes in their records and for carrying out all further requisite proceedings.

(xiv). In Native States all land will be obtained through the Political Agent, and the distinction of temporary and permanent need not be observed; but this will not make it the less incumbent on the officials concerned to see that all land not permanently required for the purposes of the railway is restored when no longer wanted, and to keep as complete records of the land retained for railway purposes in Native States as in British territory. Such plans and schedules as the Political Agent may require will be supplied by the Railway Engineers.

Circular No. XV (Railway), Simla, June 8, 1882, Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read—

Circular No. 21 Railway, dated 12th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.—It having been brought to notice that the scale laid down for the preparation of land plans under Rule VIII of the Rules promulgated with Public Works Department Circular No. 21 (Railway) of the 12th Octr. 1881, viz., 400 feet to an inch, is inconveniently small, and that in practice fresh plans have frequently to be made out on a larger scale, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the scale of 150 feet to an inch be in future adopted on State Railways in the preparation of all land plans.

LIV.—No disbursements on account of land acquired for State Railways by the Civil authorities are to be made by the Executive Engineers, but by the Deputy Commissioner. This is provided for by Section 40 of the Act as regards land acquired under the Act; the above ruling covers cases in which it has been acquired by private negotiation.

LV.—The lands occupied for State Railway are to be entered in a register in all respects similar to that prescribed under Chapter II for Guaranteed Railways, and the forms and explanation there given are equally applicable to Railways of both classes, except that in the case of State Railways there will be no lands under classes C and D prescribed for Guaranteed Railways.

CHAPTER IV.—MILITARY PURPOSES.

LVI.—The annexed order of the Government of India, No. 29, dated 16th March, regarding the procedure to be observed in taking up land for military purposes, is circulated for information and guidance.

LVII.—A previous order circulated by the Punjab Government, intimating that the sanction of the Government of India is necessary before land can be taken up for military purposes, is likewise re-published herewith.

Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. 29, dated 16th March 1878.

MILITARY WORKS.

1. When land is required by the Military Department for extension of cantonments, rifle-ranges, or similar purposes, the required area will be taken up by an officer of the Public Works Department, and the general procedure laid down in the Public Works Code, Chapter XIII, Section I, para. 14, will be followed in all cases where applicable, and no land shall be entered upon except with the permission of the revenue or civil officer of the district in which it is situated.

2. A schedule (in the accompanying form, *vide* Appendix XI) of the land taken, showing the purpose for which it is required, and whether the occupation is permanent or temporary, will accompany the land plans which will show in distinctive colors * the area required.

*Pink denoting permanent, and yellow temporary occupation.

The cost of the land thus taken up through the agency of the Public Works Department will fall on the Military Department.

As a general rule, 4 copies of the plan and schedule will be required—

- 1 copy for record;
- 1 do. to be forwarded to the Revenue or Civil Officer of the district;
- 1 do. for the Assistant Quarter Master General of the division or district
- 1 do. for the Quarter Master General of the Army (to be forwarded through the officer commanding the division or district.)

Government Punjab, Financial Department.

CIRCULAR NO. 3—43, DATED 15TH JANUARY 1877.

Copies of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for information and guidance, also to Financial Commissioner with reference to his No. 1290, dated 16th ultimo :—

No. 1197 S. dated Simla, the 31st October 1876.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.*

To—*The Quarter Master General in India.*

I am directed to state for the information of the Commander-in-Chief that the Government of India consider it desirable that more explicit rules should be laid down for the guidance of local military authorities in regard to the acquisition of land for military purposes. I am therefore to request that His Excellency may be moved to consider the suggestions submitted by the Controller of Military Accounts, and to have prepared, for the concurrence of the Government of India, an order prohibiting, on the part of local Military authorities, any action which would in any way compromise the Government in regard to the acquisition of such land, until their sanction had been obtained through His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Local Governments will be requested to take no steps for the taking up of land for military purposes without the previous authority of the Government of India.

LVIII.—The annexed order of the Government of India, regarding the acquisition of land by the Military Department for elephant hunting, &c., was published as para. 7 of Resolution No. 371, dated 24th January 1880.

Extract para. 7 from a Resolution of the Government of India, Military Department, No. 371, dated 24th January 1880.

7. In future, therefore, when the Military authorities desire to appropriate any lands for elephant hunting, grass preserves, or other commissariat purposes, they should submit to the Local Government in the Revenue Department a well considered estimate of the profit which they expect to derive from the measure. It will be the duty of the Local Government in the Revenue Department thereupon to take into account the revenue which would be sacrificed, and to decide whether the State occupation of the land is or is not expedient.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Notification by Government in Gazette under Section 4.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies that land is likely to be required by Government for a public purpose, namely—— it is hereby declared that for the said purpose the undermentioned land is likely to be required.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870.

Dated

Secretary to Government.

Specification of Land.

District.	Parganah.	Mauzah.	Area.	Direction.	Boundaries.

APPENDIX II.

Notification by Government in Gazette under Section 6.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely,—— it is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.

This declaration is made under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870.

Dated

Secretary to Government.

Specification of Land.

District.	Perganah.	Mauzah.	Area.	Direction.	Place where the plan may be inspected.

APPENDIX III.

Notice to persons interested in the Land under Section 9.

WHEREAS the under-mentioned land is about to be taken up for a public purpose, namely—— under notification of the Punjab Government No.—— published in the *Punjab Gazette* of—— all persons interested in the said land are hereby called upon to attend personally or by agent at (place)—— on the—— (date) at—— o'clock to state the nature of their respective interests in the land, and the amount and particulars of their claims to compensation for such interests.

This notice is issued under Section 9 of Act X of 1870.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX IV. (Rule XIX).
Village Statement (to be prepared in the Vernacular) of lands required for a public purpose in the village of
Parganah District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Serial No. of field in present measurement.	Number of field in Settlement Khalsa.	Area in bighás or ghumáos.	Names of parties having an interest in the land or their agents or representatives.	Class of land and particulars regarding its present state.	Rate of Revenue paid on land per acre.	Revenue assessed or assessable upon land.	Estimated market value of each plot.	Estimated value of property standing upon the land, including trees, wells, crops, buildings, &c.	Total estimated value.
1	556	8 bigas...	Rámparshád, proprietor of land, and owner of the well in column 9; Rám Singh, hereditary cultivator.	Irrigated land of first quality.	Rs. A.P. 3-0-0	Rs. A.P. 24-0-0	...	A well valued at Rs. 200.	...
2	567	4 "	Deví Chand, proprietor; Suján Singh, Jágirdár, on a life-tenure; Rám Singh, hereditary cultivator.	Unirrigated land of inferior quality.	0-12-0	3-0-0	...	...	...
3	570	8 "	Rámparshád, proprietor; Suján Singh, Jágirdár, on a life-tenure. House in column 9 is the property of Suján Singh, Jágirdár.	Land of first quality irrigated by the canal.	2-8-0	20-0-0	...	A house valued at Rs. 150.	...
4	571	12 "	Deví Chand, proprietor; Rám Singh, hereditary cultivator; Suján Singh, Jágirdár.	Land of first quality irrigated by the over-flowings of the river.	2-0-0	24-0-0	...	...	...
		32 bighás equivalent to 20 acres.	...	...	...	71-0-0	...	Rs. 350	...

Note to column 3.—The area appropriated in each village is to be given in bighás or ghumáos according to the standard recognized at Settlement, and the total or the entire column is to be converted into acres.

Note to column 4.—The notice prescribed by section 9 (form No. 3) must issue to all persons entered in column 4, which must show all occupiers of land and persons interested in the land, either for life, or for years, or in remainder, or in reversion, or succession, and all mortgagees, leaseholders, and tenants not being tenants by the month, or at will, of such land; also agents of the above, and persons entitled to represent them. The word land in this column extends to all houses, buildings, trees, rights of revenue-freeholders, tenants, &c.

Note to column 5.—Enter whether cultivated, fallow, recent waste, old waste, or barren, as the case may be; if cultivated, state the crop.

If land paying no revenue is taken up in a town, sanitarium or other locality, in which an exceptional price is paid for land, this should be noted in column 5, and its selling price noted in column 8.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX V. (Rule XXXI.)

(REDUCTION OF REVENUE.)

Statement showing Reduction in Revenue of Land taken up for _____ requiring sanction of Financial Commissioner.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. in accompanying Abstract Compensation Statement.	Name of estate or village and pargannah.	Amount paid, including costs.	Yearly Revenue of village in which land has been taken up.	Yearly Revenue of land appropriated.	Yearly reduction to be given in Khalsa lands rejecting fractions of a rupee.	Yearly reduction to be made in Government nazardah.	Total reduction to be made in Government Kistbandi.	Future jamā of the village.	Reduction in Kistbandi from what harvest and year proposed.	REMARKS.

If any reduction of revenue is required, this statement should be submitted, whether the land is taken up by private bargain or by compulsory process, and the compensation statement should always accompany it. Where no reduction of revenue is required, the fact should be noted in the compensation statement, and the reduction statement need not in such cases be submitted.

Dated

Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX VI. (Rule XL.)

(HEADING FOR REGISTER)—I. REGISTER OF LANDS AND OTHER PROPERTY TAKEN UP FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES UNDER ACT X OF 1870,
OR BY PRIVATE BARGAIN, AND THE COMPENSATION PAID THEREON.

(Heading for Abstract) II. Abstract of District Register showing Property taken up for _____ and the Compensation paid thereon.

No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
		Number of parganah and village.	Claimants or their agents, or representatives, having an interest in the land, and particulars regarding them.	Number and date of the notification or other order authorizing the appropriation of the land.	Date of taking possession.	Date of making award.	Quantity of land taken up in acres.	Settlement rate per acre.	Estimated net profits per annum.	Estimated value of houses, num.	Details of compensation showing how the compensation awarded has been determined and whether by Deputy Commissioner with the concurrence of parties interested, or by reference to Civil Court, showing also the 15 per cent. on market value payable under Section 42.	Compensation rate per acre.	Interest on the award in cases where such is chargeable under Section 42 of the Act.	Costs of proceedings in Civil Court payable by Collector under Section 33.	Grand total showing entire expenditure incurred by Government in taking up the property.	Date of payment.	Value of property as originally estimated for.
											Proprietary and other co-ordinate and subordinate rights, Rights of mafidars, jagirdars, assignees of the Government revenue.						

The district register should be kept in this form, and the statements extracted from this register for submission to Financial Commissioner's Office will so far differ from the register that it will show each village as one item, and not each separate case.

The district register may be kept in vernacular.

The abstract for submission to higher authorities must always be in English.

The register will show also lands acquired by private bargain, but these need only be shown in the abstract when reduction of revenue is required. All lands taken up must be shown in annual statements attached to the Revenue Report.

Although the abstract need not be submitted in cases where the property is taken up by private bargain when no reduction is required, Commissioners should scrutinize the register, and satisfy themselves that there is competent authority in every case.

Column 9 should show the whole profits from which the Government Revenue is paid.

- Deputy Commissioner.

Dated

APPENDIX VII. (*Rule XLV.*)

PLAN SHEET No.

____ Railway

____ District.

Schedule of land required for the use of the Railway in

Mauzáh

Parganáh

Zilláh

No. on Plan.	Purpose for which required.	PAYABLE BY GOVERNMENT.									PAYABLE BY RAILWAY COMPANY.		
		A.			B.			D.			C.		
		(Pink). Land for permanent occupation by Railway Company.			(Yellow). Land for temporary occupation by Railway Company.			(Green). Land to be occupied by Government permanently.			(Purple). Land for occupation by Railway Company permanently or temporarily.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1	Synabis station	40	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Spoil bank of Balpur cutting ... ..	...	...	...	13	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	For quarrying ballast ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2
4	Temporary road from ballast quarry to line of Railway ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	3	8
5	Road from Synabis station to high road ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	..
	Total	40	3	7	13	3	6	1	2	3	2	2	10

C. D.

A. B.

Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government,
____ Railway.

Chief Engineer.

APPENDIX VIII. (Rule L.)

Register of Lands in occupation of the East India Railway Company (Extension Line in Zillah Allahabad).

No. of plan.	Sanctioned purpose.	Date of sanction.	PAYABLE BY GOVERNMENT.								PAYABLE BY RAILWAY COMPANY			
			Class A—In permanent occupation of Railway Company.					Class B—In temporary occupation of Railway by Government permanently.					Class C—In occupation of Railway, permanent or temporary.	
			Area.	Abatement of Rs. A. P.	Net cost of com- pensation and clearance.	Area.	Abatement of Rs. A. P.	Net cost of com- pensation and clearance.	Area.	Abatement of Rs. A. P.	Net cost of com- pensation and clearance.	Area.	Abatement of Rs. A. P.	Total cost of com- pensation and clearance.
1	Allahabad Station	8th June 1856	40 3 7	250 6 4	402 9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Temporary storage of Public Works material at Kachpurwa	24th June 1856	...	...	...	26 1	278 6 2	124 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Brick-making, Kachpurwa	27th June 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Diversion of road at Kydgani	29th June 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 4	6 12 1 8	Nil.	...	55 2 4	166 8 6
5	Drivers' barracks, Allahabad	1st July 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Land for temporary storage of Public Works material at Kachpurwa released	2nd Augt. 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Permanent store shed on land occupied for temporary storage of Public Works material at Kachpurwa	2nd Augt. 1859	26 1 2	78 6 2	*124 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Brick-making of Kachpurwa	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Part of land for drivers' barracks at Allahabad released	1st May 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Abstract corrected and balanced 30th June 1860	Ditto	66 7 9	328 12 6	526 9 7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2 4	6 12 1 8	Nil.	17 2 3	57 15 11	1,363 4 7
	1st July 1860 by balance as above	Ditto	66 7 9	328 12 6	526 9 7	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	2 4	6 12 1 8	Nil.	17 2 3	57 15 11	1,363 4 7

* Transferred to Class A. See next entry.

APPENDIX VIII (Rule L.) concluded.

LAND RELEASED BY RAILWAY COMPANY FROM CLASS B AND CLASS C.

No. of plan.	Sanctioned purpose.	Date of sanction.	Yearly rental payable by Railway Company.	Date.	Area of land released by Railway Company.				Restored to original Mauch.				Sold.				Leased.				Remarks.
					A	R	P	P	Area.	Increase to assessment.	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Area.	Amount of rental.	Remaining unproductive.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Allahabad Station ...	8th June 1856	Rs. A. P. ...	...	A	R	P	P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Temporary storage of Public Works material at Kachpurwa...	24th June 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Brick-making, Kachpurwa ...	27th June 1856	166 8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Division of road at Kydganj Drivers' barracks ...	29th June 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad ...	1st July 1856	83 10 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
96	Land for temporary storage of Public Works material at Kachpurwa released	2nd Augt. 1856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
97	Permanent store shed on land occupied for temporary storage of Public Works material at Kachpurwa ...	2nd Augt. 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
106	Brick-making at Kachpurwa ...	Ditto	166 8 3	20th Aug. '59 10th Sept. '59	55 2 4...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
124	Part of land for drivers' barracks at Allahabad released, Abstract corrected and balanced 30th June 1860 ...	1st May 1860	25 10 3	1st May '60 15th ditto 27th ditto	8 2 3...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1st July 1860 by balance as above ...	Ditto	57 15 11	...	64 0 7	55 2 4	83 4 3	4 0 0	80 0 0	4 2 3	8 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto	57 15 11	...	64 0 7	55 2 4	83 4 3	4 0 0	80 0 0	4 2 3	8 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Leased from 15th May 1860 to 30th June 1865.
†Sold to -

APPENDIX IX.

Explanation of entries in Appendix VIII.

- COLUMN 1. Requires no explanation.
- Do. 2. The information in this column will be supplied on the face of the plan and schedule.
- Do. 3. Date of sanction for appropriation of the land as recorded on the Engineer's schedule.
- Do. 4. Area to be shown in standard acres, roods and poles.
- Do. 5. Annual amount of remission of jama sanctioned.
- Do. 6. Amount of compensation paid in money for loss of profits of tenures, houses, trees, tanks, and wells, &c., and rateable cost of establishment, where chargeable, less the amount realized by sale of materials and trees, credited to Government.
- Do. 7. *vide* Column 4.
- Do. 8. Ditto 5.
- Do. 9. Ditto 6.
- Do. 10. Ditto 4.
- Do. 11. Ditto 5.
- Do. 12. Ditto 6.
- Do. 13. Ditto 4.
- Do. 14. Ditto 5.
- Do. 15. To the total amount of compensation paid by Government and rateable cost of the establishment, where chargeable, no deduction for amount realized from sale of materials and trees will have to be made in this case, because these under class C belong to the Railway Company. (See paragraph 10 of Public Works Department, No. 852).
- Do. 16. Yearly rental, being fixed amount payable by the Railway Company to the Collector on the presentation of bills due on the 30th of June annually.
- Do. 17. Dates of transactions by the Collector.
- Do. 18. Area shown as before.
- Do. 19. " of such portion as may be re-included in original mauzáh.
- Do. 20. Annual amount added to jamá for land restored to mauzáh.
- Do. 21. Area of such portion as may be disposed of by sale.
- Do. 22. Amount realized thereby.
- Do. 23. Area of such portion as may be temporarily disposed of by lease.
- Do. 24. Amount of annual rental therefrom.
- Do. 25. Area of such portion as the Collector may not have been able to dispose of.
- Do. 26. Amount recovered from the Railway Company for permanent loss of value in the land owing to deterioration.
- Do. 27. Remarks.

APPENDIX X. (*Rule LIII.*)

State Railway
DISTRICT.

PLAN NO.

Schedule of Land taken for the use of the Railway in Zillah _____

Pargannah _____ Mauzah _____

No. of plan.	Purpose for which required.	CLASS A.—COLORED PINK.			CLASS B.—COLORED YELLOW.		
		Occupation permanent.			Occupation temporary.		
		Land for the regular works of the Railway, including land for high roads and rivers, &c. &c.,			Land for excavation spoil and for contingencies of construction for dwelling-houses, &c., &c.		
		Acres.	Roods.	Poles.	Acres.	Roods.	Poles.
	Total ...						

Superintending Engineer.

Dy. Consgr. Engr. to Government.

APPENDIX XI. (*Chapter IV*)._____
Division or District of the Army._____
Cantonment.*Schedule of land taken up for the Military Department in the Zillah of* _____*Parganah* _____*Mauzah* _____

Orders for occupation of the land.	Purpose for which required.	COLORED PINK.			COLORED YELLOW.		
		Permanent occupation.			Temporary occupation.		
		Acres.	R.	P.	Acres.	R.	P.

CIRCULAR No. 28 OF 1882.

(No. 3966.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 30th May 1882.

EXCISE.
Reports on opium smuggling called for.

In continuation of this Office Book Circular XII of 1881, forwards for careful compliance, a copy of Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Circular Letter No. 196, dated 13th April 1882.

*No. 196, dated Simla, the 13th April 1882.*From—*The Offg. Under Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce.*To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

In supersession of the instructions regarding reports on smuggled opium, contained in this Department letter No. 2245, dated 12th August 1881, I am directed to request observance of the following procedure.

2. When opium smuggled from another Province is seized and a prosecution has resulted in the conviction of the person in possession of the drug, a report embodying the name of the person or persons accused, together with the depositions of the informers and the persons accused, or other suitable information with special reference to the manner in which, from whom, and from what place, the opium was obtained, should be forwarded immediately to the Local Government or Administration within whose jurisdiction the drug is alleged to have been procured, and to this Department. The Local Government or Administration receiving the report should see that the case is actively followed up, and that every endeavour is made to trace and bring to justice the cultivators or other persons by whom the opium was illicitly sold.

3. With regard to the smuggling of local opium detected locally, this Department should be furnished with a special report of each important case discovered.

CIRCULAR No. 29 OF 1882.

(No. 4810).

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 26th June 1882.

With reference to the annexed notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, regarding the duty to be levied on Málwa opium imported into the Punjab, all Excise Officers are reminded that under the rules published in Circular No. 6, dated 27th February 1882, permits for the import of Málwa opium at the reduced rate of duty can only be granted by the Deputy Commissioners of those districts to which an allotment has been made by the Financial Commissioner.

Government of India Notification No. 1001, dated 12th May 1882, Department of Finance and Commerce.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878, and in supersession of the Notification No. 7, dated 3rd January 1880, the Governor General in Council directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 175 shall be levied on each chest of opium of 140½ lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Punjab, with effect from the 10th August 1881.

CIRCULAR No. 30 of 1882.

(No. 5054.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th July 1882.

CESSES.

Procedure to be observed
in crediting of Local Rates
Cess.

In this office Book Circular No. I of 1872, the following procedure, with regard to the crediting of the Local Rates Cess, was prescribed :—

“The lambardār when crediting the collections must show the gross amount of the cess in his arz-irsāl, but he will present the net amount only in cash, accompanied by a receipt for the percentage to which he is entitled. Thus, suppose he has to pay Rs. 100 on account of the new cess, he will present Rs. 95 in cash, and a separate receipt for Rs. 5, being the amount of percentage due on collections of the cess under Act XX of 1871.”

But in many districts the practice has been for the lambardār, while showing the gross amount of the cess in his arz-irsāl, only to present in cash the net amount, after deducting the percentage fees due to himself and the patwāri, for which he gives a receipt. The patwāri recovers whatever is due to himself from the lambardār. As this procedure saves considerable trouble in account and is generally preferred by the patwāris themselves, the Financial Commissioner prescribes it for general adoption.

2. The gross, and not the net, collections will, of course, be credited to Government, the payments on account of fees being charged per contra.

CIRCULAR No. 31 of 1882.

(No. 5,074.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th July 1882.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notes on Bee-keeping in
the Punjab by Mr. Harvey.

In continuation of this Office Circular Memo. No. 7,903, dated 12th November 1881, the annexed copy of “Notes on Bee-keeping in the Punjab” by Mr. J. Harvey, Inspector of Schools, Mooltan, is circulated for general information.

Notes on Bee-keeping in the Punjab, by MR. J. HARVEY, Inspector of Schools, Mooltan.

I have tried bee-keeping in the Chamba hills, where I had at one time upwards of 30 hives. Commencing as I did without knowing very much about the habits of bees or the best method of making the pursuit a paying one, it might be surmised that I would not be at first successful. But though I had to gain experience by suffering a good many reverses, I came at last to the satisfactory conclusion that, had I chosen to dispose of all the honey my bees had made, my gain could not have been less than double my outlay, so that as a beginner my clear profit was equal to what I had at first expended.

On leaving the hills for the plains I thought I would try what could be done in the latter temperature, in the way of apiculture. So I took a hive of bees with me from Chamba to Mooltan. I had tried many kinds of hives in Chamba, but I found that the Italian system of

loose frames, was after all the least expensive, the easiest moved, and in other respects the best for India, as constant inspection could be carried on, on this principle, better than any other. All wood work, however well-seasoned, will warp more or less in the changeable temperature of India, especially under the exposure which bee-hives would naturally require. So that frames fitting nicely into box hives are not to be recommended, though in England they may be the best, and for all exhibition purposes they are undoubtedly the prettiest and most taking. The hive I brought down from Chamba to Mooltan was therefore on the Italian system, and as it reached its destination in perfect order, the bees began working the very same day. Before I left Chamba, all my bees had left off working, and were settling down to their winter's rest, but on their arrival in Mooltan, my Chamba bees began at once to work in the end of November, and kept it up till the swarm had doubled itself, and the hotter months came on.

I tried all I knew to domesticate the little wild bee of the plains at Mooltan, but to no purpose, and I believe it to be impracticable, owing to its natural habits being different from those of its Himalayan congener. While the colder months lasted the Himalayan bees did remarkably well in every way, but owing to my having to spend almost all my time in camp away from home, I had no chance of doing all I wished, and so I lost the new swarm which was expelled by the old stock while away on tour during February, and owing to my having but one hive to experiment on in the heat of Mooltan, I have not been successful in carrying them through it. I shall explain myself I hope while enumerating the causes of my failure.

My hive of Himalayan bees had already yielded me its quota of honey in Chamba, so that I may say, on arrival at Mooltan all outlay was over, and whatever income was gained might be reckoned as clear.

I did not take all I could from my bees, but only just so much as they could not miss. Yet nevertheless I have had about 15 lbs. of honey since February and about $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of clear wax. The market value of honey, I have found in Mooltan to be $1\frac{1}{2}$ seer for the rupee and that for the best, which all agree is vastly inferior to that produced by my Himalayan bees. But say I could have got 8 annas per lb. for my honey, my clear gain would have been Rs. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. However my Himalayan bees are now no more, and it is probable that the experiment of keeping bees in the plains, at least in localities like Mooltan, throughout the hot months will never be very successful, if not actually a failure.

I wish to show how this may be argued. The natural enemies of the honey bee are many. In the hills the worst and most to be guarded against is the wax moth which if not detected and expelled by the bee master at once, lays a number of eggs in the hive, producing grubs often as large as silkworms, which eat away combs, brood, and pollen, though avoiding honey, and whom the bees appear to be utterly unable to withstand. The hive loses its strength and is entirely depopulated in 2 or 3 weeks. A strong hive of bees can oppose the ingress of the moth, but should she once gain admittance without being speedily detected, it is an endless labour afterwards clearing the mischief she will certainly do. I had lost several hives in this way, though I have also been successful in saving a good many. The next worst enemy in the hills is the red hornet, which hawk-like pounces on a bee as it issues from the hive, carries it off, and eats it. Hundreds of them soon arrive and the work of depopulation will seriously injure the welfare of the bee colony if not prevented. Fortunately the prevention is not hard, though a boy with a light badminton bat or sweeper's broom must be kept constantly on the watch, especially morning and evening. The polecat or rather pine marten is another enemy, though luckily only a winter one. When the snow is on the ground, and at night he sometimes attacks a hive, devouring bees, honey, wax and all in a very short time, and having once done so is pretty sure of haunting the spot and continuing his depredations till he is found and destroyed.

The wax moth is also the greatest enemy the bees have in the plains, and I think it is more to be guarded against here than in the hills, because its spread is more rapid on account of the greater heat. The yellow and brown hornet of the plains does not molest bees, but we have a more formidable enemy in *merops viridis*, the Indian Bee-eater bird. This bird appears in the end of March in full force and in countless swarms. They are doubtless most useful in destroying wasps, but let them once get a taste of a honey-bee and you may give up your hive as lost if not removed to some distant place. They may be scared away with a pellet bow from the vicinity of the hive, but cannot be prevented from working mischief at a distance from it.

My Himalayan bees in Mooltan were exterminated by the wax moth within the hive and the Bee-eater without. If I had but had only one of the two evils to deal with, it would have made all the difference, but the disadvantage of having only a single hive under these circumstances, especially under the last, made it doubly difficult to do any thing for my bees. It might

happen that a large apiary could be found to exist through the hot months in the plains, for the many and various artifices of recuperating a failing hive from a strong one, would most probably be successful, but unless the enemies are to a greater extent overcome the recuperating of weak hives would be a tedious labour at best. These are my chief experiences, and, if I am allowed, as an amateur, to give a few practical hints, I shall do so.

There is one thing before all others I should like to impress upon all intending apiculturists in India, and that is, not to give up though failure may disappoint at first, success is as certain as the very soundest agricultural speculation could promise, and the employment is so attractive and simple that the only wonder is that it is not more sought after than it is. Stick to bee-keeping if you wish to succeed in it. You will most probably be rewarded in a single season's time, but if not, you will certainly be successful in a season or two under ordinary circumstances.

I would not recommend English hives. They will be found troublesome to make in this country, and when made the wood will so warp that the hive will become hard to work and unsatisfactory. Try the Italian hive (each hive on a separate floor board). Put it under the shade of a tree, and shelter it from rain. The Italian hive consists of any number of frames together, like books in a shelf, the end ones alone being closed with boards. The entrance may be anywhere. I have found it best cut in the end frames. The dimensions of the Italian hive frame however, as advocated by Captain Danyell, are not adapted for India. 1st,—because the frame is too high, and the weight of honey-comb is too great in warm weather for the normal narrowness of the ridge fastenings, and they often give way; 2nd,—storms of wind and rain are most apt to overturn the frames of an Italian hive on Captain Danyell's plan; 3rd,—wood warping is more likely to occur in higher frames than in long and shallow ones. The frames I have found to answer best are made up of $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick and $1\frac{5}{16}$ inch broad wood, so joined that the extreme height of the frame is only 6 inches, and the length 14 inches (outside measurement). The bottom bar connecting the two side uprights is only $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, and it connects the two uprights at $\frac{3}{4}$ inch distance from the base of each. This gives plenty of room for the bees to move under and between the bases of the frames. In addition to the 14 inches, the length is produced beyond the sides to $\frac{3}{4}$ an inch or more, so as to give a couple of projecting shoulders, for the purpose of handling the frame easily or lifting it out from among the others, and as many frames as are placed together on one floor board to make up a hive can be simply bound round and tied with a piece of strong wound round all of them underneath the projecting shoulders, as a safeguard against undue openings. The best wood to use is *Pinus excelsa*; not only do the bees like it but it is the cheapest, easiest worked, lightest, easiest seasoned, and least liable wood to warp of all I have seen. *Pinus longifolia* is also good, but never so dry and light as *excelsa*. In conclusion I may remark, that I consider the science of apiculture peculiarly adapted to India, for as I have found Himalayan bees working successfully in the plains during the cold months and in the hills from March to October, I have reason to believe that Bee-keeping would be more profitable in India than at home, if the bees were moved to the hills in the heat, and to the plains in the cold, thus making them work the whole year round.

Kahárs or banghi-wállahs can carry 4 hives of bees of each easily. This is the safest and quickest mode of transit.

But I do not recommend, as far as I have proved it, that bees (Himalayan) should be kept in the plains all the year round, though with constant care and daily inspection much might be done to avert casualty, but the trouble might make it too expensive to pay in the long run. I however laboured under the disadvantage of a single hive to experiment on, especially in a most exceptional locality, where it might safely be concluded that if apiculture succeeded it would succeed anywhere in the Indian plains, and though the failure of one particular individual hive does not infer the failure of all that might be tried, the game may not be worth the candle. But I am going to try again next year down in Mooltan, simply to keep my hand in, and in time I trust I may be in a more favorable locality, where the experience I shall have previously gained will all come in useful. If any intending apiculturist would care to correspond with me on this interesting subject, I shall only be too glad and delighted to help him in every way I can. I have said nothing, nor can I attempt to give any hints, about the working of the interior of the hive. This would take a volume in itself and yet could not be so effective as practical demonstration. It would materially assist apiculture if a Government prize were offered annually for the best honey proved by annual exhibition to have been obtained by scientific means, and if a school of apiculture could be got up for only a year, the result could not but be satisfactory in every way.

CIRCULAR No. 32 of 1882.

(No. 5364.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 17th July 1882.

The Punjab Government has intimated that in future when maafi cases, in which a number of shareholders are concerned, are

ASSIGNMENTS.
Instructions for observ-
ance in submitting maafi
cases for orders.

reported, a pedigree table of the family showing the
relationship existing between the different shareholders
should always be furnished.

2. The Financial Commissioner takes this opportunity of requesting Deputy Commissioners in reporting lapsed maafis for continuance always to state whether the land was owned or cultivated by the maafidar.

CIRCULAR No. 33 of 1882.

(No. 5422.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th July 1882.

The 9th of the Rules regulating the import of Malwa Opium, published in

EXCISE.
Procedure to be observed
for checking consignments
of Malwa Opium.

Circular No. 6 of the 27th February 1882, provides that
"the Deputy Commissioner will deliver the opium to the
importer to whom he had granted the permit authorising
the import." In the case of opium intended for Karnal,

Hissar, Rohtak, or Sirsa, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi to whom it will be
consigned (Rule 6), and not the Deputy Commissioner who originally granted the
import permit, will deliver the opium to the importer.

2. To ensure a proper check in such cases the Financial Commissioner prescribes the following procedure. Before making over the opium to the importer the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, or his assistant in charge of excise, will compare the weight of the opium received with the amount entered in the advice and passport as required by rule 8. He will afterward cause the packages to be carefully sealed with his own seal and then carry out, so far as it is applicable, the procedure in regard to the transport of opium from one District to another, prescribed in the 24th of the rules issued under the Opium Act.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

CIRCULAR No. 34 of 1882.

(No. 5943)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 5th August 1882.

The promotion of Arboriculture in the Punjab has, from annexation, been regarded as a subject of the greatest importance. The

ARBORICULTURE.
Consolidated rules on the subject.

Circulars relating to it are numerous, and contain chiefly suggestions for inducing the people to realize its importance. From time to time, however, definite instructions have been given for lending Government aid to the task, by releasing certain plots from assessment, or by taking advantage of special opportunities for bringing home to the people the importance of the subject in its bearings on the success of agriculture.

2. It lies now mainly within the province of the Forest Department to carry on that portion of the work which consist in the formation of extensive plantations and in Forest Conservancy, and therefore such of the old orders as relate to the occupation of land for Government plantations, and to the management generally of Government Forests, are seldom applicable to District Officers. Many useful hints will be found, however, among the contents of the Circulars, of which a list is given below, regarding such matters as the suitability of particular soils for certain trees, the mode in which an interest in the subject may be instilled into the people, the localities where special effort is called for, and other subjects. But as instructions of this kind are not required for constant reference, and the principles on which they are based are well known, it has not been considered necessary to embody them in a Consolidated Circular on the subject of Arboriculture, but to confine its limits to the actual rules for procedure which still obtain and to which reference has not unfrequently to be made.

I.—ASSESSMENT OF GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

3. Para 71 of Barkley's 'Directions for Settlement Officers,' prescribes the terms upon which gardens of fruit trees may be leniently assessed or exempted from assessment for a term of years, at the time of Settlement. Exemption from assessment will not be granted at any other time in regard to such gardens. The remarks in this para regarding plantations of timber trees must be read with the orders given below under section III which partly over-rule them.

4. It must also be borne in mind that the exemption from assessment allowed by this paragraph does not extend to the compounds and gardens of Civil stations, regarding which separate orders will be found in Book Circular II of 1875.

II.—WAY-SIDE GROVES.

5. The rules regarding grants of land-revenue free to persons who will undertake to sink a well and plant a grove on one of the main lines of road, will be found at para 117 *et seq.* of Appendix No. III to the 'Directions for Settlement Officers.'

III.—TIMBER PLANTATION.

6. On this subject orders of the Government of India have been issued, on which the instructions in this paragraph are founded.

Subject to the above rules (I) regarding fruit trees, all revenue-paying land planted with timber, producing trees may be freed from assessment, either by the Settlement Officer at a general revision of assessment, or by the Deputy Commissioner at any other time. If the Settlement Officer exempts land from assessment under these orders, he will treat the land like a *mafi* or revenue-free plot, and record in the Settlement *misal* the assessment remitted and the term and conditions of remission.

If a Deputy Commissioner proposes to free land from assessment under these rules he will submit an application in the form appended, Appendix A, for the orders of Government, and several cases may be included in the same application; the following rules are prescribed for the guidance of officers in dealing with this subject:—

I.—The exemption may be for the whole term of settlement or for 12 years if the settlement expires before 12 years from the date of exemption.

II.—The trees must be planted, not self sown.

III.—The plantation must be sufficiently thick to render the land which it covers unfit for cultivation.

If this condition is at any time not fulfilled, the assessment will be re-imposed at the rate fixed at settlement for the land.

IV. With the consent of the Deputy Commissioner, land which has been freed from assessment under these rules may be cleared of trees and replanted, without becoming liable to assessment under the previous rule provided it is at once replanted.

V. In the case of land assessed to Government revenue, which shall hereafter be planted with timber trees, no exemption shall be allowed unless the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner shall have been obtained to the formation of the timber plantation.

VI. Deputy Commissioners and Settlement Officers are responsible that not more than 10 per cent. of the cultivated area of any estate, or (when the shares are held separately) of the share of the estate, of which the plantation forms part, is exempted from assessment under the operation of these rules.

VII. At the expiration of the period of exemption fixed by the Settlement Officer or Deputy Commissioner or when the exemption becomes resumable owing to non-fulfilment of the conditions on which it was allowed, the Deputy Commissioner will impose the assessment remitted at settlement or after settlement, reporting that he has done so in the manner prescribed for reporting lapses of revenue-free assignments.

VIII. A Mauzawar Register of such exemptions should be kept up in each District Office in the form subjoined (Appendix B), which is similar to that prescribed for registers of grants for the formation of road-side groves, given in Appendix No. XVI to the 'Directions for Collectors.'

7. The Punjab Government has sanctioned in a letter No. 839 of 10th July 1876, the remission of assessment on land planted with the Chinese mulberry (*morus sinensis*) on the same conditions as are applicable to land planted with timber trees, Deputy Commissioners of Districts where this tree can be grown with success, and where silk culture is carried on, or is practicable, should take every opportunity of making known to the people the orders on the subject, and of encouraging applications for such remissions, which must be reported for sanction in the form prescribed in the Circular.

8. The Punjab Government has allowed the grant of specially favorable conditions in the way of remission of land-revenue to proprietors who plant groves on or near the banks of "Chos" or hill torrents. (Punjab Government No. 643, dated 14th June 1881).

9. Sanction has also been given to the insertion, at settlement, of a clause in the administration paper allowing the appropriation for tree planting of part of the common land of a village. The form of the clause and the conditions inserted in it would vary with the requirements of each district. It might *e. g.* give the Lambardar, with the consent of the majority of the Khewatdars, a right to plant at any time trees, in say one-tenth of waste Shamilat, and to prevent grazing after planting, till the trees are safe from injury &c. Its inclusion in the administration paper would be contingent, as a matter of course, on the free consent of the village proprietors. (*Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 466 S., dated 6th May 1881; and Punjab Government No. 643, dated 14th June 1881.*)

10. Deputy Commissioners are required to furnish to the Conservator of Forests an annual report on arboriculture.

The instructions regarding its preparation will be found in Punjab Government Circular letter No. 119 F., dated 16th March 1881.

11. The following Circulars are hereby superseded :—

Book Circular X of 1875.

" " XXII of 1877.

Circular XLII of 1878.

12. The following Circulars contain useful suggestions regarding tree planting and may with advantage be consulted :—

Board's Circular 15 of 1852.

Circular 99 of 1885.

Book Circular XCIII of 1859.

Circular 13 of 1864.

Circular 64 of 1864.

" 20 of 1864.

" 6 of 1868.

" 62 of 1864.

" 45 of 1880.

APPENDIX A.

Form of application for Revenue-free grant of land assessed to Land revenue for Timber plantation.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7	8	9	10	11
No. in Register.	Name of person who undertakes to form a timber plantation.	Village and Tahsil in which the land is situated.	Description of trees to be planted.	Land proposed to be granted revenue-free.		Extent of land previously released from assessment on account of timber plantations in the same estate or share of estate.		Term for which the exemption is proposed.	Opinion of Deputy Commissioner.	Opinion of Commissioner.	Opinion of Financial Commissioner.	Orders of Government.
				Extent.	Jama.							
				Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.			

N. B.— A statement for reduction of rent-roll should accompany this application.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, {

The _____ 188 {

Deputy Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

*Mauzanar Register of Revenue-free grants for formation of Timber plantation in Village*_____

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Name of proprietor.	Area of grant.	No. and date of Government order confirming the grant.	Term for which the exemption is to continue.	Remarks, including date of last inspection.	Date of resumption owing to non-fulfilment of condition, or expiry of term of grant.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
 The _____ 188 }

Deputy Commissioner.

CIRCULAR No. 35 of 1882.

(No. 6096.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 9th August 1882.

In forwarding a copy of Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Circular No. 17 A, dated 15th May 1882, the Financial Commissioner requests that Deputy Commissioners will prepare and submit annually to this Office a statement on the model of the "Exemplar list" enclosed, showing the new agricultural implements, if any, introduced into their districts during the past year and the opinion formed of their value after experiment. The statements should be forwarded to Commissioners in time to admit of their reaching this Office by the 1st of March.

CIRCULAR No. 36 of 1882.

(No. 6319.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 17th August 1882.

The second of the "Rules for the inspection of Revenue Records and granting of copies under Section 8 of Act VIII of 1871," which by Section 2 of Act III of 1877 are deemed to have been made under the present Registration Act, directs that all applications for *Inspections of records* and for copies shall be made on stamp paper of the value required for petitions under Clause I, Schedule II of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870. The Judges of the Chief Court have pointed out that by Consolidated Judicial Circular XCIII, para. 4, applications for inspection of Judicial records are permitted to be made on plain paper, and that Schedule II, No. I a. (last clause) of Act VII of 1870 prescribes a fee of one anna only in the case of applications for copies.

The Financial Commissioner concurs in this view, and with the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor directs that in future applications for inspection of records shall be accepted on plain paper.

The second of the rules contained in Appendix XIII to Barkley's edition of the 'Directions for Collectors,' as now amended, will run:—"All applications for inspection of records and for copies, shall be made in writing to the head of the office. Applications for inspection of records should be received on plain paper, but applications for copies must be stamped with a one-anna Court Fees label as required by Schedule II, No. I a of Act VII of 1870."

To

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 6649 of 1882.

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 28th August 1882.

Forwards, for report, copy of a letter No. 2106, dated 9th August, from the
GOVERNMENT SERVANTS. Secretary to Government, Punjab, requesting to be
 List of Officers receiving supplied with a list of all officers who, while in receipt
 allowances from Local or of salaries from Government, are also receiving allowances
 Municipal Funds, &c., from any Local or Municipal Fund or Ward's Estate for
 called for. special duties performed in addition to those of their
 regular appointments.

2. The information required should be furnished at a very early date.

Copy of a letter No. 2106, dated 9th August 1882.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

Adverting to the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1600, dated 9th June last, published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* of the 10th instant, I am directed to request you to be good enough, with the permission of the Financial Commissioner, to favor the Government with a list of all those Officers in Divisional and District Offices who, while in the receipt of salaries from Government, are also receiving allowances from any Local or Municipal Fund or Ward's Estate, for special duties in addition to the duties of their regular appointments. The amount of the allowance drawn in addition to salary and the particular duty for which it is received should be stated in each case.

2. I am to request that care may be taken to exclude from the return all those cases in which Officers are drawing salaries, partly from Government and partly from Local or Municipal bodies, for services rendered partly to both.

These are not required. What is wanted is a list of special allowances from independent funds in addition to salary from Government, and, with regard to such special allowances, I am to request you to state what compensation should be given or other arrangements made where serious hardship would result from their immediate withdrawal.

(No. 6697.)

CIRCULAR No. 37 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 30th August 1882.

The Financial Commissioner requests that the monthly returns of license tax
RETURNS AND FORMS. collections may be furnished to this office in the annexed
 An amended form of form, instead of in that prescribed by Circular No. 2 of
 monthly license tax return 1881.
 prescribed.

2. The attention of all Deputy Commissioners is drawn to the provision of Section 18 of Act II of 1878, that "no fees or other sums due" under the Act "shall be recoverable by any process whatsoever after the expiry of three months from the last day of the year in respect of which they are payable."

3. The demand to be shown in column 2 is that of the financial year (Act VI of 1880, Section 6).

Statement of License Tax collections in the

District for the Month of

188

CLASS AND GRADE.			Demand for the year 188-188	Collections on account of the year 188-188			Balance on account of 188-188 at the close of	Refunds.			REMARKS.
				In the month of	In previous month.	Total collections.		In the month of	In previous month.	Total.	
Class I.	1st Grade Rs. 500 each	...									
	2nd do. " 200 "	...									
	3rd do. " 150 "	...									
	4th do. " 100 "	...									
Total Class I.			...								
Class II.	1st Grade Rs. 75 each	...									
	2nd do. " 50 "	...									
	3rd do. " 25 "	...									
	4th do. " 10 "	...									
Total Class II			...								
Grand Total			...								

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }

Dated the _____ 188 }

Deputy Commissioner.

Memo. of balances of the previous year () in the District of _____ for the month of _____ 188

Balance at close of last month.	Realized during the month.	Remitted.	Balance at the end of the month.				Grounds for remission.	Explanation of balances.	REMARKS.
			Recoverable.	Nominal	Irrecoverable.	Total.			

NOTE.—The balances outstanding at the close of June on account of the demand of the previous year become irrecoverable under Section 19 of Act II of 1878. This form will therefore only be filled up in the months of April, May, and June. The cause of this existence of uncollected balances should be fully explained.

(No. 6723.)

CIRCULAR No. 38 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 31st August 1882.

In continuation of this office Book Circular XXVI of 1881, containing the rules

EXCISE.

Additional rule 34 A, sanctioned under Act I of 1878.

issued under Act I of 1878 (the Opium Act), the following additional rule, which has received the sanction of the Governor General in Council, is published for information and guidance.

84 a. "The Assistant Commissioner of Kulu for the time being may, at his discretion, grant to a wholesale license holder a pass for the export of opium from Kulu to Ladakh without the production of a written permission from the *Vakil* of the Kashmir State or from the accredited Political Officers of the British Government at Kashmir and Ladakh."

CIRCULAR No. 39 OF 1882.

(No. 6730.)

To

THE COMMISSIONER, MOOLTAN ; AND THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, MOOLTAN & MUZAFFARGARH.

Dated 21st August 1882.

In passing orders on the Revenue Rate Report for the Mooltan tahsil, His

IRRIGATION.

Rules for granting remissions of canal or remissible land-revenue in the Mooltan canals.

Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, in paragraph 6 of letter from Secretary to Government to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, No. 120, dated 4th February 1879, sanctioned the proposals which had been made to provide for the grant of remissions, in the case of failure of canals of the land-revenue assessed on the areas irrigated from them, by the division of the assessment into—first, land-revenue proper, or non-remissible ; and second, land-revenue due to canal irrigation, or remissible ; and by arranging for the remission of the whole or part of the remissible revenue according to the severity of the failure of the canal-irrigation. And orders were at the same time passed that all lands not assessed at this Settlement with a portion of the canal or remissible jamā should, in the event of their receiving canal-irrigation hereafter, pay a canal-advantage rate of eight annas per acre to be levied on annual measurements, in addition to their non-canal assessment. The extension of this system to the Sujabād tahsil was sanctioned in Secretary to Government's letter No. 773, dated 21st June 1879, in which it was added that the division of the revenue into canal and non-canal should be made not only for each village, but also for each holding, and Secretary to Government's letters No. 792, dated 25th June 1879, and No. 1134 of 20th October 1879, sanctioned the same system for the Lodhran and Mailsi tahsils.

2. The exact terms on which the remissions of the canal jamā should be granted, formed the subject of a subsequent correspondence ; and, finally, the following rules were sanctioned by letter from Secretary to Government, No. 1078 of 5th November 1880 ; these rules have been explained to the people, and copies of them, with the seals of the headmen attached, have been placed with the Settlement Records ; they form part of the conditions on which the Settlement will be sanctioned.

Rules for granting remissions of canal or remissible land-revenue on the Mooltan Canals.

I. No remissions should ordinarily be allowed either for total or partial failure of canal

(1).—Lands assessed below rates. No remission.

water when the total assessment (fixed and remissible) of the well or patti is much below rates. For it will be considered that the assessment of the holding shows that allowance for such failures has been made in the assessment. The only exception to this rule will be when a severe failure resulting in large diminution of cultivation or great loss of crop, occurs for several consecutive years. The Deputy Commissioner may then grant some remission if he thinks the assessment, though much below rates, has become temporarily oppressive, owing to the continuous failure.

Except in case of continuous failure.

But if the assessment is not merely much below rates, but is exceedingly light and trifling in amount, then no remission should be allowed under any circumstances.

And not then if the revenue is very light.

Explanation.—The total assessment of a holding will be held to be below rates if the

Explanation of "assessed below rates."

sanctioned revenue rates of the circle (canal and well, or canal alone, as the case may be), when applied to the average annual cultivated area, as ascertained by the Settlement measurements and subsequent girdāwaris gives a product above such total assessment.

II. No remission should be allowed if it appear that the applicant has intentionally failed to take water and to cultivate the well or patti in question for the purpose of increasing the cultivation of other wells or pattis in which he is interested.

No remission if canal water is applied to save holdings to neglect of others.

III. As it is difficult to distinguish irrigation or moistening by river or rain drainage floods, from irrigation by canal water, all such moistening which has benefited a well or patti will be counted as canal-irrigation dealing with claims to remission.

IV. When the total assessment of a well or patti is up to, or but little below, the canal and well, or canal alone, revenue rates of the circle, the following rules will apply :—

(ii).—Lands assessed at revenue rates.

(1.) If no canal water is received during the season, or if the crops sown are entirely spoilt by the canal ceasing to flow, a remission should be granted, provided, of course, that rules II and III do not apply.

Total failure entitles to complete remission.

(2.) If, however, the failure is only partial, that is, if some canal water is received during the season and some crops are grown with its aid, no remission should be allowed merely because the supply has been below the average, for the revenue-rates were so pitched as to allow for a considerable degree of fluctuation in amount of canal water received.

Partial failure does not necessarily entitle to any remission.

(3.) Some remission should, however, be allowed if the partial failure is both severe and continuous, that is, if in two or more consecutive years the supply of water is so scanty and inopportune as to cause much injury either by diminishing the area of cultivation, or by preventing the cultivation of the usual proportion of the superior crops, or by causing part of the crops sown to dry up.

Unless it is continuous and causes much injury.

3. For the Muzaffargarh district a similar system was proposed, and final orders were passed in letter from Secretary to Government, No. 881, dated 12th August 1881; under the orders contained in that letter, the treatment of the land-revenue on canal-irrigated lands is to be the same in Muzaffargarh as in Mooltan, and the rules for remissions sanctioned in the latter district were extended *mutatis mutandis*, to all three tahsils of the former; and it was directed that a copy of these conditions was to be placed with each Settlement Record, after they had been formally announced to each village and accepted by the people.

In Muzaffargarh, the Settlement Officer, instead of dividing the assessment of each holding into remissible and non-remissible, entered in the Administration paper of each village the limit up to which remission may be made in case of the failure of canal water, fixing this maximum generally at half the assessment on lands irrigated from canals and wells, but in special cases at two-thirds or one-fourth; in the case of lands dependent wholly on canal irrigation the limit of remission is the whole of the revenue assessed; these arrangements were sanctioned by Government in the same letter. The canal advantage rate to be levied on new irrigation in wells and pattis not assessed with canal jamá at Settlement, was fixed at six anas per acre in tahsil Sanawán and at eight anas per acre in the other two tahsils.

In order to procure the statistical information as to each year's irrigation necessary for the working of this system and required by the Canal Department, a careful field by field girdawari is to be made annually by the patwáris; for the testing and check of this girdawari, the Deputy Commissioner, working through his Assistants, Tahsildárs and Kánungos, is primarily responsible; but the Canal Officer should also be invited to satisfy himself of its general correctness by testing it personally or through his Daroghas, while in progress. From the girdawari papers the patwáris are to prepare for each village a statement of the canal-irrigated area, which will be sent to the Canal Officer; and from these statements the Canal Officer will compile in his office all the vernacular and English registers and statements which he requires. The form of the above statement and instructions for the patwáris' guidance in making the girdawari are contained in this office Book Circular No. I of 1881.

5. The procedure to be observed in the disposal of petitions for remission of the canal-revenue as sanctioned by letter from Secretary to Government, Civil Department, to Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, No. 696 of 29th July 1880, is as follows :—

Any owner or occupier of a holding, who claims a remission of any part of his canal land revenue assessment, must present a written petition to the Deputy Commissioner, either direct or through the Divisional Canal Officer, by the 15th September at latest, after which no such petitions will be received.

The Deputy Commissioner will be responsible for the prompt investigation of all such claims, and shall direct a local enquiry to be made, and a report to be submitted, by the Tahsildár or any other officer subordinate to him whom he may select for the purpose. Whenever possible, the evidence of the Canal Darogha shall be taken by the officer making the local enquiry, and shall be filed with the record thereof.

On receipt of the report, and whether the Deputy Commissioner considers that a remission of the canal assessment should be allowed or not, he shall forward the file with a memorandum of his opinion to the Divisional Canal Officer for any remarks he may have to make. If the Divisional Canal Officer sees no reason to differ, he may return the file with a note to that effect. If, however, from his knowledge of the working of the canals, he is disposed to doubt the correctness of the facts reported, or of the Deputy Commissioner's conclusion, he may make any investigation he thinks necessary, and then return the files to the Deputy Commissioner with a statement of opinion. Upon receipt thereof, or after making such further enquiry as he may think the Divisional Canal Officer's opinion demands, the Deputy Commissioner will pass his final orders, rejecting the claim or directing a proposal for remission to be entered in the annual statement of remissions to be submitted for the Financial Commissioner's sanction. After passing such final orders, the Deputy Commissioner shall send the file to the Divisional Canal Officer for information, and also shall duly inform that officer of any alteration in such orders which may be subsequently made either by himself or by superior authority.

At any time after receipt of the report of the Tahsildár or other officer making the local enquiry, the Deputy Commissioner may suspend the collection of any part of the canal land-revenue assessment which he intends to propose for remission; provided that he shall report all such suspensions to the Commissioner for confirmation within one month of the demand becoming due.

6. When orders have been passed on the petitions for remissions and the assessment of canal-advantage revenue are complete, the Deputy Commissioner will prepare, in English, statements in the Forms I, II and III attached to this Circular, and will submit them to the Commissioner.

The Commissioner, after satisfying himself that the work has been properly done, will sanction such suspensions of the demand as are required, and will also sanction the assessments of canal-advantage revenue which will be credited in the district accounts as Fluctuating Land Revenue under the heading Water Advantage Revenue. He will then forward the statements to this office with his recommendations for remissions. As soon as the Financial Commissioner has passed orders on these proposals, the statements will be returned to the Commissioner, who will retain statement No. III in his office for record, and return the other two statements to the Deputy Commissioner. The entries in statement No. III will be copied into a register kept in this office, before the statement is returned to the Commissioner.

7. With the annual revenue report for each of the two districts, a statement should be submitted in the same form as statement No. III, but shewing figures for two years in columns 6 to 16, in the following way :—

					Rs.
1881-82	...	...	...	...	1,500
1882-83	...	...	...	...	1,350

In the Revenue Report, the working of the canals for the year and remissions allowed and canal-advantage rate assessments made should be fully noticed, for it must be remembered that in these districts the canal assessments are in the hands of the Deputy Commissioner.

8. Printed forms of statements I, II, and III on stout paper will be supplied from this office.

DISTRICT FORM NO. I.

CANAL ASSESSMENTS FOR THE

Statement of remissions and suspensions of Canal remissible jama on account of failure of canal water in the District recommended on petitions given in during the Girdanari of 188 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
No.	Tahsil.	Canal.	Village.	TOTAL AREA AND JAMA OF HOLDINGS FOR WHICH PROPOSALS ARE MADE.						AMOUNT OF REMISSION PROPOSED.			AMOUNT SUSPENDED TO ANOTHER HARVEST.		REMARKS.	
				Detail of area by Settlement papers and by last Girdanari.						For Kharif.	For Rabi.	Total.	For Kharif.	For Rabi.	By Deputy Commissioner.	By Commissioner.
				Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Fixed.	Canal remissible.	Total.							
				Sett. Gird.												

Note.—In columns 11 to 15 Khalsa and Jagir revenue items should be shown separately, being distinguished by letters Kh. and J.

CANAL ASSESSMENTS FOR THE

DISTRICT FORM NO. II.

Statement of Assessment of Canal Advantage rate on Holdings not assessed as Canal irrigated at Settlement in Girdanari of

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No.	Tahsil.	Canal.	Village.	Area irrigated.	Canal advantage rate at 8 anas per acre (in tahsil Sanawan at 6 anas per acre.)	Demand.		REMARKS.
						Kharif.	Rabi.	

(No. 6743).

CIRCULAR No. 40 OF 1882.

To ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 1st September 1882.

The annexed copy of a letter No. 2109 of the 10th August 1882, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, declaring that a man who has not other service than as a Patwáris' School Master, would have no claim to pension, is circulated for information and guidance.

PENSIONS.

Appointment of Patwáris' School teacher, not pensionable.

*Copy of a letter No. 2109, dated 10th August 1882.*From—*The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,*To—*The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 707 S, dated 17th July 1882, submitting, for the orders of Government, the question whether service as a teacher in a Patwáris' School is pensionable under the Civil Pension Code.

2. In reply I am to say that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the appointment in question is a temporary appointment, and service in it debarred from counting for pension under section 70. Accordingly a man who has not other service than as a Patwáris' School Master would have no claim to pension. In the case, however, of one who may be transferred from a pensionable office under Government for service in a Patwáris' School, on the understanding that he will revert to his permanent appointment when the temporary work ceases, that temporary service will count under section 71 of the Code.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 6766 of 1882.

To ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND
SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated 2nd September 1882.

The Local Government, with a view to facilitate the adjustment of Travelling

GOVT. SERVANTS.

Returns of transfers of Tahsildárs and Supdts. of Setts. to be invariably furnished in each case.

allowance charges, having directed the Accountant General to treat all notified transfers of officers as having been made on the public service unless a special intimation to the contrary is conveyed to him, it is requested that the statement appended to this Office Circular No.

46, dated 21st June 1878, may invariably be furnished to this office when the transfer of a Tahsildár or of a Superintendent of Settlement from one tahsil to another takes place, as this statement will provide the means of supplying the Accountant General with the required information in all cases of transfers of this nature which have been made otherwise than on the Public Service.

(No. 6833).

CIRCULAR No. 41 of 1882.

To ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th September 1882.

In continuation of this office Circular No. 1, dated 5th January 1882, Deputy Commissioners are reminded that under the orders of the

TREASURIES.

Shroff-marked coins.

Government of India, contained in Department of Finance and Commerce Resolution No. 2432, dated 17th Aug-

ust 1881, a copy of which is annexed, not only shroff-marked coins, but coins which have lost by fair wear and tear more than 2 per cent. of their original weight, are to be received for the present at their full nominal value. These orders should be carefully explained to Tahsildárs. Under Section 9 of Chapter XXV of the Civil Account Code, Tahsildárs were directed simply to return coin offered in payment of Government dues which had lost more than 2 per cent. of its original weight. Under the present orders all genuine coins will be accepted whose weight has not been diminished by fraudulent means.

2. Coins which have lost more than 2 per cent. of their original weight received at tahsils should be kept in an uncurrent balance along with shroff-marked coins. Whenever a remittance of money is sent to the sadar treasury, the opportunity should be taken of forwarding such uncurrent balances. The Treasury Officer will deal with them according to instructions received from the Accountant General.

No. 2432.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—MINT.

Simla, the 17th August 1881.

READ again—

Financial Resolution No. 2776, dated the 6th September 1878, regarding measures for withdrawing shroff-marked coins from circulation.

Proceedings (Mint, &c., Abstract) for the month of November 1879, Nos. 197—242, showing the action taken by the several Local Governments in accordance with the instructions issued in the above-mentioned Resolution.

Proceedings (Mint, &c., Abstract) for the month of May 1879, Nos. 96—102, sanctioning a temporary suspension of the orders contained in the Resolution of the 6th September 1878 in the provinces under His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

Read the undermentioned letters reporting the result of the action taken under the resolution of the 6th September 1878 :

From Resident, Hyderabad, No. 26, dated the 14th January 1880, and No. 37, dated the 8th February 1881.

From Chief Commissioner Central Provinces, No. 1936—131, dated the 28th May 1881.

From Government, N. W. Provinces and Oudh, No. 1054, dated the 9th June 1880.

" " " " 252, 22nd February 1881.

" " " " 282, 1st March 1881.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 467, dated the 17th February 1881, enquiring whether the orders regarding the withdrawal of shroff-marked coin should continue in abeyance in that Province.

OBSERVATIONS.—In the Resolution of the 6th September 1878, cited in the preamble, two methods of procedure were laid down for withdrawing silver coins defaced by shroff-marking,—one adapted for provinces where such coins do not, and the other where they do, form a considerable portion of the currency.

2. The first set of rules was adopted in the Madras Presidency and in British Burma, Assam and the Lower Provinces of Bengal, and the second set in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It is chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab that a very large portion of the current coins is more or less defaced; and, as rupees are ordinarily imported into the Punjab in the usual course of trade, and as during the last few years there was a very great additional demand in consequence of the military operations beyond the frontier, it was apprehended that the carrying out of the reform at such a conjuncture would be attended with extreme difficulty and inconvenience. The Government of the Punjab was therefore permitted to suspend the rules temporarily.

3. The receipt of shroff-marked coins in Government treasuries, under the orders of the 6th September 1878, has nowhere been large, not even in the Central Provinces, where they were understood to be rather common; and the Government of India have reason to believe that the fact of such coins being at a disadvantage was not made known as widely as could be wished, and that consequently a large number of them may be still in circulation.

4. In the North-Western Provinces especially the omission to give due publicity in time to the intentions of Government in regard to shroff-marked coins has caused serious inconvenience. The Government of the North-Western Provinces notified in May 1879 that after the 1st January 1881 shroff-marked coins, even though they might not have lost more than two per cent. of their weight, would cease to be legal tender, and be accepted only as bullion at a valuation of one rupee per tola. Public attention was, however, prominently drawn to the orders only towards the beginning of the current year, when they were actually enforced. Much excitement was created in consequence amongst the people, and even good rupees, to which no reasonable objection could be taken, were depreciated in value. The Government of the North-Western Provinces then postponed the enforcement of the rules to the 1st January 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council now considers it necessary that the process of withdrawing shroff-marked coins from circulation should everywhere be begun again.

2. Accordingly His Excellency in Council directs that all Government treasuries (including those of the Punjab) shall, for the present, receive at full value all genuine coin which has not been diminished by fraudulent means or has been diminished only by what are ordinarily known as shroff-marks.

3. No such coins shall be re-issued from a Government treasury. They should be separated into an uncurrent balance and disposed of under instructions from the Accountant-General, to whom a monthly report of the amount thus set apart must be made.

4. The Accountant-General will send in his consolidated report to the Comptroller General, who will watch the progress of the purification of the coinage in each province and determine in each case the time after which shroff-marked coins can expediently be dealt with as required by law.

5. The Governor-General in Council further directs that when in any province it is decided no longer to accept shroff-marked coins at full value, officers of Government authorized to receive money must exercise due and intelligent care in the receipt or rejection of suspicious coin. The Government of India will not call upon such officers to bear the loss upon any such coin which they may have accepted *bona fide* in behalf of Government, provided it appears that they have exercised proper discretion. On the other hand, they must be careful not to reject coin which may be good for all purposes, though accidentally marked in some trifling way.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information and distributed for information and guidance as follows :—

To the several Departments of the Government of India.

To the Local Governments and Administrations.

To the Comptroller-General and the Local Accountants-General.

To the several Chiefs of Departments administered by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and the Presidency Banks, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

CONSOLIDATED CIRCULAR.

(No. 7042.)

CIRCULAR No. 42 OF 1882.

To ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 13th September 1882.

The following instructions relating to pensions are supplementary to those in the Civil Pension Code and to the rules under the Pensions Act of 1871, which are contained in the XXVIII Appendix to Barkley's Edition of the Directions for Collectors.

PENSIONS.

Subsidiary instructions, not contained in Pension Code or rules under Pensions Act.

The rules in the Code only refer to pensions granted to Government servants.

2. It should be remembered that, as a general rule service paid from Local Service paid from Local Funds does not qualify for pensions. Funds does not qualify for 5th edition, Sections 81 to 84).

3. The rules regarding contributions for pension paid by officers whose services are lent to Native States will be found in the Civil Pension Code (5th edition), Chapter III. These rules have been modified by Government of India, Financial Department Resolution No. 1622, dated 10th June 1882, which explains the operation of these rules and is printed as Appendix A to this Circular.

4. Applications for service pensions were in this Province formerly submitted directly to the Financial Commissioner. They are now, under the rules contained in the Civil Pension Code, forwarded for verification by the authority receiving the

application to the Accountant General. The Local Government wishing "the Financial Commissioner to continue to exercise the general control over service pensions and gratuities" which he formerly exercised, has ordered that "the Accountant General or other officer of Audit and Account concerned shall, after verification and report in the manner prescribed in Section 74 (Section 127 of the 5th edition of the Code) submit all applications for such pensions and gratuities to the Local Government through the Financial Commissioner; the latter officer passing on the application for the orders of Government, accompanied by the tabular abstract heretofore in use, and recording a distinct recommendation in each case." (Punjab Government Resolution No. 224, dated 4th March 1872).

5. Applications for pensions to relatives of deceased holders of revenue-free pensions to relatives of deceased Mañdárs. grants should be prepared in the form given in Appendix XXVIII to Barkley's Edition of the Directions for Collectors, page 531. The form given at page 534 of the same appendix is not required except for reporting a number of cases together, to show the result of the lapses which have taken place; it should then be furnished in addition to the form at page 531 and not in lieu of it. In submitting such applications for pensions or proposals for fresh revenue-free grants or for the continuance or renewal of old grants, reporting officers should carefully note the date from which sanction is solicited.

6. Much trouble is often caused by the careless manner in which pension rolls are prepared. Applications for pension. The age of the applicant for pension as entered in his service book, pension application, medical certificate (if any) and statement of verification of service, should be carefully compared, and any discrepancy reconciled or explained. The entries of marks of indentification in pension rolls are often made in a very perfunctory manner. Commissioners should see that no applications which are badly drawn up and unintelligibly worded are submitted to Government.

Affidavits should be not merely the assertions of the deponent, which are often vague and ill-arranged; they should be the result of an examination of those assertions arranged in an intelligible way, and referring, where necessary, to the evidence of contemporary employes and evidence in corroboration of the assertions; and the exact period of service to which the affidavit refers, should invariably be stated.

The officer taking such an affidavit should assist the person who makes it so that it may be complete and sufficient for its intended purposes.

7. The rules as to the grant of invalid pensions are contained in paras. 102 to 105 of the Civil Pension Code. In connection with these Medical Certificates. instructions attention is invited to the two rulings of the Punjab Government annexed (Appendix B). From the former of these it will be seen that, as a rule, in the case of Government servants drawing Rs. 100 a month, and upwards, retiring on invalid pensions, the applicant must appear before a medical committee, or obtain a second medical certificate besides that of the Civil Surgeon.

8. The cases of Tahsildárs and Náib-Tahsildárs and Kanungos and Náib-Kanungos. Superannuation reports of Tahsildárs, Náib-Tahsildárs, Kanungos and Náib-Kanungos who are recommended to be superannuated, should be reported to Government through this office.

9. The Government of India has ruled that "when a memorial to the Secretary Submission of Memorials of State, praying for a pension or gratuity, is forwarded for pensions or gratuities. by a Local Government to the Government of India, it shall always be accompanied by an application for pension in the prescribed form, and by a report, on the applicant's claim, from the Accountant General concerned." (Financial Department Resolution No. 2765, dated 30th April 1874).

10. The rules as to the maintenance of service books are contained in the Civil Pension Code (5th edition), Section 125. Instances have come to light in which these rules have been either entirely neglected or imperfectly carried out. All revenue officers should take care that service books are duly opened and kept up in the prescribed manner for every non-gazetted member of their establishments. The requirement of note 3, Section 125, of the Civil Pension Code that "leave of every description (except casual), every period of suspension from employment, and every other interruption of service, should be noted," ought to be carefully complied with, so that the book may always afford a complete statement of the service of the individual to whom it refers. Service books should be kept constantly up to date, for their value as evidence of service depends upon the entries being made at the time. The Government of India has directed that "where it is possible and convenient Local Governments should instruct heads of Departments to enforce the practice of keeping the service books in English in all offices of which the head officer is acquainted with English." (Financial Department Resolution No. 39, dated 5th January 1878).

11. By Government of India, Financial Department No. 2317, dated 3rd November 1877, the amount of dowry, which may, at the discretion of the Local Government, be granted to female pensioners, whether unmarried or widows, in the event of their marrying, has been limited to 5 years' pension. This ruling supersedes the 51st of the rules issued under the Pension Act of 1871. (Barkley's edition of the Directions for Collectors, Appendix XXVIII, page 528).

12. In Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No. 351, dated 22nd May 1877, a copy of which is annexed (Appendix C), Local Governments were requested to issue instructions to the police requiring them to make prompt report to district officers of the decease of every civil pensioner. The Inspector General of Police has issued the necessary instructions to the officers of his department.

Deputy Commissioners should furnish the District Superintendent of Police with lists of civil pensioners in each district, giving names, parentage, residence, and nature and amount of pension; and when new pensions are sanctioned, supplementary lists in the same form should be furnished. This should be done on the 1st of every month, as regards pensions sanctioned during the previous month; but if no pensions have been sanctioned no report need be sent.

On each occasion when the monthly or half-yearly payment of pensions are completed, the Deputy Commissioner or Treasury officer, should obtain a list of the pensioners who have not attended for payment, and should, as required by the Government of India order, "inquire immediately into the cause of the non-appearance of the pensioner." This will usually be done through the Tahsildar, but the Police Department will doubtless be able to assist in the inquiry.

The annual return of pensioners prescribed by Section 166 of the Civil Pension Code, 5th edition, which includes statistics of deaths, is to be rendered to the Accountant General as at present.

The results of the inquiry into causes of non-appearance should remain on record in the district office for reference when a renewal is applied for, or when death is ascertained to have occurred.

These orders are subsidiary to those contained in Government Circular No. 36 of 25th October 1877, on the same subject.

13. Under Section 150 of the Civil Pension Code (5th edition), special committees are held in each district every five years to identify police pensioners. These committees should

consist of the Deputy Commissioner, or in his absence, the senior Civil officer of the district, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Civil Surgeon (Punjab Government Circular No. 36—718-S, dated 25th October 1877). The committees should meet at the time of the half-yearly assemblage of pensioners for the receipt of their pensions, and the pensioner should appear in person before it. The ages or apparent ages of the pensioners at the time of identification should be compared with their recorded ages when pensioned, and the result should be noticed in the report.

In case of persons drawing invalid pensions, the committees should state whether, having regard to the appearance of the men at the time of identification, they consider that any fraud or deception has been practiced at the time the pensions were obtained. The reports will be submitted to the Inspector General of Police, who will forward them through this office for the information of Government. (Punjab Government No. 2971, dated 24th September 1878). Further instructions upon this subject will be found in the Circular of the Punjab Government referred to above.

14. For the rules as to the place at which a pension is payable, and for transfers of pensions from one treasury to another treasury in India, and from an Indian treasury to the Home treasury of the Government of India, and *vice versa*, Sections 167 to 171 of the Civil Pension Code may be consulted.

A copy of Government of India, Foreign Department Circular No. 603 dated 12th June 1866, regarding the payment in England of the stipends of Political pensioners proceeding to that country is annexed (Appendix D).

15. The following Circulars are hereby superseded :—

Book Circular XV of 1866.	Book Circular XXVIII of 1877.
Book Circular VIII of 1872.	„ II of 1878.
Circular 53 of 1873.	„ III of 1878.
Circular 7 of 1874.	Circular 9 of 1878.
Book Circular VII of 1874.	„ 28 of 1878.
Circular 26 of 1874.	„ 32 of 1878.
Circular 42 of 1876.	„ 67 of 1878.
Circular 52 of 1876.	Book Circular III of 1879.
Book Circular XXVII of 1877.	Circular 30 of 1879.
	Circular 34 of 1879.

APPENDIX A.

Government of India, Financial Department, Resolution No. 1622, dated Simla, the 10th June 1882.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 288, dated 15th September 1881, in which, with reference to the case of Mr. C. E. Steele, a Revenue Deputy Collector, in the Sind Commission, who was for some time employed under the Government of the Transvaal, the Secretary of State has decided that Mr. Steele cannot be relieved from the usual deduction of one-fifth of his salary under the Transvaal State as contribution to the Government of India towards pension. In this despatch the Secretary of State desires the Government of India to consider whether the rate of contribution required to be made by officers lent for service under Foreign Governments is not unnecessarily high, and whether it might not be diminished.

RESOLUTION.—Under the Rules in Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code, an officer of the British Government transferred to foreign service, is required to pay to the Government of India a contribution out of the salary which he receives while in foreign service to meet the cost of his pension and leave allowances, exclusive of allowances while on privilege leave. "Foreign Service" includes service under a Native State, Municipality, Port Trust, Court of Wards, or other body financially independent of the Government of India. It also includes service which is paid for from a Local Fund under such circumstances that it does not qualify for pension and leave under the Rules in the Civil Pension and Leave Codes. The rate of

contribution is fixed at 20 per cent. of the gross salary which the officer receives in foreign service, the calculation of his pension and leave allowances being made upon $\frac{2}{3}$ of such salary. The contribution is thus equal to 25 per cent of the net pay upon which the officer's pension and leave allowances are calculated. The rate applies to all officers whether Military Officers, Covenanted Civil Servants or Uncovenanted Officers; but it is specially provided in the case of a Native of India, who is not a Covenanted Civil Servant, that, by resigning all claims to leave allowances from the Government of India, in respect of his foreign service, he may contribute for pension only.

2. The present rules also provide for the payment of contribution by an officer whose services are lent for other than Imperial purposes, either in England or in a British Colony or to a Foreign State; but, except as regards service under the Egyptian Government, the precise amount of contribution in this case is not fixed. The contribution in each case is determined by the Government of India, as occasion arises, the maximum contribution, however, being 20 per cent of the salary received in such Foreign Service.

3. The contribution of 25 per cent. on net pay referred to above includes about 12½ per cent. on account of pension. The Governor General in Council has no reason to suppose that the rate of contribution for pension has been fixed at an unduly high figure in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants.

The contribution on account of allowances while on leave is, however, unduly high, and consequently the general rate of 25 per cent. on net pay is capable of reduction to some extent in the case of all officers. Statistics recently compiled show that the average percentage of officers of the Covenanted Civil Service on leave other than privilege leave is 14.38. In the case of Uncovenanted Officers the percentage is still less. On this consideration and also in view of the present arrangements for the extension of local self-government in connection with which the Government of India, is desirous of facilitating in every reasonable way the lending of officers to Local bodies without forfeiture of pensionary rights by the officers, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the contribution for pension and leave required to be paid to the Government of India, by an officer of the British Government, who is transferred either to "Foreign Service" as defined in page VII of the "definitions" preceding the Codes of the Financial Department, or whose services are lent for other than Imperial purposes either in England or in a British Colony, or to a Foreign State, shall in future be made—

(a) if the officer be a Covenanted Civil Servant,—at the rate of 16½ per cent. (one-sixth) on the gross salary which he receives from his foreign employers;

(b) in the case of all other officers,—at the rate of 14½ per cent. (one-seventh) on the gross salary which the officer receives from his foreign employers: provided always that the contribution from an Uncovenanted Officer shall in no case exceed Rs. 166½ a month.

Where a higher rate of contribution is now paid, the rate shall, for the future be reduced as above; but it must be understood that in all such cases the gross salary will now be readjusted in such manner as to leave the officer the same net salary which he at present receives.

4. The payment of contributions at the rate now fixed will entitle the officer to receive from the Government of India, at the proper time, pension and leave allowances (except allowances during privilege leave) in respect of the period of his employment in foreign service, &c.; the calculation of pension and leave allowances will be made upon the balance of the salary which remains to the officer after payment of the prescribed contribution.

5. A Native of India, not being a Covenanted Civil Servant, may by resigning all claims to allowances from the British Government during leave in respect of period of his employment in foreign service, &c., contribute for pension only. In such case the contribution shall be one-eleventh of the salary which he receives from his foreign employers, and shall not exceed Rs. 100 a month.

6. These rules are not intended to interfere with cases of officers which are specially provided for in Section 10 of the Civil Pension Code (a) to (f). Nor does His Excellency in Council think, by reason of the foregoing change in the rate of contribution in the case of superior officers, that any change is necessary in respect of inferior servants, whose case is provided for by rule 4 under Section 8 of the Civil Pension Code.

APPENDIX B.

Copy of a letter No. 2762, dated 3rd October 1877.

From—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab,*

To—*to the Commissioner and Superintendent, Jullundur Division.*

Acknowledges receipt of his No 1973, dated 24th ultimo, and states that the single invaliding certificate of Civil Surgeon in the case of Natha Singh, has been accepted on this occasion, and the pension has been sanctioned. Attention is, however, drawn to the expressed desire of the Government of India, that the invaliding of officers should not be made too easy; and it is requested in future that, when officers cannot be presented before annual invaliding committees, they may be presented before special committees, when this may be practicable without expense or inconvenience; and that when this may not be practicable a second certificate besides that of the Civil Surgeon may be furnished. This is particularly desirable in the case of employees drawing Rs. 100 a month and upwards.

No. 612, dated Lahore, the 24th February 1879, from Secretary to Government, Punjab, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

2. The point however, in the case which calls for special notice, is contained in the recommendation of the invaliding committee, viz., their opinion to the effect that "there is no doubt that ——— is addicted to eating opium; but this practice is so common among natives of this part, and particularly of his age (the custom of eating opium some years back being almost universal), that the committee do not regard it as an intemperate habit in the sense meant in the last paragraph of the certificate. With this opinion the Lieutenant Governor entirely disagrees; and would wish it to be understood by the Inspector General of Police and the medical authorities, that so far as the requirements of the Pension Code are concerned, it must be held that if general debility compelling an officer of Government to be invalided results, as it is clear was the case with the present applicant, from the excessive use of intoxicating drugs, this must be considered as incapacity caused by intemperate habits.

3. The observations of the committee are not at all to the point. The moderate use of opium is not asserted to be an intemperate habit, and in the case of many persons may be a beneficial one, but if a man at the age of 40 has reduced himself to such decrepitude as to compel him to leave Government service from the use of opium, it is clear that this use must have been an intemperate use, and that the certificate required from the invaliding committee cannot fairly be given.

APPENDIX C.—No. 351.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &C.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 22nd May 1877.

The annual returns of pensions prescribed in Section 83 of the Civil Pension Code are rendered almost useless by the unpunctual report of casualties among pensioners. The relatives of a deceased pensioner have no particular inducement to report his death, which therefore under present arrangements, does not necessarily become known to the district officer or other pension paymaster for an indefinite period.

2. If this defect can be cured, these returns will become of great value in various ways. The Local Governments and Administrations are accordingly requested to issue instructions, first to the police or some other suitable subordinate agency to make prompt report to the district officer of the decease of every civil pensioner; secondly, to the district officers to make immediate inquiries into the cause of the non-appearance of any pensioner to take his pension.

3. The following note will accordingly be added to Section 83 of the Civil Pension Code:—

"The Local Government should instruct the police or some other suitable subordinate agency to report promptly to the district officers the death of any civil pensioner, and district officers should inquire immediately into the cause of the non-appearance of any pensioner to draw his pension."

4. The following note should also be added to the pensioner's half of every permanent pay order, Appendix A, Form B:—

"Note 2. On the decease of the pensioner, this order should be immediately returned by his family to the district officer with a report of the date of his decease."

APPENDIX D.—CIRCULAR No. 603.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department (Political) dated Simla, the 12th June 1866.

READ a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 29, dated 30th April last.

ORDERED, that an extract, paras. 1 and 2, from the above despatch regarding the payment in England of the stipends of political pensioners proceeding to that country, be sent to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance.

Extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India (Political,) No. 29 dated the 30th April 1866.

Para. 1. As cases have recently occurred, and are likely to become more frequent, of political pensioners under your Government visiting England, and requesting that their pensions may be paid in this country, without any other guarantee or voucher than that of their last pay certificates, I have to request that your Excellency will cause it to be intimated to all political pensioners proceeding to England, that they must not expect payment of any portion of their pensions here, unless you may think proper, in any special case, to comply with an application of this kind, submitted to you by a pensioner before his departure from India.

2. In such a case, a letter from your Secretary in the Foreign Department, stating the circumstance of the pensioner, and the amount of pension to be paid to him, will answer the object in view.

(No. 7161.)

CIRCULAR No. 43 of 1882.

To ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th September 1882.

In continuation of this Office Circular No. 28 of the 30th May last, the annexed

Excise. copies of Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, Resolution No. 3119, dated 12th August 1882, and of Punjab Government No. 310, dated 25th August 1882, are forwarded for careful compliance. Reports of cases of smuggling from Native States should be reported through this office.

No. 3119.—GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
SEPARATE REVENUE & OPIUM.

READ,

Dated 12th August 1882.

Letter from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 196, dated 13th April 1882, regarding the submission of reports on the smuggling of opium.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 1918—103, dated 3rd June 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council desires that the procedure described in the second paragraph of the letter from this Department cited above, should be observed in all cases of detection of opium smuggling into British Territory from Native States, that is, when opium is smuggled from a Native State, an immediate report of the facts of the case should be made to this Department and to the Agent to the Governor General or Resident to whose charge the Native State concerned pertains. The Agent to the Governor General or Resident, as the case may be, will adopt such measures for the prevention of smuggling in future as may, under the circumstances of the case, be expedient and in accordance with any instructions on the subject issued by the Foreign Department.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations, &c.

No. 310, dated 25th August 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information, in continuation of this Office Endorsement No. 119, dated the 11th May last, with a request that all the cases of smuggling opium into British Territory from Native States may be reported to this office for the information of Government.

(No. 7162.)

CIRCULAR No. 44 of 1882.

To ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

*Dated 18th September 1882.***GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.**

Work done by Naib-Tahsildars to be noticed in Annual Statement No. XLII.

The Financial Commissioner requests that in future the manner in which each Naib-Tahsildar has done his work during the year may be noticed in Annual Statement No. XLII (Notice of Officers).

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 7406 of 1882.

To ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th September 1882.

It is requested that the usual lists of Revenue buildings for inclusion in the

BUDGETS.

Instructions for preparation and submission of list of Revenue buildings.

Public Works Budget for the ensuing year, which are now due in this office, should, as directed in the accompanying copy of a docket No. 22C., dated 17th May last, from Secretary Punjab Government, Public Works

Department, include only those works which are estimated to cost not less than Rs. 2,500. The early submission of the lists for each division by Commissioners is particularly requested.

No. 22C., dated 17th May 1882.

From—The Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department,
To—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab.

In reply to his No. 3153, dated 27th April 1882, states that the procedure hitherto adopted by him in excluding minor works costing less than Rs. 2,500 from his annual list of Revenue buildings is correct: such works are, as a rule, provided for by his office from the allotment made for the purpose in the Provincial Budget on representations made by the local Civil authorities and Heads of Departments.

2. Projects costing less than Rs. 500, are provided for by Commissioners, of Divisions out of the funds for Minor and Petty works annually placed at their disposal by this office.

CIRCULAR No. 45 of 1882.

(No. 7528.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 2nd October 1882.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Circulates for

Training of Junior Assistant Commissioners in Settlement and Survey work. general information

From Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 741, dated 26th July 1882. copies of the corres-

Commissioner, No. 200, dated 23rd August 1882. pondence noted on the margin.

Copy of a letter No. 741, dated 26th July 1882,

From—The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab;

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

As requested in your letter No. 168, dated 21st June, Mr. Lyall asked the Settlement Commissioner to express his views on the subject of the training of the Junior Officers of the Commission in Settlement and Survey work. Major Wace has replied in his letter No. 180 of 12th July, which is herewith submitted in original.

2. It will be seen that he urges that the ordinary training time for an Assistant Settlement Officer should be at last two years, subject to such extension as might be necessary, to avoid injury to assessment or other important work; and that he bases this proposal on the present practice of placing an Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of all the work in a tahsil. As to this Mr. Lyall directs me to remark that no doubt a term of two years is necessary for the thorough training of an Assistant Settlement Officer; he proposed to limit the term to one year only, because this limitation would enable double the number of Assistant Commissioners to be passed through the Settlement Department, and because it had been stated that more than three Assistant Commissioners would not be deputed to for this training at one time. If the term is limited to one year, an Assistant Settlement Officer would not be entrusted with the Assessment of a tahsil; the Settlement Officer would assess the whole district, as used to be the custom, and the Assistant Settlement Officer would merely generally assist the Settlement Officer and do any special work made over to him. An Assistant Settlement Officer so employed would not be thoroughly trained after one year, but if he were a man of good natural aptitude, he would, Mr. Lyall thinks, be fit enough to take charge of a settlement at any time. A number of officers would have received this degree of training, and presumably only men of good natural aptitude for the work would be selected from among them for the charge of a settlement.

3. With reference to the question discussed in para. 9 of Major Wace's letter, I am directed to state that Mr. Lyall's view is that in case the term of service as an Assistant Settlement Officer is fixed either at one or two years, an appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer should not in future be held to give any absolute claim to the charge of a Settlement, but that the officer best qualified should be selected without regard to seniority, either in the Commission or in the Settlement Department.

4. The remarks in paras. 10 to 14 of Major Wace's letter seem to Mr. Lyall worthy of the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor; the Financial Commissioner would have thought that arrangements might be made to allow Assistant Commissioners to be associated for three months with Settlement parties. He presumes that the chief difficulty lies in the fact that in many districts, if the Assistant Commissioners were thus taken away, the Deputy Commissioner would have either to give up or to greatly curtail his own tour. But on the other hand, owing to the return of officers from furlough, and the small number of officers on privilege leave, the Commission is generally above its normal strength in the months of December, January and February, and it would therefore perhaps be possible to temporarily supply the place of the Assistant Commissioners, thus withdrawn from their ordinary duties.

Copy of a letter No. 200, dated 23rd August, 1882.

From—*The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, and its Dependencies, Department of Revenue and Agriculture ;*

To—*The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

ADVERTING to the correspondence on the subject of training junior officers of the Commission in Settlement and Survey work, I am desired to say that the views and proposals of the Financial Commissioner, as expressed in your letters No. 569 S, dated 10th June last, and No. 741, dated 26th ultimo, are generally approved by the Lieutenant Governor, subject to the following remarks.

2. Without laying down any hard and fast rules which it may not be practicable to carry out in all cases, the Lieutenant Governor hopes that the Financial Commissioner will, as opportunities offer, bring his proposals into full effect. Sir Charles Aitchison agrees with Mr. Lyall that an Assistant Settlement Officer, if really suited for the work, would certainly be capable of taking charge of a Settlement at any time after a period of training not exceeding one year. Ordinarily, therefore, the time of training for an Assistant Settlement Officer should be one year only, but the officer might be kept on in the Settlement Department for a second year, in cases where his services were specially required to assist a Settlement Officer in a heavy Settlement. It may often be very convenient to put an Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the work of measurements or of distribution of assessments, or of fairing of records throughout a tahsil ; but, as a rule, it would be better that the actual assessment of a tahsil should be undertaken by the Settlement Officer who would, of course, always be entirely responsible for that part of the work. Temporary employment as Assistant Settlement Officer will give no claim to the charge of a Settlement, and Settlement Officers, on first appointment as such, will be selected by merit without reference to seniority either in the Commission or in the Settlement Department.

3. With these arrangements the plan proposed in the 14th paragraph of the Settlement Commissioner's letter No. 180 of the 12th July can advantageously be combined. The Settlement Commissioner may correspond with Commissioners of Divisions as he proposes, and, subject to the sanction of Government in each case, he may be permitted, when the Commissioner of the Division agrees, to take over Junior Assistant Commissioners for not more than three months in the cold weather for Settlement training. But the Lieutenant Governor would not restrict this permission to the case of officers of not more than three years' service. The experience would be useful up to seven or eight years service, and would be beneficial both to officers who had never had the advantage of the one year's training in the Department and to those who, having enjoyed such training, would still gain greater insight into Settlement business by a further deputation of three months.

4. The Lieutenant Governor hopes that considerable use will be made of Major Wace's plan, for he has no doubt that the services of young Assistant Commissioners can very often be spared by Deputy Commissioners, particularly in the cold weather. When it comes to a question of privilege leave for three months in the hot weather, matters can generally be arranged, and there should be much less difficulty in sparing young officers at a time of the year when the Commission is at its fullest strength for work which will be of much advantage to themselves, and ultimately of benefit to the administration. Considering the great importance of the subject, the Lieutenant Governor trusts that Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will spare no effort to give young Assistants the opportunities proposed.

CIRCULAR No. 46 of 1882.

(No. 7717.)

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 9th October 1882.

In supersession of the form appended to the Office Circular No. XVII A, dated 22nd December 1868, it is requested that

RETURNS AND FORMS.

Amended form of nomination roll of Extra Assistant Commissionership.

recommendations of persons for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner may in future be submitted in the accompanying amended form, which is that appended to the Punjab Government Resolution No. 2808, dated 4th September 1882.

A.

Form of Recommendation of a Candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
DISTRICT.	Name, age, caste, place of birth.	Parentage and domicile of parents.	Where educated, examination passed, or degrees obtained.	Extent of knowledge of English possessed.	Present appointment or occupation.	Abstract of certificates of recommendation accompanying the application.	Personal services or services of family.	OPINION OF			REMARKS.
								Deputy Commissioner.	Commissioner.	Chief Court or Financial Commissioner.	

CIRCULAR No. 7812 OF 1882.

To
ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS PUNJAB.

Dated 13th October 1882.

Attention is invited to the annexed extract from Punjab Government No. 337, dated 10th August 1882, recording the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the annual statement showing the tours made by District Officers in 1881-82. In several cases the District Statements were forwarded by Commissioners without entering any remarks.

RETURNS AND FORMS.

Commissioners' remarks on tours of District Officers to be very full.

Extract para. 2 of a letter No. 337, dated 10th August 1882,

From—*The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,*

To—*The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

2. * * * The attention of all Commissioners of Divisions should be drawn to this subject and they should be requested to record their remarks on the tours of District Officers very fully in future years.

CIRCULAR No. 47 OF 1882.

(No. 7927.)

To
ALL COMMISSIONERS & DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 17th October 1882.

A case has recently come to light in which Government has been defrauded of a considerable sum of money by a clerk who had the custody of the service labels in a public office. The frauds extended over a period of several years. The accused was despatcher in the office. When he required stamps he drew out rough and fair indents for a certain amount. After these had been signed, he got the money from the

STAMPS.

Instructions for the custody and check on expenditure of Service Postage Labels.

office treasurer and purchased stamps at the district Treasury of a total value less than that entered in the indent. For example, if the indent was for Rs. 50, he would purchase stamps to the value of Rs. 30, and receive a treasury receipt for the latter amount. The amount entered in these receipts he subsequently altered to the amount entered in his original indent, and these falsified receipts became the vouchers for the contingent bill of the office.

2. In his postal register he accounted for a number of service labels, but little in excess of what he actually purchased, and if the indents presented as vouchers had ever been compared with the postal register, the fraud would have been detected without difficulty. If treasury receipts are prepared according to the rules, and the amounts are entered in writing as well as in figures, falsification should be easily detected. But unless the postal register is carefully checked when the monthly contingent bills are made up, the mis-appropriation of service labels is easy. The Head Clerk in each office should be held responsible for the careful check of the Názir's postal register, and the register should be signed by the clerk and laid before the officer who checks the monthly contingent expenditure and signs the bills.

3. Tahsildárs should be warned to check the postal registers maintained at the tahsils.

CIRCULAR No. 48 of 1882.

(No. 7975.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th October 1882.

As the Financial Commissioner has observed that jagírs and maafis held by

ASSIGNMENTS.

All cases of resumption of jagírs and maafis held by Bedi and Sodhi families to be reported for orders of Government.

Bedi and Sodhi families are sometimes resumed without reference to this office, attention is drawn to the orders contained in the annexed copy of a letter from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 231 of the 21st September 1882.

Copy of a letter No. 231, dated 21st September 1882,

From—*The Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department,*

To—*The Junior Secretary, Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

In acknowledging the receipt of letter No. 912, dated 9th September, the original enclosures of which are returned herewith, I am directed to suggest for the consideration of the Financial Commissioner, that the wording of rule 6, *Part I, Section D.* of the rules under the Land-Revenue Act should be amended, when the rules are ultimately submitted to Government for revision, so as either to give the Financial Commissioner power to deal finally with all Bedhi and Sodhi grants when no departure from the original orders seems necessary, or else, by omitting the words "subject to payment of one-fourth revenue." Meanwhile the Lieutenant Governor will be glad, if Mr. Lyall will order all cases of resumption to be submitted to Government whether the grant is held on one-fourth revenue or on any other terms.

CIRCULAR No. 50 of 1882.

(No. 8246.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 30th October 1882.

The subjoined copy of a letter from the Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 197, dated 4th instant and its enclosures, are circulated for the information and guidance of all officers, whose districts have been supplied with rams and bulls for breeding purposes from the Hissar cattle farm, with a request that every facility may be afforded Mr. Nunn for inspecting such cattle.

CATTLE.
Inspection of Hissar
bulls and rams by Mr.
Nunn.

2. With reference to the concluding portion of the Under Secretary's letter, the Financial Commissioner directs that only reports of special interest made by Mr. Nunn to District Officers are to be submitted through Commissioners for his information and orders. All such reports submitted by Mr. Nunn, whether of special or general interest, must, however be noticed in the Annual Revenue Report.

*Copy of a letter No. 197, dated 4th October 1882,**From—The Under Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department ;**To—The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Financial Commissioner, copy of Military Department endorsement No 3,000, dated 20th September 1882, the communications marginally noted, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor approves of the proposal that Mr. Nunn should have authority to inspect cattle received from the Hissar farm, and will be obliged if the Financial Commissioner will issue the necessary instructions on the subject to District Officers. Mr. Nunn's reports on the condition of the cattle will be addressed to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and should be forwarded by them to the Financial Commissioner for information, or else noticed in their Annual Revenue Report.

*Copy of a letter No. 14—V, dated 11th September 1882,**From—The Veterinary Surgeon on special duty ;**To—The Secretary to Government Punjab, Military Department.*

I have the honor to inform you that in the course of the various tours of inspection that I have made in the Punjab, I have frequently come across bulls and rams from the cattle farm at Hissar that are sent out into the districts for the purpose of improving the breeds of sheep and cattle, on more than one occasion it has come under my observation that these animals "some of which are very valuable" are not in the condition, or treated in the manner that they should be. I would submit, for the consideration of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the following proposals : viz., that should I be in the neighbourhood where any of these Government animals are, that I should be authorized to inspect them and report any irregularities that may come under my observation. This might be done without the slightest extra expense to Government, and would, I am certain, be the means of preserving the health and usefulness of many valuable animals. If this proposal should meet with the approval of His Honor, I would ask that the Superintendent of the Hissar farm be directed to furnish me with a statement of the places in the Punjab where Government bulls and rams are stationed, with a description of each.

No. 3000.

Dated 20th September 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, with the recommendation that authority be given to Mr. Nunn to inspect all cattle received from the Hissar farm.

CIRCULAR No. 51 OF 1882.

(No. 8301.)

To.

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 31st October 1882.

In paragraph 2 of this Office Circular No. 25 of 25th May last, it was ordered that registers of enlistment should be kept by Patwáris, and a District Register be compiled from the Patwáris' returns. It has been pointed out that the Patwáris' returns will not be very reliable, and that the required

PATWÁRIS.

Instructions for preparation of enlistment registers.

District register can be compiled more accurately and with less trouble from the enlistment rolls sent by Commanding Officers to Deputy Commissioners for purpose of verification. In amendment of paragraph 2, the Financial Commissioner, with the sanction of Government, directs that the District Registers be in future carefully compiled in the District office from the enlistment rolls. The Patwáris need not be made to keep registers or send in returns.

(No. 8198).

CIRCULAR No. 49 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 30th October 1882.

The Government of India having by Notification No. 1001, dated 12th May 1882, in the Department of Finance and Commerce (copy annexed to this Circular), authorized the importation of Málwa Opium into the Punjab on payment of quarter duty, or Rs. 175 per chest of 140½ lbs. avoirdupois, the attention of all Revenue Officers is invited to the annexed rules regarding the import of such opium, which have been drawn up in consultation with the Opium Agent at Indore.

2. The Deputy Commissioners of those districts into which Málwa Opium is likely to be imported, should take pains to make it known to all licensed vendors and farmers, that in future permits for the importation of Málwa Opium can, under the authority of the amended Rule 32 of the Punjab Opium Rules, published with Punjab Government Notification No. 242, dated 28th September 1882, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (a copy of which is annexed to this Circular), be granted at Ajmere as well as Indore, and that opium can be weighed and passes obtained from the former as well as the latter dōt.

3. Directly after the annual sale of the licenses for vend of opium has taken place, each Deputy Commissioner should submit an estimate of allotment from the 1,200 maunds of Málwa Opium at ¼th duty, which he thinks the farmers and licensed vendors of his district will require in the ensuing year, specifying the details of the quantity they wish to take from Ajmere and Indore, respectively.

4. As the States of Baháwalpur and Loháru, and the Bawal, Nauti, Nárnaul, Nanáundh and Dádri parganahs of the Nábhá, Patialá and Jhind States and the Nabal villages of the Dujána State adjoin directly or indirectly the Rájputána boundary, Málwa Opium may be imported into them from Rájputána without the payment of any duty to the British Government. It follows that if our licensed vendors are allowed to import opium into British districts from those territories, there is great risk of their importing Málwa Opium which has paid no duty. To obviate this risk it has been decided to alter the rules under the Opium Act so as to include the above mentioned territories among the localities from which licensed vendors are forbidden to purchase opium for import to the Punjab. For the present however till the rules are altered, the Financial Commissioner requests Deputy Commissioners not to grant to licensed vendors permits or passes for the import of opium from the State of Baháwalpur and Loháru, or from the above mentioned parganahs and villages of the Nábhá, Jhind, Patialá and Dujána States which adjoin Rájputána.

5. The Circular supersedes the following orders on the subject of the importation of Málwa Opium :—

Circular No. 6 of 1882; Circular No. 29 of 1882; Circular No. 33 of 1882.

Government of India Notification No. 1,001, dated 12th May, 1882, Department of Finance and Commerce.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act, 1878, and in supersession of the Notification No. 7, dated 3rd January, 1880, the Governor General in Council directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 175 shall be levied on each chest of opium of 140½ lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Punjab, with effect from the 10th August 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.—REVENUE.

Dated the 28th September 1882.

No. 242.—*Powers.*—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under the Opium Act of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is pleased to sanction the following Rule in supersession of Rule 32 of the series published under the *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 2, dated 3rd January 1880, which Rule is hereby cancelled :—

IMPORT.

32. No opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads shall be imported into the Punjab except—

- (a). or account of Government ;
- (b). by the persons and under the circumstances specified in Rule 22 ;
- (c). by licensed vendors in accordance with these Rules.

Licensed vendors and their agents are allowed to make their own arrangements for the purchase of opium in places beyond the limits of the Punjab other than places in the North-Western Provinces, Ondh, or Bengal or in Nepal. In such cases, the importer must ordinarily take out a permit from the Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab district which the consignment may first enter, as also from the district where he is licensed to sell opium. Rules 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 apply to such a consignment, both in transit while in the Punjab and on arrival at its destination.

But if the licensed vendor desires to import Málwa Opium, he must procure, from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which he is licensed to sell opium, a written permit addressed to the Opium Agent, Indore or Ajmere, authorizing him to import Málwa Opium.—Such permit will not be granted unless the licensed vendor gives approved security to the Deputy Commissioner for the payment to the Opium Agent, Indore, or Ajmere, of a sum not being less than the duty for the time being leviable on Málwa Opium imported into the Punjab.

On production of the permit and on payment of the duty specified above at Indore or Ajmere, the Opium Agent at Indore or Ajmere will issue a pass to the licensed vendor covering an amount of Málwa Opium equal to that indicated in the permit, sending a counter-part of the pass to the Deputy Commissioner who issued the permit.

Rules regarding the Import of Málwa Opium into the Punjab.

1. The 1,200 maunds of Málwa Opium for the yearly import of which on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty, or Rs. 175 per chest of 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., permission has been granted by the Government of India, will be allotted annually by the Financial Commissioner to different districts. The order of allotment will state whether the amount of opium allotted to each district is to be imported from Indore or from Ajmere, or from both places, and in the latter case in what proportions.

2. Each Deputy Commissioner may issue permits addressed to the Opium Agent, Indore or Ajmere, for the import of Málwa Opium on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty to an amount not exceeding the total allotment for his district. When the allotment for the year has been exhausted, no further permits for import on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty may be issued ; but permits may be granted for import on payment of the full duty of Rs. 700 per chest.

If, after his allotment is exhausted the Deputy Commissioner considers it advisable to obtain permission to import more Málwa Opium on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty, he may apply to this office, and a transfer from a district whose allotment appears likely to be in excess of its requirements will, if possible, be arranged.

3. The original allotments for each district on Indore or Ajmere as the case may be, and all transfers of allotments subsequently made will be reported by this office to the Opium Agent at Indore and the Commissioner, Ajmere, respectively.

4. All permits granted for the import of Málwa Opium shall show on the face of them whether the permit is addressed to the Opium Agent, Indore or Ajmere, and whether the import is to be subject to payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty or of the full duty, and at the foot of the permit a note will be entered stating the total amount of Málwa Opium for the import of which, on payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th duty, permits have already been granted during the year by the Deputy Commissioner issuing the permit to the Opium Agent concerned. The permits shall show in detail—

Name of importer.

Name of consignee.

Quantity (In chests of 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. each)

Destination.

Route { by Railway.
by Road.

Period (within which the opium can be exported from Málwa).

A duplicate of the permit shall be sent by post to the Deputy Opium Agent in Málwa, Indore or Ajmere as the case may be, by the Deputy Commissioner issuing the permit.

5. An importer who has obtained a permit may buy Málwa Opium in any of the States in which it is grown, but he must take it to the scales at Indore or Ajmere according to whether his permit is addressed to the Opium Agent, Indore or Ajmere and deliver his permit to the Deputy Opium Agent stationed at such place.

6. The Deputy Opium Agent on receiving the duty payable, will grant an export pass showing the name of the exporter, the amount of opium to be exported, the Deputy Commissioner to whom it is consigned, the route by Railway and Bullock train, the period during which the pass shall remain in force, and the Revenue Officer under authority of whose permit the pass is granted. Málwa Opium can only be imported into the Punjab by the Ratlum-Neemuch-Ajmere line of Railway.

The pass will be sent to the railway authorities with the consignment, who will, after recovering all necessary charges from the exporter, consign the opium to the Deputy Commissioner mentioned in the pass. Opium intended for export to the districts of Karnál, Hissar, Sirsa and Rohtak shall be consigned to the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi.

7. The export pass shall be delivered to the Deputy Commissioner along with the opium consigned to him.

8. On receipt of the opium, the Deputy Commissioner will examine the consignment with the passport covering the same and with the advice of the dispatch of opium forwarded to him by the Deputy Opium Agent.

9. The Deputy Commissioner will then deliver the opium to the importer to whom he had granted the permit authorizing the import. Before delivery, the amount will be again compared with the amount entered in the export pass.

[*Note.*—In the case of opium intended for Karnál, Hissar, Rohtak or Sirsa, the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi to whom it will be consigned (Rule 6), and not the Deputy Commissioner who originally granted the import permit, will deliver the opium to the importer.

To ensure a proper check in such cases, the Financial Commissioner prescribes the following procedure. Before making over the opium to the importer the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, or his Assistant in charge of Excise, will compare the weight of the opium received with the amount entered in the advice and passport as required by Rule 8. He will afterwards cause the packages to be carefully sealed with his own seal and then carry out, so far as it is applicable, the procedure in regard to the transport of opium from one district to another, prescribed in the 24th of the Rules issued under the Opium Act].

10. After delivery of the opium the Deputy Commissioner will return the export pass covering the consignment *en route* duly cancelled to the Opium Agent at Indore or Ajmere, as the case may be.

11. The duty levied by the Deputy Opium Agent will be remitted either by Hundi or by Remittance Transfer Receipt to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.

12. It must be clearly understood that permits for the import of Málwa Opium at the reduced rate of duty can only be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of those districts to which an allotment has been made by the Financial Commissioner.

(No. 8527.)

CIRCULAR No. 52 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, AND
TREASURY OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th November 1882.

In rules 2 and 3 annexed to this office Book Circular No. XXIX of 1881, regarding the custody of duplicate treasury keys, it is laid down that the duplicate keys of treasure chests and stamp almirahs are to be kept in the iron safe within the treasury, and that all duplicate keys belonging to sub-treasuries are to be kept in the same repository in the treasure chamber at the sadr treasury. The reference to an iron safe in both the above mentioned rules was a mistake. The duplicate keys referred to in those rules should be kept in a small box lined with tin, specially intended for this purpose, which should be kept in the treasure chamber at the sadr treasury in an almirah or some similar receptacle.

(No. 8547.)

CIRCULAR No. 53 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 7th November 1882.

As the headings of some of the columns of Forms G. and H. annexed to the Office Circular No. 11 of 1882, prescribing returns for reporting takavi advances have been found to be not quite so explicitly worded as they might have been, the Financial Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the two forms G. and F. annexed to this Circular for adoption in place of those bearing the same lettering attached to the Circular of 1882 above quoted, which are hereby cancelled.

FORM G.

Collection report of advances under Act XXVI of 1871 and X of 1879, in district _____
for the half-year ending 30th September 188 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District.	Nature of ad- vances.	DEMAND INCLUDING INTEREST DUE WITHIN HALF-YEAR UNDER REPORT.			Collection within half-year.	ADVANCES INCLUDING INTEREST OUTSTANDING AT CLOSE OF HALF-YEAR.		REMARKS.
		Unrecovered balance due at close of pre- vious half-year.	Fell due within half year under report.	Total.		Due before close of half- year under re- port, but un- recovered.	Not yet due and not yet recovered.	
A. I.								
S. G.								
B.								

Note.—A. I.—Advances for Agricultural Improvements made under Act XXVI of 1871.

S. G.—Advances for purchase of Seed-Grain under Act X of 1879.

B.—Advances for purchase of Bullocks under ditto.

(Prescribed by Circular No. 53 of 1882).

Dated _____ District, _____
The _____ 188 }

Deputy Commissioner.

FORM H.

Comparative yearly collection report of advances for improvements made under Act XXVI of 1871, and advances for purchase of seed-grain and Bullocks, made under Act X of 1879, in the district of _____ for the year 18 ____ 18 ____ and 18 ____ 18 ____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Year.	Nature of advance.	ADVANCES MADE (NOT INCLUDING INTEREST).			DEMAND INCLUDING INTEREST DUE WITHIN YEAR UNDER REPORT.			Collection within the year.	ADVANCES (INCLUDING INTEREST) OUT- STANDING AT CLOSE OF YEAR.		REMARKS.
		Up to close of previous year.	Within year under re- port.	Total.	Unrecov- ered bal- ance due at close of previous year.	Fell due within present year.	Total.		Due before close of year under report, but unrecovered.	Net yet due and not yet recovered.	

Deputy Commissioner.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 8610 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 8th November, 1882.

The subjoined extract from a letter from the Commissary General to Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been received in a letter from Secretary to Government, Punjab, in which the Financial Commissioner is asked

what instructions he proposes to issue to District Officers to ensure a better supervision of bulls imported from the Hissar Farm to districts, for breeding purposes.

2. The reports received from Deputy Commissioners show that in many districts the bulls are made over to the care of leading zamindars and that in others they are kept at tahsil or Sadr stations under official superintendence. The reports do not say that the bulls are anywhere turned loose without a care-taker to roam where they please, but Mr. Lyall is not sure that this is not the eventual result of the mode of distribution adopted in some districts. To enable him to reply to Government, the Financial Commissioner will be obliged, if all Deputy Commissioners, who have Hissar bulls in their districts, will report how the bulls were disposed when received from the Farm, and what persons have now charge of them, and upon what terms.

3. The Financial Commissioner believes that in some districts these bulls are already well known and highly appreciated by the zamindars; in others they are little known and not much liked. In the first class of districts, leading zamindars will be generally found who will agree to take charge of a bull, and who can be trusted to take reasonably good care of him. In these districts it would seem to be the right policy to freely indent for bulls to the extent of five or more to a tahsil, and to entrust them to zamindars in every quarter of each tahsil. The bulls will do more work, if so placed, as cows will not practically be often taken to a bull kept at a considerable distance. Perhaps the District Committees would agree to make grants to the zamindars in charge to meet the cost of keep; but the richer zamindars would not probably care to accept such grants. With a number of bulls widely distributed in a district in which they are appreciated we might hope to see a sensible improvement effected in the local breed in a comparatively short period.

In the other class of districts it would seem to be the better policy to indent for a few bulls only, say one or two for each tahsil, and not to attempt to force the charge of them upon unwilling zamindars. The few procured might be kept under official supervision at the Sadr or at the Tahsil, or partly there and partly in charge of any exceptionally well-to-do zamindar who was willing to undertake the charge. If after a time it was seen that the bulls or any particular class of Hissar Farm bulls were really appreciated and that zamindars were willing to take charge, larger numbers could be procured and distributed.

4. The Financial Commissioner will be very glad to receive any suggestions which Commissioners or Deputy Commissioner may be willing to make on the subject, either generally or with reference to special districts. He is prepared to find that the same system of charge will not be equally suitable to all parts of the Province.

Extract para. 5 of a letter No. 7746, dated 12th December 1881,

From—The Commissary General, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

There are 70 half-bred bulls from 4 to 6 years old, selected as fit for service in the districts and ready for transfer to the Civil authorities indenting for them; they appeared fine animals, and well adapted to the purpose. I submit some reports from the District Officers, where such bulls have been supplied, which tend to show how much they are valued to forward the improvement in the village breeds. If the District Officers were to keep some little supervision over these bulls and in making them over to head-men of villages, arrange that they should be fed and cared for and not simply allowed to roam at large, they would prove of greater service than even now; it would be satisfactory to have some register kept of the number of cows they served and the stock produced.

(No. 8729.)

CIRCULAR No. 54 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 13th November 1882.

By present rules shops for the retail vend of native spirits must be closed at 8 p.m. both in summer and winter. In the past year the

EXCISE.

Hour for closing shops
licensed for the retail vend
of native spirits.

experiment of keeping those shops open until 10 p.m. in the summer months was tried in the Amritsar Division, and the practice was found to be a convenience to the public and harmless in its effects.

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi have also recommended that the open-time should be extended to 9 p.m. in the summer.

It seems clear that, with regard to native habits of life, in the hot weather, the hour at present prescribed for closing these shops is in some places felt to be inconveniently early. The Financial Commissioner therefore, with the previous sanction of Government, authorizes all Deputy Commissioners to permit shops licensed for the retail vend of native spirits to be kept open, between 1st April and 1st October, up to any hour not later than 10 p.m., which they may think advisable to fix, and to amend clause 4 of the sanctioned form of license accordingly.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 9007 of 1882.

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 29th November 1882.

Intimates that the grant of personal allowances to Tahsildars has ceased since

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.
Ceasing of personal allow-
ance to Tahsildars.

the introduction of the revised rates of salaries prescribed in this office Notification No. 118, dated 13th July last, that is, from 1st idem.

CIRCULAR No. 55 of 1882.

(No. 9188.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 7th December 1882.

In regard to the annual lists of Revenue Buildings for the construction of BUILDINGS, which it is considered desirable that provision should be made in the ensuing year's Public Works Budget, the Instructions for preparation of lists of Revenue Buildings. Financial Commissioner observes that the instructions contained in para. 20, Section II, Chapter VII of the Public Works Code, appended to this Office Circular No. XXV of 1873, and also in para. 2 of the Circular of the Secretary, Punjab Government, Public Works Department, No. 19, dated 27th July 1874, which require that such projects should, before inclusion in the above lists, be submitted through this office for the approval and sanction of the Local Government in the Civil Department, are not generally attended to, and the Financial Commissioner therefore requests that Commissioners will not include in their Divisional lists any works which have not been previously reported for the approval of Government in accordance with the orders quoted above.

CIRCULAR No. 56 of 1882.

(No. 9334.)

To

ALL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF SETTLEMENTS, PUNJAB.

Dated 12th December 1882.

Statement No. 1 of those prescribed by this Office Circular No. 36—XX. of 1881 need not in future show the receipts and charges of the RETURNS AND FORMS. Courts. Columns 7, 8, 8 and 10 will therefore be omitted in forms printed hereafter, and should be cancelled in forms already supplied. Statement No. 1 of the returns showing statistics of Judicial work performed during settlement amended.

CIRCULAR No. 57 of 1882.

(No. 9348.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, AND
SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.*Dated 12th December 1882.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Era how to be shown in the Revenue papers.
Paragraph 3 of letter No. 3257 of 1st May 1882, from Secretary to Financial Commr. to Settlement Commissioner.
Letter No. 560 of 8th June 1882, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner, to Secretary to Government.
Letter No. 296 of 22nd November 1882, from Secretary to Government, to Secretary to Financial Commissioner.

The correspondence noted on the margin is published for general information and guidance, and it is hereby directed :—

- (1). That the use of the Fasli year of the Muhammadan Emperors is to be henceforth discontinued in the revenue papers of the Province.

(2). That the agricultural year is to be held to begin with the 15th Bhádon, the patwáris' annual papers being thus closed at the end of August.

(3). That the year be always described in the Revenue records in the terms of the Sambat era, the corresponding year of the Christian era being referred to in the headings.

2. The procedure described in paragraph 3 of this office No. 3257, dated 12th May 1882, given below, should also be followed in treating of the agricultural history of each district or division in the Annual Revenue Report.

Copy of paragraph 3 of a letter No. 3,257, dated 1st May 1882,

From—*The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,*

To—*The Settlement Commissioner, Punjab.*

3. In the Annual Revenue Reports, Mr. Lyall thinks that first we should treat separately of the rabbi with the harvesting of which the year commenced, noting the area cultivated, the outturn and its effect on the collections, &c., &c., after that we should give the area, &c., of the agricultural year most nearly corresponding to the Financial year, *i. e.*, of the kharif grown and reaped, and of the rabbi sown and grown, though not reaped, within the Financial year, and should compare it with the former agricultural year, and should also trace the effect on the crops of the agricultural year of the rainfall of the Revenue or Financial year, for, as it happens, the crops of the agricultural year may be truly said, in the Punjab, to depend upon the rainfall of the Financial year.

Copy of a letter No. 560 S., dated 8th June 1882.

From—*The Settlement Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,*

To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

I am directed by the Financial Commissioner to submit in original Settlement Commissioner's letters No. 195 of 22nd April, and 114 of 20th May, together with a copy of this office No. 3,257 of 1st May.

2. It will be seen from this correspondence that Major Wace proposes—

(1). That in Revenue Records the practice of naming the Fasli or agricultural year used for patwáris' annual papers by the Muhammadan Emperor's Fasli era should be discontinued in the Punjab, and that in future the Sambat era or calendar (Solar) should be used instead, the present agricultural year, for example, being entitled Fasli Sambat 1938-1939.

(2). That the heading of each patwári's paper when filed in the office should give the corresponding English year, *e.g.*, Fasli Sambat 1938-1939 corresponding with A.D. 1881-1882.

(3). That in the Revenue Reports the agricultural year should always be described by the English calendar and not by the Sambat era.

(4). That the agricultural year or Fasli Sambat recognized in the patwáris' records should end on the last day of Sáwan, which falls about the middle of August, and that the patwáris papers should be closed on that day.

3. All these proposals have Mr. Lyall's support, and he recommends them for the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. In paragraph 3 of this Office No. 3,257 of 1st May, to Settlement Commissioner, Mr. Lyall has stated the manner in which he considers the annual Revenue Report should treat of the harvests falling in whole or in part within the Financial year, and if these views meet with the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, he proposes to issue instructions accordingly.

Copy of a letter No. 296, dated 22nd November 1882.

From—*The Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,*

To—*The Senior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

No. 560 of 8th June 1882.
No. 1,134 of 31st October 1882.

In reply to your letters marginally noted, I am directed to convey the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to the proposals of the Financial Commissioner,—

(1). That the use of the Fasli year of the Muhammadan Emperors be discontinued in the revenue papers of the Province;

(2). That the agricultural year be held to begin with the 15th Bhádon, the papers thus being closed at the end of August; and

(3). That the year be described throughout the records in the terms of the Sambat era, the corresponding year of the Christian era being referred to in the headings.

2. The procedure proposed by the Financial Commissioner in paragraph 3 of your No. 3,257 of 1st May, and paragraph 4 of No. 560 of 8th June last, agrees substantially with that sanctioned by the letter of the Punjab Government No. 508 of 21st May 1877, and is approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Sambat year to which the English year corresponds should, however, always be stated in the opening of the Revenue Administration Report, and I am to request that this may be invariably done in future.

CIRCULAR No. 58 of 1882.

(No. 9481.)

To

ALL COMMISSIONERS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, AND
SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th December 1882.

With the sanction

STATIONERY.

Paper of the standard pattern prescribed for Judicial petitions to be used for Revenue petitions.

in this Province, such as Partition suits, Lambardári, Patwári and Zaildári cases, and in all applications under the Tenant Act.

of Government, the Financial Commissioner directs that paper of the standard pattern for Judicial petitions and copies of Judicial documents, as prescribed in the Circular of the Registrar Chief Court, No. VI, dated 4th February 1880, shall in future be used for all petitions prescribed in the Judicial proceedings of Revenue Courts

Settlement Courts also exercising the powers of Civil Courts must insist on the use of this paper in the Civil suits which they try. The Revenue Courts in these proceedings should, in respect to the extent to which the paper is to be used, follow the practice of the Civil Courts, which is in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Chief Court. The use of this paper, however, for Miscellaneous petitions or for petitions to Settlement or other Revenue Officers which do not need to be stamped, is not required.

The paper required for Revenue petitions should be included by the Deputy Commissioners in the Annual Indent which they submit to the Registrar, Chief Court. The paper is to be sold to the public at one pice (3 pies) per sheet, and the rules which have been laid down by the Chief Court in regard to its custody, sale, and credit in the Treasury Accounts, are to be strictly observed.

The following is a list of the books in the collection of the New York Public Library, Astor Lenox Tilden Foundation, which are now in the possession of the Library of the City of New York.

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POLICE DEPTL. ORDERS,
1882.

POLICE DEPTL. ORDERS.

MEMO. No. 102.

Dated 11th January 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, for information, a copy of Punjab Government RECRUITING. No. 25 of the 4th inst, with annexure, containing orders For service in the Bom- of the Government of India regarding the prohibition bay and Madras Armies. recruiting in the Punjab, except for the Bengal Army.

2. District Superintendents should invariably report when recruiting for the Bombay or Madras Armies is being carried on in their districts.
3. The form used for the report is that prescribed in Book Circular No. 27.

No. 902—B, dated 9th December 1881.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 317—2,939, dated the 26th August 1881, regarding the enlistment of recruits from the districts of the Punjab for the regiments under the orders of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

2. The letter from this department No. 343—S. B., dated the 8th September 1881, will have informed the Lieutenant-Governor that recruiting in the Punjab, except for the Bengal Army, has been absolutely prohibited.

3. I am also to forward, for the Lieutenant-Governor's information, the accompanying returns* received from the Government of Bombay showing the men enlisted in the Punjab during the last five years, for the regiments of that Presidency.

* Not printed.

4. The Government of Madras, on being asked for similar information, have stated that they have never sent recruiting parties into the districts of the Punjab for the enlistment of men for the Native Army of that Presidency.

Endorsement No. 25, dated 4th January 1882.

From—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department,*

To—*The Inspector General of Police, Punjab.*

COPY forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, for information.

MEMO. No. 188.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 20th January 1882.

SERVICE. REPUBLISHES, for information, the following letter
Definition of the words by the Government of India, explaining that the word
"admission" as used in "admission" as used in the Civil Pension Code, does not
Civil Pension Code. apply to re-employment in the service.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1,795 of 5th December 1881.

From—*The Under-Secretary to Government of India,*

To—*The Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

IN reply to your letter No. 1,827, dated 24th November 1881, I am directed to state that the term "admission" in the foot-note to the proviso in Section III of the Civil Pension Code does not reply to the re-employment of officers brought under reduction, but to their first employment in the public service.

CIRCULAR No. 1 of 1882.

(No. 189.)

Dated 20th January 1882.

PROCEDURE.

Escort for British soldiers
committed to prison.

THE Inspector General republishes the following order by Government of India, regarding the escort which is to accompany British soldiers who are committed to prison.

No. 8—405, dated Fort William, the 17th December 1881.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,*

To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

A CASE has recently occurred in which two British soldiers were, after conviction by a criminal court, despatched to jail, handcuffed and chained together, under the escort of Native policemen. The practice of employing such an escort in the case of British soldiers is open to many objections, not the least of which is the manner in which it is sometimes thought necessary to secure offenders in order to prevent escape. The Governor-General in Council accordingly considers it desirable to request that instructions may be issued to the effect that when British soldiers are convicted by the civil power at stations where no European police are available, application should invariably be made to the local military authorities for military escort to accompany such prisoners to the jail.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—HOME DEPARTMENT—JUDICIAL.

Circular No. 1, dated 4th January 1882.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners and Superintendents, for information and guidance ; also to the Inspector General of Police, Military Secretary, and Registrar, Chief Court, for information.

MEMO. No. 208.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 21st January 1882.

REPUBLISHES, for information, notification by the Local Government, appointing a Standing Medical Board at Lahore, under section 78,

FURLOUGH.
Local standing medical
board for examining appli-
cants for sick leave.

rule 10, Civil Leave Code, for examining applicants for
leave on medical certificate.

2. Memo. No. 68 of 7th January 1880, is hereby cancelled.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT,—HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 2,480 of 5th July, 1881.

1. WITH reference to section 78, rule 10, of the Civil Leave Code (5th edition), it is hereby notified that there will be a Standing Medical Board at Lahore, for the examination of officers desirous of obtaining leave on medical certificate, constituted as follows :—

The Surgeon General of the Province—*President.*

The Chief Surgeon of Lahore.

The Principal of the Lahore Medical School,

or, in his absence, the senior Professor present.

} —*Members.*

2. In the absence of the Surgeon-General from head-quarters, the Civil Surgeon, or the Principal of the Medical School will preside, according to seniority ; and on such occasions the Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail will sit as the second member of the board.

3. Applications for permission to appear before the board should be addressed to the Surgeon General.

Punjab Government Gazette Notification No. 3,193, dated 5th November 1879, is hereby cancelled.

MEMO. No. 260.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th January 1882.

IN continuation of Memo. No. 3,100 of the 10th October last, the Inspector
 PROPERTY. General republishes the following orders by Government
 Sold to or purchased from, of India, intimating that the rules regarding sale of pri-
 natives by British officers. vate property to natives by Government officers are not
 applicable to *bona fide* transactions with regular dealers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 53 of 20th January 1882.

IN continuation Home Department Notification No. 1,437, dated the 23rd September,
 1881, republishing rules regarding the sale of property to natives by Government officers, it is
 hereby notified for general information that the above rules are not applicable to *bona fide* trans-
 actions with regular dealers.

MEMO. No. 274.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 30th January 1882.

PUBLISHES, for information, copy of Punjab Government No. 4,654 of the
 RECORDS. 22nd ultimo, and annexure, regarding General Macin-
 Mixture for preserving— tyre's mixture for preserving records, &c., from white
 from white ants. ants.

2. Suggests that District Superintendents of Police obtain a small quantity
 as an experiment and try its effect in places where white ants are said to be des-
 tructive.

3. A report on the result should be submitted three or four months after a
 trial.

No. 67—2010, dated 13th December 1881.

From—*The Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,*
 To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

I AM directed to forward, for such action as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may
 deem necessary, a copy of the papers marginally
 Letter to Major-General Macintyre, No. 850, dated the 29th April, 1879.
 Letter from ditto dated the 2nd Decem-
 ber 1881.

noted, on the subject of a mixture prepared by
 Major-General J. M. Macintyre, R. A., for the pre-
 servation of books, &c., from the attacks of white
 ants and other insects.

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd December 1881.

From—Major-General J. M. MACINTYRE, R. A.

To—*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

WITH reference to your letter No. 2,165, dated Simla, 15th November 1879, and that of the
 Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated Simla, 26th April 1879 (copy enclosed)
 I have the honor to inform you that my mixture for the preservation of books, documents, &c.
 from the attacks of white ants and other insects can now be procured in any quantity from

Mr. J. THOMPSON, 5, *Commercial Buildings*, Calcutta.

The price is Re. 1-8 per ordinary quart bottle.

*No. 850, dated 29th April 1879.*From—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,*

To—Colonel J. M. MACINTYRE, R. A.

WITH reference to the letter from this office to your address, No. 313, dated the 19th
 February 1878, I am directed to communicate the following results of the experiments made
 for testing the efficacy of the mixture sent by you for the preservation of books, &c., from the
 attacks of insects,

The Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, say that the trial of the mixture has been satisfactory, white ants and insects appearing to shun books and papers for the protection of which it has been used. It is said that a piece of paper on which the mixture had been rubbed was placed among waste papers in a godown infested with white ants, and that at the end of three months it was found untouched, while the paper around it had been freely attacked by white ants.

The Librarian of the Calcutta Public Library applied the mixture to several books which had been attacked by insects, and, as far as he is able to judge, further injury to the books had been arrested.

The Secretary to the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, tried several experiments with the mixture, and found it effective.

In this office, the mixture was applied on a bundle of waste paper previously attacked by white ants, but since the application no new ants appeared in the place.

The only unfavorable report comes from the Bengal Secretariat Library, the Librarian of which states that paper was wrapped in a cloth saturated with the mixture and then dried and placed among waste papers in a damp room infested with white ants, but that, on examination at the end of a month, the paper was found to have been attacked and damaged by these insects.

2. On the whole, the results of the experiment tried may fairly be considered favorable, and the Government of India readily accept your offer of the receipt of the mixture. I am to ask that the Government may also be favored with any suggestions you have to offer as to the best mode of utilizing the mixture on a large scale.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4,654, dated 22nd December, 1881.

COPY forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information.

CIRCULAR No. 2 OF 1882.

(No. 279).

Dated 31st January 1882.

WITH reference to the extracts from the Proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor hereinafter contained, and with the sanction of Government, the Inspector General makes the following rules:—

1. On the occasion of the visit to a Police Station of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner or of the Civil Surgeon of the district, in pursuance of the second and third rules prescribed by Government for such officers, respectively, and given in the Appendix, it shall be the duty of the senior police officer present at the Police Station, who is not either engaged in police duties at the time nor required for them, to exhibit to such officers Station Book No. XV.—(Register of births and deaths) where such register is maintained, and to afford him such information as he may possess in regard to the entries in such book.

2. If on the occasion of the visit to a Police Station of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner or of the Civil Surgeon of the district, as aforesaid, no senior police officer is available, it shall be the duty of the Clerk or Assistant Clerk of the Station to exhibit the book and give the information described in the last preceding rule.

3. Except under the provisions of an order from the Deputy Commissioner of the district, made under rule twenty-two or twenty-three of the rules made by the Local Government for village watchmen in pursuance of Act IV. of 1872—(*the Punjab Laws Act*)—the police may not summon village headmen or village watchmen specially to the Police Station to answer questions relating to vital statistics.

4. All correspondence regarding the neglect, mistakes, misconduct or otherwise of police clerks in charge of vital statistics, on which action or explanation is required, shall be sent to the

Explanation how asked.

District Superintendent of Police to whom the clerk in question is subordinate, for such inquiry or notice as the circumstances of the case may require.

5. The Station minute book of a Police Station visited by a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner or Civil Surgeon, as aforesaid, shall be placed at the disposal of such officer for the record of such remarks at such Police Station as to such officer may seem fit.

APPENDIX.

I.—Rules defining the duties of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.

1. The most important duty of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be the general supervision and verification of vaccine operations within the limits of his circle. He will be responsible for the adequate supply of vaccine lymph in his circle; will enquire into the character and quality of the vaccine operations performed, under the management of the Civil Surgeons, by the several district vaccinators in his circle; and verify the results of their operations. He will use every reasonable endeavour to extend the practice of vaccination equally throughout his circle, and will explain the origin, history, and advantages of vaccination to members of municipal committees, village headmen, and natives of influence and position, whenever opportunity occurs.

2. The improvement of birth and death registration in all parts of his circle will be an important duty of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. He will as often as possible examine the village chaukidars' memorandum-books of births and deaths and verify the entries by enquiry on the spot. He will also examine the birth and death registers and returns kept at the police and municipal offices in all parts of his circle; he will note the condition of the registers and returns, the correctness or otherwise of the entries and total additions and the probable amount of attention given to registration; and will record the results of each examination in the police station visitors' book, or the municipal secretary's minute-book for the information of the Superintendent of Police or the Municipal Committee, as the case may be.

3. The sanitary inspection of towns and villages in all parts of his circle visited during tours or journeys will form an essential part of the duties of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. A record of circumstances likely to produce disease will be made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner at the time of inspection, and a report thereof submitted to the Sanitary Commissioner for transmission to Government, with such recommendations for improvement in the sanitary aspect of the site as may seem advisable.

4. The attention of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners should also be given to the furtherance of measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of villages, and efforts should be made to persuade villagers to abandon practices which tend to produce unhealthiness, especially in matters relating to village conservancy, the protection of wells, tanks, and other sources of water-supply from preventible causes of pollution and the housing of cattle under the family roof.

5. When necessity arises the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will be required to investigate the circumstances and record the facts in regard to undue prevalence of any disease occurring within the limits of his circle. And for such investigation and record the aid of the subordinate dispensary establishment may be made available if it do not interfere with their proper work.

6. Each Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will prepare and submit to the Sanitary Commissioner an annual sanitary report referring to the portion of the province included within his circle, under the following heads or sections:

I.—Vital statistics: progress and improvements.

II.—Chief diseases: general history.

III.—Vaccination: general history.

IV.—Sanitary works: civil.

V.—General remarks, including record of inspections.

7. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will submit their vaccination and other established returns to the Sanitary Commissioner's office at Lahore, and their official reports and correspondence with the higher authorities will be addressed to the Sanitary Commissioner for submission to Government.

8. Deputy Sanitary Commissioners are to impress on all subordinates of the Department the necessity of mastering the more important principles of sanitation and hygiene, so as to be able to assist the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in this part of their work. It will be incumbent on all subordinates, down to and including vaccinators, to qualify in the elementary rules of the above subjects; and preference will be given, as regards pay and promotion, to those who qualify first and prove themselves efficient aids in sanitary works.

9. A Deputy Sanitary Commissioner should invariably notify his intention to visit a district to the Deputy Commissioner, who will order tahsildars and other local officers to assist him, and also inform municipal committees of the nature of his duties and direct them to attend upon him when he visits municipal towns.

10. A Deputy Sanitary Commissioner should, if practicable, invariably see the Deputy Commissioner of each district he may visit during his tour and inform him of what he has observed. His visits will be useful in proportion to the degree in which he can interest the local authorities in the subject of sanitation.

II.—Rules for the guidance of Civil Surgeons in the Vaccine and Sanitary Departments.

1. The management of vaccine operations and the control of the vaccination staff within the limits of his district will be an important duty of the Civil Surgeon. He will be responsible for the adequate and continuous supply of vaccine lymph in his district during the vaccinating season; will, as far as is practicable, personally supervise the general operation of the vaccinators, examine their registers and verify the record of results.

2. The Civil Surgeon will use every reasonable endeavour to extend the practice of vaccination equally throughout his district, and will explain the origin, history, and advantages of vaccination to the people amongst whom he works, especially to village headmen and natives of position and influence. He should as often as convenient, vaccinate the children of such persons with his own hands so as to ensure good results. And on the occurrence of small-pox in any part of his district the Civil Surgeon will at once take steps to check its spread and to afford protection to the unprotected by vaccination. He should be on the look-out for the occurrence of such case; and on the first appearance of the disease at once combat its spread by the aid of his vaccinators.

3. The improvement of birth and death registration of both urban and rural circles in his district will be an important duty of the Civil Surgeon. And with that end in view he will examine the village chaukidar's memorandum-book of births and deaths and verify the entries by investigation on the spot. He will also examine the birth and death registers and returns kept at the police and municipal offices of his district as often as possible; he will note the condition of the registers and returns, the correctness or otherwise of the entries and total additions, and the probable amount of attention given to registration; and will record the results of each examination in the police station visitors' book or municipal secretary's minute-book, for the information of the Superintendent of Police or the municipal committee, as the case may be.

4. The Sanitary inspection of towns and villages in all parts of his district will form an essential portion of the duties of a Civil Surgeon. He will, as far as the nature of his other duties permit, make tours of Sanitary inspection and vaccination in all parts of his district. He will at the time of inspection make a record of the circumstances likely to produce disease, and submit a report thereof to the Sanitary Commissioner for transmission to Government, with such recommendations for improvement in the sanitary aspect of the place as may seem advisable. These sanitary inspections must be made by the Civil Surgeon himself, and not by any subordinate officer of the Department.

5. The furtherance of measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of villages in all parts of his district will be an important duty of the Civil Surgeon. He will use his best efforts to persuade villagers to abandon practices which tend to produce unhealthiness, and explain to them the evil consequences of neglected conservancy, of unprotected water-supply, of defective ventilation, and faulty domestic hygiene.

6. On the occurrence of any undue sickness or mortality in any part of his district the Civil Surgeon will at once report the circumstance to the Sanitary Commissioner, with a brief statement of the facts, in regard to the undue sickness or mortality, and if necessary will himself proceed to the spot and personally investigate the circumstances.

7. Each Civil Surgeon will prepare and submit to the Sanitary Commissioner an annual sanitary report referring to the district in his medical charge, under the following head or sections :—

- I.—Vital statistics : progress and improvement.
- II.—Chief diseases : general history, with special notice of "fevers."
- III.—Vaccination : progress and improvement.
- IV.—Sanitary works : civil.
- V.—General remarks, including record of inspections.

8. Each Civil Surgeon will submit his vaccination returns to the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the circle in which his district is situated, and will address his correspondence in the vaccine department also to that officer.

9. It will be the duty of the Civil Surgeon to instruct the vaccination staff attached to dispensaries in his district in the elementary principles of sanitation and domestic hygiene so as to qualify them for employment in sanitary work during the non-vaccinating season.

10. Each Civil Surgeon before employing any vaccinator in sanitary work will invariably first communicate with the Deputy Commissioner and work in consultation with him.

CIRCULAR No. 3 of 1882.

(No. 321.)

Dated 4th February 1882.

IN order to secure, as far as may be, a correct record of the final results of all prosecutions in criminal cases, the Inspector General of Police directs that, when a judgment, sentence or order is quashed or modified in appeal, reference or revision, the Court Inspector shall send a revised charge sheet slip, containing the result of such appeal, reference or revision, through the office of the District Superintendent of Police, to the Police Station from whence the case referred to was sent for trial. All necessary corrections shall be made in the police returns, and the particulars shall be entered up as recorded in such slip.

POLICE STATISTICS.
Results of appeals to be
recorded in the returns.

MEMO. No. 526.

Dated 27th February 1882.

STAMPS.
Cancellation of Court
Fees Stamps.

THE attention of all police officers is called to the proper defacement of all Court fee stamps (as required by Section 30 of Act VII. of 1870 (the Court Fees Act)).

Documents receivable by
police officers.

2. The only documents presentable to police officers which are chargeable with a fee are:—

(a) Petition for copies of orders of dismissal.

(b) Appeals.

3. Each Deputy Inspector General and District Superintendent of Police, and the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police, will at once provide, for use in their respective offices, a punch of the required pattern for the cancellation of stamps on such petitions and appeals.

4. If documents other than those mentioned above and bearing Court Fee Stamps, are presented to police officers, the stamps should be removed and returned to the owners intact; but if this is not possible, they should be cancelled in accordance with the Act.

5. The rule laid down in Chief Court's Book Circular XVIII, of 5th December 1879, is also to be followed, *i. e.*, that at the time of signature of cancelling cancellation the cancelling officer is to sign his name with the date across the label in durable ink.

Punches to be provided.
Stamps affixed unnecessarily, how to be treated.

MEMO. No. 602.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th March 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, for information, the subjoined Notifications by the Government of India in the Home Department, regarding the grant of licenses to export Arms or Ammunition, and the endorsement of certain licenses granted under Act XI of 1878 (The Indian Arms Act).

ARMS ACT.
Rules framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—HOME DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC.

No. 1,892, dated Fort William, the 25th November 1881.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be substituted for Rules 7 to 10 of the rules framed under section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in the Notifications mentioned in the margin.

Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879.

Home Department Notification No. 32, dated the 9th January 1880.

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India, or to any place within the limits of the feudatory States; and licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores into, or to export the same out of, the district of Ajmere, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, or by any other officer specially empowered by the Government of India to grant them.

Foreign Department Notification No. 403, F. P., dated the 23rd April 1880.

Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place within the political jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be granted by the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively, copies of such licenses being sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and no export beyond the limits of that State can be permitted under them.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in Form V., and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India in the Foreign Department may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee. Licenses to import arms, ammunition or military stores into Ajmere will also be granted in Form V., the word export in the heading of the license being changed into import.

Copies of such licenses shall be sent on the day of issue to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are to be exported, and in the case of imports into Ajmere, to the Commissioner of the district. Copies shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district if the articles are to cross the frontier by road or river. If the articles are to be carried across the frontier by rail, a copy of the license should, in the case of consignments despatched from Presidency towns, be sent to the Commissioner of Police, and in other cases to the Magistrate of the district from which the articles are to be despatched. In such cases the Commissioner of Police or the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, should at once forward a copy of the license to the Railway authorities at the place of despatch. No Railway Company shall receive for despatch any box, package or bale containing arms, ammunition or military stores, as defined in the Arms Act and the rules framed thereunder, unless covered and accompanied by the original license granted under these rules, and the Railway authorities shall in every instance satisfy themselves that the goods tendered to them for transport correspond to the description given in such license, and that the license is identical with that forwarded to them by the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district.

7.4. Nothing in Rules 5, 6 or 7 shall be deemed to authorise the grant of licenses—

- (a) to import any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India;
- (b) to export to Portuguese India by sea, river or land, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India, signed by the Secretary-General to the Government of Portuguese India.

8. Persons desirous of transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores must apply in writing to the officer authorised to grant such licenses. The application must specify ;—

- (a) the place to which the articles are to be transported or exported, the route of transport or export, and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey ;
- (b) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of such kind of arms or ammunition ; or
- (c) whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment. [If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced].

9. Persons transporting or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. In the case of transport the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport license to the Magistrate of the district. In the case of articles crossing the frontier of British India by road or river, the export license must, within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves British territory, be delivered to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf. The officer to whom the transport or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered, must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

No. 1,893.

THE Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that the following endorsement shall be substituted for that on Form V., for the grant of export licenses under Rule 7, published with the Notification by the Foreign Department. No. 162 I. J, dated the 25th June 1879 :

It is valid only for the period and the route named therein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken, or the consignment stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the rule framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

The license must be delivered to the Railway authorities or to the frontier district Magistrate, or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on his behalf as provided in Rules 7 and 10. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate or other principal officer within six days of their reaching the frontier district, and before they leave British territory.

No. 2,100, dated Fort William, the 23rd December 1881.

NOTIFICATION.

Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following endorsements shall be added on Forms VI. and VII., and VIII and IX. prescribed by Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, for certain licenses granted under the Act.

On Forms VI. and VII.—

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII. or IX., the following particulars :

- (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;
- (2) the nature and amount of the articles sold ;
- (3) the date of sale ;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

On Forms VIII. and IX.—

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :

- (1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;
- (2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;
- (3) the date of purchase.

LETTER No. 607.

To

THE DEPY. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, UMBALLA CIRCLE.

Dated 7th March 1882.

HAS the honor to inform him, in continuation of this office letter No. 443 of the 20th February 1879, that the following revised rates of charges for the carriage of prisoners to Rupar by rail, have been approved and sanctioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

GUARDS AND ESCORTS.
Rates of charges for the conveyance of prisoners by rail from Douraha to Rupar.

- (a). Mileage :—12 pies per mile on the double journey, whether the vans are loaded or empty.
- (b). Demurrage :—8 annas per hour for every hour that the vans are in charge of the canal railway in excess of free time allowed.

Free time is calculated as follows :—

12 hours allowed at Douraha ; 1 hour for every 10 miles (or fraction thereof) run on the double journey.

MEMO No. 638.

Dated 8th March, 1882.

THE Inspector General desires that District Superintendents, when submitting descriptive rolls of absconded offenders for publication in the *Police Gazette*, will, in all cases in which such information may be obtainable, note the places to which the accused person is likely to go, as also the names and residence of any of his relations.

CRIMINALS.
Additional particulars in descriptive rolls.

MEMO No. 699.

Dated 13th March 1882.

THE attention of police officers is called to the necessity of seeing that the word "*state*" is distinctly written on all telegrams sent for despatch on the public service, and that receipts for such messages are similarly marked, as otherwise they cannot be used as vouchers to contingent bills.

TELEGRAMS.
Vouchers for state telegrams.

2. On a recent reference it appears that no alteration in the classification of telegrams can be made by the Telegraph Master, and the rules of the Account department forbid the admission of any charge for state telegrams the receipts for which have not been classified as such.

MEMO. No. 704.

To

ALL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Dated 13th March 1882.

A CASE having recently occurred, in the jurisdiction of the railway police, in which certain points were referred for the orders of the Magistrate through the District Superintendent of Police and the papers were returned without such orders having been obtained, District Superintendents are reminded that, in all cases which the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police may himself send for the orders of a

PROCEDURE.
Orders by District Police Officers on reports submitted by the Assistant Inspector General of Railway Police.

Magistrate on any specific point, they are not at liberty to return the papers with their own instructions endorsed thereon without first obtaining the Magistrate's orders on the point referred.

MEMO. No. 706.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 13th March 1882.

THE Inspector General publishes, for information and guidance, the following alterations in the Bengal Army Regulations, regarding soldiers accused of offences cognizable by the Criminal Courts.

CRIMES.
Soldiers accused of offences cognizable by the Criminal Courts.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Extract from G. O. No. 20, dated 20th February 1882.

The following alterations in the Bengal Army Regulations are published for guidance.

* * * * *

Section 6, paras. 331, 332, 333 are cancelled, and the following substituted :—

331. By the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, a person subject to military law may be tried by Court-Martial for any ordinary criminal offence punishable by the law of England : provided that no such person shall be tried by Court-Martial for treason, murder, manslaughter, treason, felony, or rape, unless such person at the time of the commission of the offence was on active service, or the place of the commission of the offence is more than one hundred miles, as measured in a straight line from any city or town, in which the offender can be tried for such offence by a competent civil court.

332. All offences against the ordinary Criminal Code of the country, committed by persons subject to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, and brought to the cognizance of the commanding officer, should forthwith be notified by him to the local police, that the same may be duly investigated by their agency ; but no such person is to be delivered over to the civil authorities without the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief which may be applied for by telegraph if necessary.

333. Should instant surrender of any such offender be demanded by the civil authorities, before such reference can be made to the Commander-in-Chief, surrender will be made under protest in writing ; or if such offender has in the first instance been apprehended by the civil authorities, a demand in writing is to be made for his surrender into military custody, and if not complied with, the orders of the Commander-in-Chief must be applied for by telegraph.

MEMO. No. 790.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th March 1882.

THE Inspector General invites the attention of Police Officers to rule 6 of Section 125 of the Civil Pension Code, in accordance with which Service Books are to be kept by Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents of Police, and not left in the keeping of the officers to whom they relate.

SERVICE BOOKS.
To be kept by Head of Office.

CIRCULAR No. 4 of 1882.

(No. 1,019).

Dated 8th April 1882.

PROCEDURE.

Escort for British soldiers in custody.

THE Inspector General directs that the following paragraph shall be inserted next after paragraph one in Circular No. 1 of 1882 (PROCEDURE).

2. The Local Government has ruled that the orders of the Government of India must be held to apply to all occasions on which a British soldier may have to be conveyed in custody from one place to another, whether before or after sentence.

MEMO No. 1,018.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 8th April 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, in continuation of Memo. No. 602 of the

ARMS ACT.

Rules framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act.

framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

6th ultimo, the subjoined Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, regarding the endorsement of licenses to sell arms or ammunition, and prescribing an additional Rule [No. 3 (a)], to the rules

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC.

No. 474, *Fort William, the 22nd March 1882.*

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following endorsement shall be added on Forms VI. and VII. prescribed in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, so far as those forms relate to licenses to sell Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores:—

This license only covers sales of Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

Under the provisions of Section 17, of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule to be added, as Rule 3 (a). to the rules framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879:—

3. (a). A person licensed to possess Arms, Ammunition, or Military Stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of a licensed dealer, Arms, Ammunition, or Military Stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantity and for his own use. A licensed dealer in Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores may supply the order of any such person, and may, without a separate transport license, send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser, the articles ordered by any such person, so long as they fulfil the requirements of Rule 3, and are legibly addressed to the person for whom they are intended.

CIRCULAR No. 5 of 1882.

[No. 1,037.]

Dated 10th April 1882.

THE Inspector General of Police republishes the subjoined letter from the

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

To enrolled police officers.

Government of India in the Financial Department, ruling that subordinate police officers, when travelling on duty by rail, may be allowed the same rate of travelling allowance as that prescribed for Ministerial and Menial establishments in the Resolution of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2,787, dated 1st September 1881.

2. Those portions of paragraph two of Circular No. 5 of 1881, which relate to journeys by rail of enrolled police officers, are hereby cancelled.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Leave allowances, &c.—Travelling Allowances.

(Police).

No. 1,610, dated Calcutta, 21st March 1882.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 256, dated 15th ultimo, submitting for orders a proposal made by the Accountant-General that subordinate police officers, in the exceptional cases in which they are required to travel by rail, whether within or without their districts, may be allowed the same rate of travelling allowance as that which is prescribed for ministerial and menial establishments in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2,787, dated the 1st September 1881.

In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the proposal.

MEMO. No. 1,674.

To.

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th April 1882.

ACCOUNTS.

Correction of orders regarding preparation of leave statement.

In Circular No. 13 of 1881, Section 63 (rule 3), for "Sergeant, 1st Grade," in the fifth line of the rule, read "Sergeant 2nd Grade."

CIRCULAR No. 6 OF 1882.

[No. 1,140.]

Dated 21st April 1882.

In order to prevent the confusion which now often ensues in the transfer of

ARMS.
Revolvers of Inspectors
and Deputy Inspectors.

shall be the duty of the
issue to the sergeant who

2. The pistol is to be at once examined and valued, and a ticket with the estimated value attached. It will then be the duty of the District Superintendent, if the newly promoted Deputy Inspector is posted to a district other than that in which the vacancy occurred, to despatch the pistol to the District Superintendent of such district, from whom he will recover the value.

MEMO No. 1,315 OF 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th May 1882.

THE full-dress Helmet (Ellwood's patent drab felt, edged with silver,) prescribed by Clause 11 of the Dress Regulations issued with Memo. No. 499, of the 20th February 1880, is no longer to be worn by Gazetted Officers of the Punjab Police. The present undress (white) Helmet, with the addition of a silver ornament at top and spike, and silver chain chin-strap, will be worn on those occasions when full-dress is ordered.

2. The pagri hitherto prescribed for the full-dress Helmet will, in future, be worn both in full-dress and undress order.

3. The following corrections should be made in the Dress Regulations issued with Memo. No. 499 of 20th February 1880.

Part I. General Instructions (pages 2-3).

For the present paragraphs, prescribing Helmets and Pagris, read as follows :—

Helmet. White Infantry Regulation. On dress occasions, with silver spike and chain chin-strap. In undress, the spike not to be worn, and chin-strap to be of brown leather.

Pagri. Of white silk, with dark-blue border and blue and silver lungi ends.

MEMO. No. 1,325 OF 1882.

Dated 15th May 1882.

THE Inspector General finds it necessary to remind officers that temporary reduction is not a punishment authorized by Departmental Orders.

PUNISHMENTS AND APPEALS.

Orders of temporary reduction.

2. If a police officer's conduct has been such as to make temporary reduction an appropriate punishment, his position in the lower grade should be distinctly assigned, so that his re-attainment of his former rank may occur after a shorter or longer period according as the circumstances of the case may demand.

MEMO. No. 1,377 OF 1882.

Dated 22nd May 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, for the information of police officers, the subjoined Corrigendum to Section 140 of the Civil Pension Code, relative to the amount of invalid pension admissible to policemen having guaranteed Darbar service.

PENSIONS.

To Sikh Darbar soldiers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Notification No. 650, dated 28th April 1882.

Civil Pension Code, page 76, Section 140.—Substitute the following for the last sentence in Clause (a) of this Section :

"Second class Sergeants get pension as Havildars, third class Sergeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys."

2552

1. *Adaptation*

10-11-42

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MEMO. No. 1,472 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 1st June 1882.

THE Inspector General publishes, with reference to Circular No. 1 of 1882, and in continuation of Memo. No. 706 of the 13th March last, the following alteration in the Bengal Army Regulations, regarding the escort for British soldiers in custody of the Civil power.

PROCEDURE.
 Escort for British soldiers in custody of the Civil power.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Extract from G. O. No. 71, dated 5th May 1882.

The following alterations in the Bengal Army Regulations are published for guidance.

* * * * *

Section 6—New paragraph 333, A.

Commanding Officers of British corps or depôts will immediately comply with any application from the Civil authorities for a military escort for the purpose of escorting British soldiers in custody of the Civil power from one place to another, whether before or after sentence.

MEMO. No. 1,490 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd June 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, for information, the subjoined notification by the Government of India, in the Home Department, excluding uniform swords and dirks of recognized military or official patterns from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in Act XI. of 1878 (the Indian Arms Act).

ARMS ACT.
 Exemption of certain weapons.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 10th May 1882.

No. 760.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provision of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act 1878, to exclude uniform swords and dirks of recognised military or official patterns from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act.

[“*Gazette of India*,” dated 20th May 1882.]

MEMO. No. 1,595 of 1882.

Dated 17th June 1882.

THE attention of officers in the Police is drawn to Horse Guards General Order dated 1st April 1882, published in General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the 5th June 1882, (G. O. No. 84—*Dress*) to the effect that crape on the arm, as an indication of mourning, is not to be worn at Levees or Drawing Rooms except when the Court is in mourning.

DRESS.
 Mourning not ordinarily to be worn at Levees.

MEMO. No. 1,668 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd June 1882.

THE attention of District Superintendents is drawn to the provisions of paragraph 2 of Circular No. 40 of 1871, requiring notices of dismissals to be submitted for publication in the *Police Gazette* through Deputy Inspectors General.

DISMISSALS.
Notification of, in *Police Gazette*.

2. In forwarding such notices Deputy Inspectors General should in future note their opinion as to whether the character of the Constable and the circumstances under which the dismissal was ordered are such as to render proscription from police employ necessary and desirable.

MEMO. No. 1,707 OF 1882.

Dated 27th June 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, in continuation of Memo. No. 1,018 of the 8th April last, the subjoined Notification by the Government of India, in the Home Department, regarding Licenses for the import and transport of Arms, Ammunition, or Military Stores:—

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.—NOTIFICATION.—PUBLIC.

Dated 8th June 1882.

No. 865.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Rule for the grant of licenses for the importation into British India, by land or river, of arms, ammunition, or military stores, shall be inserted after rule 6, B of the Rules framed under Section 17 of the said Act, and published in the Notification mentioned in the margin.

6.C., Licenses to import into British India, by land or river, arms (other than arms for which the Governor-General in Council is to issue licenses under Rule 5), ammunition, or military stores, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned; or, if such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned to a Presidency Town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 5, but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition, or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Political Officer of the State from which they are to be imported. If the district to which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned, is other than a frontier district, and they are to cross the frontier by road or river, a copy of the license shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district, who shall, if he thinks necessary, before permitting the arms, ammunition or military stores to leave his district, require the holder of the license to produce them for his inspection. In cases in which the arms, ammunition or military stores are to cross the frontier by rail, a copy of the license shall be sent to the Railway authorities at the place to which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are to be conveyed by Railway. The Railway authorities shall in every such instance satisfy themselves before delivery that the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed by any consignee correspond with the description given in the original license which must be produced by him, and also that the license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them by the officer granting it. If the license is not produced, or the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed do not correspond with the description in the license, the Railway authorities shall give immediate notice of the fact to the nearest Magistrate. Nothing in this rule applies to import into the district of Ajmere.

The licenses shall be prepared in the following form:—

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition, or Military stores by river, or land.

1	2	3		4		5	5	7	8	9
Name and residence of license-holder and agent, if any.	No. of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	No. and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or No.					
										From the 188 of to the 188 of

(Signature.)

Seal.

Magistrate of the

District.

or

The

1881,

Commissioner of Police.

Endorsements to be printed on the reverse of the above form :—

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken, or the consignment stopped, at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

This license must be delivered to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the cases of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must, within six days of their reaching British territory, be available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate, or other officer whom he may empower in this behalf. In case of consignments crossing the frontier by rail, this license must be shown to the Railway authorities of the station of delivery.

The Governor-General in Council is also pleased to direct that the following Rules shall be substituted for Rules 7, A., 8, 9 and 10 of the Rules framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department, notification No, 1,892, dated the 25th November 1881 :—

(7, A) Nothing in rule 5, 6, 6, C or 7 shall be deemed to authorise the grant of licenses :—

(a) to import any arms, ammunition, or military stores from Portuguese India ;

(b) to export to Portuguese India by sea, river or land, any arms, ammunition, or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India, signed by the Secretary-General to the Government of Portuguese India.

(8.) Persons desirous of transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores, must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorised to grant such licenses. The application must specify—

(a) the place to which the articles are to be transported, imported, or exported ; the route of transport, import, or export ; and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey :

(b) The quantity, description, average price and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunitions : or

(c) in the case of transport or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place or consignment. [If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced.]

(9) Persons transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

(10) In the case of transport, or import by land, or river, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the Magistrate of the district, or, in the case of a Presidency Town, to the Commissioner of Police. In the case of articles crossing the frontier of British India by road or river—(1) the export license must, within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves British territory, be delivered to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf, (2) the import license must, within six days of the consignment entering British territory be shown to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf.

The officer to whom the transport, import or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered, must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

MEMO. No. 1,761 of 1882.

Dated 4th July 1882.

DRAWs attention to the additional clause (h) to rule 10, Chapter 7 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, published in the sixteenth list of corrections issued from the Comptroller-General's Office, under which advances to Officers on transfer may be sanctioned by any officer not lower in rank than the principal District Officer in the Department concerned.

ACCOUNTS.
Advances to officers on transfer.

2. The following correction shall be made in paragraph 86 (rule 1) of Circular No. 13 of 1881.

(a). For the first fifteen words in the Rule, *substitute* "any officer who is not lower in rank than the principal District Officer in the Department concerned."

MEMO. No. 1,824 of 1882.

Dated 10th July 1882.

THE Inspector-General republishes, for information, in continuation of Memo. No. 102 of the 11th January last, the subjoined copy of Punjab Government No. 2,139 of the 23rd ultimo, and annexures, regarding the prohibition of recruiting in the Punjab, for the Bombay Army.

RECRUITING.
For Service in the Bombay Army.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(No. 202 S—B.)

Dated 16th January 1882.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Military Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 2391, dated 6th May 1882, submitting correspondence with the Punjab Government on the subject of recruiting for the 30th Bombay Native Infantry (3rd Biluch Regiment) in the Punjab, together with a letter from the Adjutant-General of the Bombay Army explaining that the three Biluch regiments are privileged to recruit beyond presidency limits, under the sanction of the Government of India, as conveyed in Bombay Government Resolution No. 2,348 of the 2nd June 1873, and that it was under this authority that the Officer Commanding the 3rd Biluch Regiment sent a recruiting party into the Punjab.

2. I am, however, to point out that, in Military Department letter No. 343, S.—B. (*Organisation Native Army*) dated the 8th September 1881, it was stated that, while in the early part of 1880, the Governor-General in Council agreed to the deficiencies in the strength of the Bombay Mountain Batteries being made good by recruits from the Punjab, it was not intended that the Punjab should be made a permanent recruiting ground for *any part* of the Bombay Army.

3. I am to say that these orders obviously supersede those of 1873.

4. That letter went on to say—"The Government of India attach the greatest importance to the strict maintenance of the Rule that each army should recruit only from the territories which it garrisons, an exception being made, as regards the Bombay Army, of the territories of Rajputana. I am to ask then that the Rule may be strictly observed; and that, if the Recruiting Party under Lieutenant Keene is still in the Punjab, it may be recalled, and all recruiting for the Bombay Army restricted for the future to the limits of that presidency, with the addition of Central India and Rajputana.

5. I am to request that these orders may be scrupulously observed in the future, and that any recruiting parties now in the Punjab may be at once withdrawn.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

COPY forwarded to the Military Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(No. 2139).

Dated 23rd June 1882.

COPY forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, for information.

MEMO. No. 1,863 of 1882.

Dated 12th July 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, for the guidance of Military Officers in the TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE. Police, the subjoined Notification by the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, under which Military Officers travelling on duty by rail, when not entitled to travel free of charge, will invariably make use of the prescribed form E. "On duty" Certificate, entitling them to travel first class at second class fares.

The forms of certificate are obtainable from District Treasury Officers.

2. Such Officers, in charging double first class fare in their Travelling Allowance Bills, will deduct the amount by which the Single first class fare exceeds the second class.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—NOTIFICATION.

(No, 472.)

Dated 21st April 1882.

*164.—"Commissioned, Warrant and Native Commissioned Officers travelling 'on duty,' but without a Government passage warrant, or proceeding on, or returning from, leave on medical certificate, and paying their own fares (whether entitled to mileage allowances or not), are to be allowed to travel in the next higher class of carriage than that for which they purchased tickets on their producing a certificate Form E. (Appendix No 1) signed by a Staff Officer directing them to travel on duty."

I.—"This, however, is subject to the limitation that Commissioned and first class Warrant Officers only are to travel first class with 2nd class tickets, and second class Warrant and Native Commissioned Officer 2nd class with 3rd class tickets."

* * * * *

III.—"This order does not apply to any class of Government servants other than those specified above, nor is it applicable to the wives and families of Commissioned or Warrant Officers and the certificate is not to be granted to Commissioned and Warrant Officers travelling by the Oudh and Rohilkand Railway so long as the fares are not in excess of 9 pies and 2 pies per mile, respectively, for upper and lower classes."

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a Military Commissioned, Warrant or Native Commissioned Officer in Civil or Military employ, travelling on duty by rail without a Government passage warrant, shall, unless he is entitled to travel free of charge, invariably make use of the Form E. "On duty" certificate (copy annexed), as provided in paragraph 164* of the Transport Regulations, Part II; the authorised scale of travelling allowance being reduced by the amount by which the first class fare exceeds the second class, or the second class fare the third class, as the case may be.

2. Commissioned Officers will themselves sign the Form E. Certificate, that for Warrant Officers and Native Commissioned Officers being signed by a Staff Officer, or the Officers under whom they are serving,

(Continued from September's number, 1879, page 7)

28.—Escape from custody of a person arrested under Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code.

THE following abstract of a case, reported in the Indian Law Reports, is republished for the guidance of Police Officers.

It must be borne in mind that, while the escape of a person arrested under Section 94, Criminal Procedure Code, does not render such person liable to punishment under Sections 224 or 225, A. of the Indian Penal Code, the permitting of such an escape is, nevertheless, an offence on the part of the Police.

A, was arrested, preliminary to being brought before a Magistrate for the purpose of being bound over under Section 505, Criminal Procedure Code, to be of good behaviour. Before he was produced before the Magistrate he escaped from custody.

He was re-arrested and sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment, under Section 244 of the Penal Code.

The High Court (Calcutta) set aside the conviction. Assuming that A was legally arrested under Section 94 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he was not lawfully detained in custody for any offence, and could not, therefore, be punished under Section 224 of the Penal Code ; nor could he have been punished under Section 225, A, as he had not failed to furnish security for good behaviour.—*Impz. v. Shasti Charn Napit*—331 *Ind. L. R. Crim. R.* 29.

29.—False entry in a diary kept by a Government servant and submitted in pursuance of a departmental order.

THE following abstract of a judgment of the High Court, Madras, reported in the Indian Law Reports, is republished for the guidance of Police Officers :—

An officer of the Salt Revenue Department made a false entry in the diary, which he submitted to his official superior, to the effect that on a certain date he was on duty at a certain place, where in truth he was not. It did not appear that he was required by any legislative enactment to give information on the subject in question ; but admittedly the diary was kept and sent to his superior in pursuance of a departmental order which the accused was bound to obey.

The Court held that the accused was legally bound to furnish information to his superior officer on the subject, on which he furnished false information, and that the offence was punishable under Section 177, Indian Penal Code.—*Virasami Mudali v. Impz.*—144 *Ind. L. R., A. Cr. R.* dated 9th September 1881.

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MEMO. No. 1882 of 1882.

Dated 3rd August 1882.

In continuation of Memo. No. 1,379 of the 23rd May last, the Inspector General

BUILDINGS.

Repairs to Police build-
ings.

republishes, for the information and guidance of Police Officers, the subjoined Circular of the Public Works Department, describing the repairs, &c., which alone may be executed under their supervision.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS BUILDINGS.

Circular No. 5, dated 19th July 1882.

By the Resolution issued from this Department, Nos. 2015-19, dated 5th April 1881, the execution of all "petty and ordinary repairs" to Police buildings, was entrusted to the officers of the Police Department; but it has been observed that in many instances the classes of work to be considered as coming under the above category have not been clearly understood and officers of the Police Department have undertaken works which, from their requiring skilled supervision and professional experience, came properly within the province of the Public Works Department.

2. In consequence of this misunderstanding it is necessary to explain that the following descriptions of work only should be undertaken by the Police Department:—

- I.—Mud plastering and leeping, white or color washing.
- II. Petty repairs to doors, windows and other fixtures, such as oiling, varnishing and painting, renewing or repairing bolts, hinges and locks, replacing glasses, &c.
- III.—Re-coating thatched roofs.
- IV.—Petty repairs to thatching, flooring and roofing.
- V.—Putting in doors and windows.
- VI.—Petty and ordinary annual repairs, provided no skilled supervision is needed in carrying them out.

3. But all works of an important nature, such as re-roofing, additions and alterations to existing, or erection of new buildings, &c., and all such works requiring professional knowledge on the part of the officer executing them, should invariably be done through the officers of the Public Works Department, the funds being supplied by the Inspector General of Police.

4. It should be noted that whenever a roof timber is renewed by Police Officers, the new timber must in every respect be equal in strength and quality to the timber originally employed.

MEMO No. 2,078 of 1882.

Dated 3rd August 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, for the information and guidance of

PROCEDURE.

Treatment of insane per-
son other than Criminal
Lunatics.

Police Officers, the subjoined Circular by the Punjab Government, relative to the treatment of insane persons other than Criminal Lunatics.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—HOME DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 37-1774, dated 17th May 1882.

THE attention of the Lieutenant-Governor was directed to a complaint made by Dr. Penny, Civil Surgeon of Dehli, in his annual report on the Dehli Lunatic Asylum for 1871, that persons taken into custody—as lunatics by the Police and brought before him by the order of a Magistrate—appeared sometimes to have been arrested on the weakest possible evidence of their insanity, the usual form of questions being sometimes almost blank, and the Policemen in charge being utterly ignorant of the circumstances or antecedents of the supposed lunatic.

2. Inquiries having been instituted, it appears that the persons to whom the Civil Surgeon of Delhi referred were not Criminal Lunatics, nor had they reached the Asylum, generally having come from the lock-up or having been sent in from the district, thanna by thanna, to the Magistrate.

3. It is but a short time ago that a Circular was issued by the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor calling the attention of all officers, whom it might concern, to the necessity of preparing identification rolls with the utmost care and accuracy. Those observations apply with still greater force to the statements formally drawn up regarding the antecedents and symptoms of supposed lunatics.

4. There can be no injustice so cruel as to subject a person to the restraints imposed upon lunatics and to the treatment which is necessary in their cases, without the very strongest

proof that the allegation of insanity is correct and supported by facts recorded by responsible officers.

5. To this matter the Lieutenant-Governor directs the careful attention of Commissioners and District Officers.

6. The Government of India has lately directed accurate statistics of native lunatics to be prepared. These must be quite unreliable unless great care in the preparation of the forms is taken.

7. Where lunatics are placed under restraint at the instigation of friends, the statement of these should be recorded, as also the deposition of the Police Officers who make the arrest, and every officer whose duty it is to forward lunatics to the Asylum, should, in the interests of humanity, take care that every safeguard enjoined to protect the public from hasty or malicious arrest, is rigidly observed.

MEMO No. 2,109 of 1882.

Dated 5th August 1882.

As it has been found by enquiry in the Lahore Circle that great diversity of practice exists with respect to what are understood as

STATION BOOKS.

Return of processes served by Police.

in the annual reports, as indicating the amount of work thrown on the Police by the execution of these legal processes, are in some districts manifestly incorrect, it is probable that a similar misunderstanding exists elsewhere.

2. The Inspector General, therefore, desires to point out to all Police Officers that, broadly, the term "process" is to be understood as meaning all orders of Magistrates sent to the Police for execution (orders to investigate offences alone excepted), and the execution of which necessitates the employment of a Police Officer away from his station.

3. In detail, such processes will be—

(a.)—All warrants.

(b.)—All summonses, whether for attendance of accused persons or of witnesses.

(c.)—All subpoenas for attendance of witnesses or other persons.

(d.)—Writs for recovery of fines.

CIRCULAR No. 7 of 1882.

(No. 2,237.)

Dated 18th August 1882.

WITH reference to paragraph thirty of Book Circular No. XV. (INQUESTS), the

INQUESTS.

Chemical Examiner not to be referred to on insufficient grounds.

Inspector General directs that no case of human poisoning, with regard to which the Civil Surgeon does not recommend investigation by the Chemical Examiner, shall be referred to that Officer without a special order from the Magistrate.

MEMO. No. 2,255 of 1882.

Dated 21st August 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, for the information of Officers, the sub-joined Resolution by the Government of India, relative

PASSPORTS.

Issue of passports to pilgrims proceeding from India to the Hedjaz.

to the issue of passports to pilgrims proceeding from India to the Hedjaz.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Sanitary)

No. 4—198-214, dated 12th July 1882.

Read again the following papers regarding the issue of passports to pilgrims proceeding from India to the Hedjaz, and the rules for regulating their distribution:—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 61, dated 8th July 1875.
 " to Secretary of State, No. 17, dated 2nd July 1877.
 " from Secretary of State, No. 100, dated 22nd July 1880.
 " " " 112, dated 12th August 1880.
 " " " 161, dated 11th November 1880.
 " " " 42, dated 3rd March 1881.
 " " " 103, dated 7th July 1881.
 " to Secretary of State, No. 126, dated 2nd October 1881.
 Circular to Local Governments, No. 1,914 E.P., dated 24th August 1881,
 Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 147, dated 29th September " "
 From Punjab, No. 2,026, dated 15th September 1881.
 " British Burmah, No. 6,537, dated 20th September 1881.
 " Bombay, No. 3,100, dated 20th September 1881.
 " Rajputana, No. 1,895, dated 22nd September 1881.
 " Bengal, No. 1,672, dated 30th September 1881.
 " Hyderabad, No. 84, dated 1st October 1881.
 " Madras, No. 1,348, dated 5th October 1881.
 " North-Western Provinces, No. 160, dated 4th March 1882.
 Circular to Local Governments, &c., No. 2,644, dated 8th November 1881.
 From Government of Madras, No. 550, dated 29th November 1881.
 " " of Bombay, No. 517, dated 11th February 1882.
 " " of Bengal No. 105, P., dated 16th January 1882.
 " " of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 227, dated 5th April 1882.
 " " of Punjab, No. 112, dated 25th January 1882.
 " Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 4,253-230, dated 19th Novr. 1881.

RESOLUTION.

1. The proposal to grant passports to pilgrims from India to the Hedjaz, which had previously occupied the serious attention of the Government of India in connection with the question of alleviating the hardships attending the journey, was revived by an enquiry from Her Majesty's Government in July 1875, whether the Government of India could suggest any means of mitigating the sufferings of the poorer class of Muhammadans who undertook the pilgrimage. Her Majesty's Consul at Jeddah was at that time in favor of introducing a system, similar to that pursued by other Governments, of granting upon certain conditions a passport to every pilgrim.

2. The Government of India took the subject into careful consideration, and after consulting the Local Governments decided that, with the strongest desire to relieve the discomforts and sufferings to which at present pilgrims to Mecca are subjected, it was inadvisable to impose upon their movements any restrictions which might be liable to misconstruction. A reply was accordingly sent to the Secretary of State on the 2nd July 1877, to the effect that, in concurrence with the views of the Local authorities, the Governor-General in Council was opposed to any direct interference on the part of Government with what is considered to be a religious obligation by a large section of the Muhammadan community in India, and accordingly deprecated the introduction of a system of passports or licenses, or any other similarly restrictive arrangements.

3. In consequence of this determination, no further action was then taken in the matter, and the question remained in abeyance until July 1880, when the Government of India received an intimation from the Secretary of State that the Turkish Government had issued orders requiring passports in future for all passengers and pilgrims arriving in Jeddah, whether Turkish or Foreign subjects, and announcing that those who came unprovided with such documents would be liable to be repelled from the ports of the Hedjaz.

4. It therefore became necessary, in order to prevent Indian pilgrims from encountering the risk of being turned back on their arrival in Turkish ports, that the Government of India should take measures to provide their Muhammadan subjects with passports, and it only remained to consider how best to give effect to the requirements of the Turkish Government without interfering more than was absolutely necessary with the freedom of movement and action previously enjoyed by Indian pilgrims. With this object a circular was sent to Local Governments and Administrations explaining the Regulation published by the Porte, and asking for opinion upon the following points:—

- (i) the question of charging a small fee on passports in order to raise a fund to be devoted to giving assistance to needy and impoverished pilgrims;
- (ii) the plan of issuing passports, not only at the ports of embarkation, but also in every district in British India, and in the Native States;
- (iii) the necessity of appointing pilgrims agents at Indian seaports to facilitate the embarkation of pilgrims, and to afford them all possible information and aid.

5. The reports received in reply made it clear that, although a small minority, including some Muhammadan gentlemen of position and experience, were in favor of levying a fee upon each passport issued, the weight of opinion was opposed to such a measure, not only as being liable to misinterpretation and calculated to give rise to erroneous impressions, but also on

the ground that it would still further increase the already heavy expenditure which the pilgrimage entails. In deference to these views it has been decided that passports shall be distributed, in the form annexed to this Resolution, free of any charge and also, for similar reasons, that no deposit or other guarantee of the ability of the grantee to discharge the cost of his journey in Arabia or of his return journey, shall be exacted by this Government.

6. Further, with a view to making the new Turkish Regulations as little irksome as possible to Natives of India proceeding to the Hadjaz on pilgrimage, it has been resolved that passports shall be unconditionally given to every intending pilgrim, not only at the ports of embarkation, but also at the central stations of every district in British India, and at the head-quarters of all Political Agencies in Native States. Thus it will be left to the option of the pilgrim to take his passport either in his own district or at the port from which he starts, as he may find most convenient.

7. With regard to the proposal to appoint pilgrim agents at the several ports of embarkation, it has been represented to the Government of India that, as a general rule, the local authorities empowered to carry out the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act (No. VIII of 1876) can satisfactorily discharge the duties that would devolve upon these officers. With this opinion the Governor-General in Council concurs. But in consideration of the very large numbers of pilgrims who annually embark at, and return to Bombay, and the necessity of making some special arrangements to meet their requirements, it is proposed to appoint a Protector of Pilgrims at that port. He will be a Muhammadan, and will work in subordination to the Commissioner of Police. His duties will be to issue passports to all applicants; to aid them in procuring the necessary equipment for the voyage, to bring to notice the existence of any epidemic disease among them; and generally to give them all the information and assistance within his power in respect of every matter connected with their pilgrimage. The Bombay Government will be requested to make proposals for the pay and establishment of this officer, whose employment on this special work will only be necessary for a portion—about 6 months—of the year.

8. The last point which has engaged the attention of the Government of India in connection with this subject, is the question of providing passports and making arrangement for the subjects of other Governments, *e. g.* natives of Kashgar, Russian Turkistan, Afghanistan &c., who embark for Mecca from Indian ports, similar to those introduced for the benefit of British Indian subjects. The numbers of this class of pilgrims are not large, and it has been ascertained that in their passage through British territory they have uniformly comported themselves in quiet and orderly fashion. At the same time they have no right to represent themselves as British subjects, or to receive passports as such. Nevertheless, in accordance with the rules and principles which always guide the action of the Government in such matters, it has been determined to facilitate the embarkation of such foreigners at Indian ports, and possibly their debarkation at those in the Red Sea, by granting them informal passes in the form appended to this Resolution as form B. These passes will not be compulsory, and their issue will be subject to the payment of a small fee of Rs. 2. They will be granted on application at Bombay by the Protector of Pilgrims; at other ports by the Commissioner of Police. It should be clearly explained, at the time of issue, that they impose no responsibility upon the Government of India in regard to the holder, nor can that Government in any way guarantee their recognition by the officials of the Turkish or any other Foreign Government.

9. The forms of passport to be granted to Indian subjects, and of the informal pass for aliens, are marked respectively A. and B., and are appended to this Resolution. The latter which is translated into both Urdu and Arabic, needs no remark. On the reverse of the former explanatory instructions are printed in the same languages for the guidance of the pilgrims and the information of all concerned. These instructions are simple and self-explanatory. In the column for "General Remarks" attention may be drawn to the social position of persons of rank receiving passports. This may prove useful to them in the Hedjaz.

10. In order to secure as far as possible that Indian pilgrims to the Hedjaz are properly treated after landing, and to assist them in making arrangements for their return passage, the Governor-General in Council has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, decided to appoint a Muhammadan gentleman to act as Vice-Consul at Jeddah. It is anticipated that this officer will take up his duties before the commencement of the next pilgrim season.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments, Administrations, and to the several Departments of the Government of India, for information and guidance. Also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and in all local Gazettes, for general information. Local Governments are requested to arrange for its early translation and publication in all vernacular Gazettes.

2. Local Governments are also requested to apply without delay for as many copies of the passports and passes as they may require, to the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in charge of the Home Department at Calcutta.

A.

Registered No.
BRITISH CONSULATE.
JEDDAH.

PILGRIM'S PASSPORT.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Name (in English and Urdu.)	Father's name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Age.	*Distinctive Marks.	General Remarks.

* To be filled up for male pilgrims only.

This passport, issued by the authority of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, requests and requires all those whom it may concern to afford the person above-named going on pilgrimage to the Hedjaz all needed assistance and protection.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Countersigned at _____

this _____ day of _____

(Sd.) _____

Secretary to the Govt. of India
in the Home Department.

Magistrate or Commissioner of Police or Political Agent.

NOTICE TO PILGRIMS.

1. The British Government having been informed by the Turkish Government that the authorities in the Hedjaz will not allow pilgrims from British India to land without a passport, this passport is issued to enable pilgrims to comply with the orders of the Turkish Government.

2. This passport is supplied on request made by, or on behalf of, the intending pilgrim, but no fee is charged for issuing the same.

3. The British Government does not undertake to bring back pauper pilgrims from the Hedjaz.

4. The British Government has no desire to interfere with the liberty of the pilgrims but warns them that they should not undertake the pilgrimage if they have not sufficient pecuniary means for the expenses of the journey to the Hedjaz and back to India.

5. On arrival at Jeddah the holder of this passport should present it to the British Consul for registration.

6. This passport having been granted solely for the convenience of the pilgrim, the holder thereof is entitled to apply to the British Consul at Jeddah for assistance in case of difficulty.

7 For the convenience of pilgrims not knowing English, this passport is accompanied with a full translation of this notice in Urdu and Arabic.

B.

Certified that the bearer, who states that his name is _____, has passed through _____ and that he is a resident of _____, on his way to the Hedjaz; and that no complaints have been made regarding his conduct while in British Territory.

Dated at _____

this _____ day of _____ 188 . }

Fee Rs. 2.

Commissioner of Police.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT. — FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 712, dated Lahore, 31st July 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, for information.

MEMO. No. 2,289 OF 1882.

Dated 24th August 1882.

STORES.

Packages received from England to be weighed on arrival.

THE Inspector General republishes for the guidance of Police Officers, the subjoined orders of the Secretary of State for India, relative to the desirability of weighing, on arrival, all packages received from England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—STORES.

No. 22, dated 13th April 1882.

From—*The Secretary of State for India,*To—*The Government of India.*

It is the practice to insert, in the Packing Accounts of Stores shipped in this country for India, the weight of the packages on shipment.

2. The principal object of giving this information is in order that, by weighing the packages on arrival, any deficiency in the contents may be discovered; and a column is provided in the form of the packing account, for the insertion of the weight of the packages upon receipt in India.

3. This column is very rarely filled up in the Packing Accounts returned to this office, as it is probably found inconvenient or impracticable to weigh every package on arrival. But it is thought that cases or packages containing either articles of value or stores especially liable to theft, such as wine and bottled beer, or printed documents in which deficiencies have of late been most frequently reported, might be weighed without difficulty, and that an additional means of tracing or accounting for any loss or deficiency would thus be afforded.

4. I therefore request that the attention of the officers concerned may be drawn to the desirability of weighing all packages on arrival, wherever practicable, and of inserting the weight in the column left in the duplicate packing account for that purpose.

5. It is important that the packages should be opened in the actual presence of the members of the Committee of Survey, as directed in paragraph 3 of the Regulations in the packing account, in order to ensure that there may be no tampering with the contents in the interval which elapses between the opening of the packages and the examination of the stores by the Committee.

6. When it is considered advisable that stores which have been lost or damaged should be at once replaced, a special indent should be submitted, as otherwise steps will not be taken to re-supply such stores.

To

MEMO. No. 2,309 OF 1882.

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Dated 28th August 1882.

THE Inspector General republishes, for information, in continuation of Memo. No. 1,807 of the 8th July 1882, the subjoined Circular by

ACCOUNTS.

Adjustment of transit charges of police guards escorting prisoners.

the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, regarding the payment and adjustment of Railway fares of Police guards escorting prisoners.

PUNJAB PRISONS.

Circular No. 20—1,702, dated the 7th August 1882.

From—*The Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab,*To—*All Superintendents of Jails, Punjab.*

It has been brought to the notice of undersigned, by the Police authorities, that this Office Circular No. 16 of 1878 has, in some instances, been misunderstood by Superintendents of Jails. The 1-12th of the total cost, recoverable from Police Department, refers solely to the

Railway fare exclusive of all other charges that may be incurred on account of feeding the prisoners en route to their destination, serai hire, &c., which must be defrayed entirely by the transferring Jails.

2. The Jail Department has nothing to do with the return journey of the Police Guard which should be arranged and paid for by the Police Department.

MEMO. No. 2,434 of 1882.

Dated 9th September 1882.

DRESS REGULATIONS.
Fatigue cap for Gazetted Officers.

In place of the Forage cap prescribed for Gazetted Police Officers, a Fatigue cap has been substituted to be worn on those occasions for which the Forage cap has been hitherto ordered.

2. This cap corresponds with the fatigue cap worn in Rifle Regiments, but is of a special pattern and is made by Messrs. Ranken and Company at a cost of Rs. 9 for the cap, and about Rs. 3-8-0, or Rs. 4-8-0, for the silver badge to be worn with it. The only measurement required to be sent to Messrs. Ranken is the size round the head.

3. The following correction should be made in the Dress Regulations issued with Memo. No. 499 of the 20th February 1880.

PART I.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

For the present paragraph prescribing Forage caps, read as follows :—

Fatigue Caps.—Of special police pattern, with silver badge.

MEMO. No. 2,455 of 1882.

Dated 13th September 1882.

As it appears that the provisions of the final clause of Rule 1 to Section 126 of the Civil Pension Code, are not infrequently lost sight of, the Inspector General reminds officers that applicants

PENSIONS.
Applications submitted before discharge.

for pension (other than Police Officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20) may not be retained in the service after the submission of the pension roll prescribed by Section 128 of the Code.

2. In the case of Police Officers drawing more than Rs. 20, a last pay certificate must invariably accompany all regular applications for both Invalid and Superannuation pensions, and the date of termination of the applicant's service must correspond with that of the last pay certificate and, in the case of an officer invalided, with that of the Medical certificate.

MEMO. No. 2,544 of 1882.

Dated 22nd September 1882.

PENSIONS.
Revised form of Darbar service statement.

The annexed form of Darbar service statement is prescribed in supersession of the form hitherto attached to the pension rolls of policemen who have served under the Sikh darbar.

2. In cases in which men having darbar service are invalided, the necessary alterations in the heading of page 1 of the rolls should be made by hand until the present stock is exhausted.

FORM

Roll of Native Officers and men of the _____ *who have formerly served under the Sikh Darbar.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number.	NAME AND RANK.	Present age.	Height. Feet. Inches.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Residence. Village. Tahsil. Zillah.	Service. Under Darbar. Under British. Total.	Probable date of enlistment in the Sikh service, and date of any promotion.	Full detail of Darbar service, and names of corps and stations, and of all officers under whom he served.	No. of Com- pany and name of jemadar.	If transferred, give date of transfer and name of new regiment and its Comman- dant.	REMARKS.

MEMO No. 2,654 of 1882.

Dated 5th October 1882.

The Inspector General publishes, for information and guidance, the subjoined letter No. 1,173-83, dated 21st September 1882, from the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, under which a permanent advance of Rs. 200 is allowed to each district of the Province for the execution of repairs to Police buildings.

BUILDINGS.

Permanent advance for repairs to Police buildings.

*No. 1,173-83, dated 21st September 1882.**From—The Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.**To—The Executive Engineers of Divisions.*

“With the approval of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, and under instructions from the Local Government, the undersigned has the honor to request that on receipt of application from each District Superintendent of Police for a permanent advance of Rs. 200, a cheque for that amount may be sent to each of those officers. The amount should be entered in each case as an Imprest in the Cash Book, and held as part of the cash balance of the Division.”

MEMO No. 2,754 of 1882.

Dated 16th October 1882.

European Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Police will, in future, wear a white (Infantry Regulation) Helmet with white felt boss and brown leather chin-strap, in place of the drab felt Helmet hitherto prescribed for Police Officers of these ranks.

EQUIPMENT.

Helmets of European Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors.

2. Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors are permitted to wear out the felt Helmets at present in their possession before providing themselves with new ones of the pattern now ordered.

MEMO No. 2,802 of 1882.

Dated 23rd October 1882.

The Inspector General publishes, for the information of Police officers, the subjoined Notification by the Government of India in the Home Department, regarding the issue of duplicates of licenses under the Indian Arms Act which may be lost or accidentally destroyed.

ARMS ACT.

Grant of duplicate licenses.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.—HOME DEPARTMENT.**PUBLIC.***No. 1,435, the 27th September 1882.***NOTIFICATION.**

Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1873, the Governor-General and Council is pleased to make the following Rule for the replacement of licenses granted under that Act which may be lost or destroyed:—

RULE.—19,A. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license, if not in excess of one rupee, and in any other case on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee, may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, free of all fee.

No. 1,436.

COPY forwarded to the Government of Bombay for information, with reference to letter thence No. 4,918, dated 16th ultimo.

No. 36—1,440.

COPY forwarded to other Local Governments and Administrations for information.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT—HOME—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1,910, dated 23rd September 1882.

COPY forwarded to Inspector General of Police for information.

MEMO No. 2,851 of 1882.

Dated 30th October 1882.

IN place of the Forage cap hitherto forming part of the equipment of European Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, a Fatigue cap of a special pattern, and with silver or plated badge, will in future be worn by Non-Gazetted officers of these ranks.

EQUIPMENT.
Fatigue cap for European
Non-Gazetted officers.

2. The cap is similar to the Fatigue cap worn by Gazetted police officers, but with the addition of a piping of red cloth, and a single row of black mohair half-inch braid. Sealed patterns have been forwarded to all Deputy Inspectors General of Police.

MEMO. No. 2,851 of 1882.

Dated 30th October 1882.

EQUIPMENT. In place of the Forage cap hitherto forming part of the equipment of European Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors, a Fatigue cap of a special pattern, and with silver or plated badge, will in future be worn by Non-gazetted officers of these ranks.

2. The cap is similar to the Fatigue cap worn by Gazetted police officers, but with the addition of a piping of red cloth, and a single row of black mohair half-inch braid. Sealed patterns have been forwarded to all Deputy Inspectors General of Police.

MEMO. No. 2,924 of 1882.

Dated 3rd November 1882.

SECURITIES. **DRAW**s the attention of Deputy Inspectors General and District Superintendents of Police to the subjoined letter of the Accountant-General No. C-D 16,314, dated 14th ultimo, regarding the control and custody of securities held by public officers.

2. The statement called for in paragraph 2 of the letter should be forwarded direct to the Accountant-General.

General letter No. C-D 16,314 of 14th October 1882.

From—The Accountant-General Punjab.

To—All Civil Departments and Heads of offices under Government, Punjab.

It has been proposed by the Government of India that, whenever securities of any description are held by a public officer in virtue of his office, they should be held in the name of the office, not of the officer; and further that they should, if possible, be held by two officers and lodged with the Civil Account Officer of the Province.

2. Under the rule proposed, Government securities or shares in the Bank of Bengal or in the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, held by an officer as Commissioner of Lahore, should formally stand in the name of the "Commissioner of Lahore," not of "A. B., Commissioner of Lahore," and if possible some other office should be associated with that of the Commissioner. Under instructions from the Local Government, I now have the honor to request that you will, with the least possible delay, favor me with a return showing the securities, whether Government Promissory Notes or other securities of a miscellaneous character, which are held by you in your official capacity alone, or jointly with another, and to state in each case the nature and purpose of the trust under which they are held; and, in case the security be held by you alone, whether the terms of the trust admit of the appointment of two trustees.

3. Should you hold no such securities I beg that you will inform me without delay, so that time may not be lost in awaiting the receipt of the return.

CIRCULAR No. 8 of 1882.

(No. 2,952.)

Dated 8th November 1882.

RETURNS. **IN** accordance with the orders of Government, the Inspector General directs that, in future Annual Police Reports, a special account may be given of all cases in which women may be convicted by Criminal Courts of the murder of their infant children.

MEMO. No. 2,962 of 1882.

Dated 11th November 1882.

As it appears that the method of dealing with the permanent advance sanctioned for repairs to Police buildings in Memo. No. 2,654 of the 5th ultimo, is imperfectly understood, the Inspector BUILDINGS. General explains that the permanent advances in question is to be dealt in the same manner as the District permanent advance referred to in Circular No. 13 of 1881.

2. The object in having a permanent advance is to enable officers to execute repairs requiring the immediate disbursement of money. As vouchers for such payments are obtained, the amounts will be at once recovered by cheque, so that the permanent advances may be maintained.

3. On the first working day of each financial year, each District Superintendent of Police will report to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, the amount of the permanent advance for which he is responsible.

LETTER No. 2,972 of 1882.

To THE DEPY. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, LAHORE CIRCLE.

Dated 13th November 1882.

WITH reference to your No. 1,324, of the 4th instant, I have the honor to state that I entirely agree with you that, in all cases in which European soldiers are to be escorted to or from the PROCEDURE. Courts, a guard of European soldiers must be applied for.

2. The fact that there is an European Police Inspector in the station does not really alter the case: he has other duties to perform, and it is not reasonable to expect that he could be in continuous attendance on the prisoner.

MEMO No. 3,015 of 1882.

Dated 16th November 1882.

In continuation of Circular No. 24 of 1874, the Inspector-General republishes the subjoined Resolution by the Government of India, INQUESTS. regarding fees to Medical Officers for conducting *post-mortem* and other *medico-legal* examinations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—OTHER ALLOWANCES.

Rule.

No. 3050, dated 11th August 1880.

Read again the undermentioned Resolutions of the Govt. of India, in the Finl. Dept. :—

- (1) Nos. 1,370 and 2,208, dated respectively the 23rd June and 26th July 1869, in which it was ruled that when a Medical Officer, other than a Civil Surgeon or Officer in medical charge of a Civil station, is summoned to give evidence in a criminal court touching the result of a *post mortem* or other examination conducted by him in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, he should receive a fee of Rs. 16 in addition to the usual expenses payable to a witness.
- (2) No. 2,018, dated the 29th June 1882, declaring, in supersession of the orders cited above, that the fee of Rs. 16 shall be payable in the cases specified, for conducting a *post mortem* or other examination whether or not the Medical Officer performing it is required to give evidence in a Court of justice in connection with such examination.

RESOLUTION.—In modification of the orders read in the preamble, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that a Medical Officer, not being a Civil Surgeon or an Officer in Medical charge of a civil station, shall be entitled to a fee of Rs. 16 for conducting a *post mortem* examination, and to a fee of Rs. 10 for conducting a *medico-legal* examination other

than a *post mortem* examination, in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties whether or not he is required to give evidence in a court of justice in connection with such examination. It is, however, to be distinctly understood that when such an officer is required, under these circumstances, to give evidence in a court of justice, he shall not be entitled to any remuneration in addition to the fee above sanctioned other than the usual expenses paid to a witness.

MEMO. No. 3,124 OF 1882.

Dated 30th November 1882.

THE Inspector General publishes, for the information and guidance of Police officers, the subjoined orders of Government, prohibiting public servants from taking part in the management of Companies.

DISABILITIES.
Officers prohibited from taking part in the management of Companies.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA—HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—PUBLIC.

No. 3,421, dated 28th August 1882.

THE following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India ; on the subject of prohibiting public officers from engaging in speculation in India, is hereby re-published for general information.

As doubt has been expressed regarding the application of the orders contained in the despatch, the Governor-General in Council thinks it right to give notice that he will be prepared to enforce the principle therein laid down in regard to all public servants, of whatever class or position : and his Excellency in Council relies on Local Governments, Administrations, and Heads of Departments, to see that it is not infringed.

Despatch No. 46, dated 31st May 1882.

" I have considered in Council your letter (No. 23) dated 11th March 1862, transmitting your proceedings consequent on the accompanying minutes by the Governor and the members of the Government of Bombay on the question of prohibiting public officers from engaging in speculations in India.

2. " You will have learned from my despatch to the Government of Bombay, No. 11, dated the 8th April last, that in connection with the orders of that Government of the 26th November 1861, relative to the case of public officers who might take part in any company formed for working the gold mines in the Dummul Hills, I stated that, as a general rule, I see no objection to servants of Government holding shares in mining or other companies having for their object the development of the resources of the country, and the only restriction I think it necessary to impose is, that public servants shall take no part in the management of such institutions, and shall not be employed in the districts where the operations of the company may be carried on.

3. " I think it important that this condition should be maintained, and I have to direct that my decision communicated in the terms above quoted to the Government of Bombay, may be made generally applicable, and be published for general information.

4. " There can be no doubt as to the great evil of public servants in India engaging in speculations in the public funds, or in the shares of the Joint-Stock Companies ; but I agree in the opinion of Lord Canning that such a practice on the part of any officer could not long escape the knowledge of Government, and that it would be in the power of Government to mark its sense of such conduct either by withholding promotion or in any other way it might deem fit."

No. 45—1691, dated 20th October 1882.

From—*The Secretary to Government of India, Home Department.*
To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

WITH reference to Home Department Notification No. 3,421, dated August 1872, I am directed to forward a copy of the correspondence marginally noted, relative to the questions (1) whether an officer who is on furlough is at liberty to undertake the management of a Company, and (2) whether there is any distinction as regards taking part in the management of Companies between officers belonging to the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services.

Despatch to Secretary of State No. 41, dated 8th July 1882.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 99, dated 7th September 1882.

2. I am to request that the rules laid down by Her Majesty's Secretary of State on these questions may be carefully observed by all public officers under your Government.

No. 41, dated 8th July 1882.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

In his Despatch No. 46 (public), dated 31st May 1882, Sir Charles Wood, in replying to a reference made to him by the Government of India, on the subject of Government servants holding lands and engaging in speculations in India, observed that he saw no objection to servants of Government holding shares in mining or other Companies having for their object the development of the resources of the country, and the only restriction which he thought it necessary to impose was that public servants should take no part in the management of such institutions, and should not be employed in the districts where the operations of the Company might be carried on. The orders contained in that Despatch were promulgated for general information in January 1863, and were subsequently (August 1872) re-published, with the remark that the Governor-General in Council would be prepared to enforce the principle therein laid down in regard to all public servants, of whatever class or position.

2. A question has now been raised whether an officer who is on furlough is at liberty to undertake the management of a Company and whether there is any distinction in this respect between officers belonging to the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services. We think that no such distinction can be drawn so far as the rules in question are concerned. The notification issued by the Government of India on the 28th August 1872 distinctly states that the principle of the Despatch cited above, of 31st May 1862, applies to "all public servants, of whatever class or position," and the principle is that public servants are to take no part in the management of Companies. We are therefore of opinion that this should be made clear by declaring that the rules apply to the Uncovenanted as well as to the Covenanted Service.

3. Regarding the question whether an officer may be allowed while on furlough to assume the management of a Company, we would observe that no specific or authoritative ruling on this point appears to have been given. In Despatch to the Secretary of State No. 3, dated 8th August 1864, the Government of Bombay referred for orders the case of the * * *

* who, while on furlough in India, become one of the Editors of the * * * newspaper; and in paragraph 8 of that Despatch, they expressed the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for excluding any occupations in which Government servants might engage while on furlough within the limits of lawful and respectable employments, excepting those likely to cause engagements extending beyond the duration of the furlough, and those which lead to new relations with Government independent of, and liable to be inconsistent with the relations between Government and its paid officers. Applying these principles, which appear to us to be sound, to the case under consideration, the management of a company may be held to be a "lawful and respectable employment." On the other hand, it is an employment which might not improbably "cause engagements extending beyond the duration of the furlough," and might lead to new relations with Government independent of, and liable to be inconsistent with the relations between Government and its paid officers." Moreover, we consider that an officer taking furlough is not entitled to divest himself entirely of the restrictions and responsibilities under which he rests while on duty. For these reasons, therefore, we are inclined to the opinion that it is undesirable that an officer who is on furlough should undertake the management of a Company. We desire, however, to receive Your Lordship's instructions on the subject, as similar cases have doubtless already been brought to Your Lordship's notice owing to the fact that most officers while on furlough reside in England and it is desirable that in this matter there should be no divergence between the practice of the Secretary of State and that of the Government of India.

No. 99, dated London, the 7th September 1882.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I HAVE considered in Council the Despatch of Your Excellency in Council, No. 41, dated 8th of July last, relating to the question whether an officer who is on furlough is at liberty to undertake the management of a company, and whether there is any distinction as regards taking part in the management of Companies between officers belonging to the Covenanted, and to the Uncovenanted Services.

2. I agree with Your Excellency in the opinion that the principle of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch (No. 46, Public) dated 31st May 1882, applies to all public servants of whatever class and position; and that all public servants, whether they be covenanted or uncovenanted, are alike prohibited from taking part in the management of companies.

3. I am also of opinion that this prohibition is none the less applicable to a public servant because he happens to be on furlough; for the fact of an officer's being on furlough does not appear to me substantially to diminish the serious objections which exist to his engaging in the management of a Company.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT HOME (GENL.) DEPT.

Circular No. 15-2,112, dated 30th October 1882.

COPY, with copy of Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 3421, dated 28th August 1872, forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance.

MEMO No. 3165 of 1882.

Dated 4th December 1882.

THE attention of Police officers is invited to the amendment in Section 80 case F., of the Civil Pension Code, dated 14th July 1882, under which the charge for pension of Additional police will in future be calculated at the following rates :—

One-sixth of the pay of police officers whose pay is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, or 2 aunas 8 pies on every rupee of salary.

One-twelfth of the pay of all other officers, or 1 auna and 4 pies on every rupee of salary.

MEMO. No. 3,201 of 1882.

Dated 8th December, 1882.

PENSIONS.
Preparation of Pension Papers.

FORWARDS herewith, for record in his Office, a copy of a printed Memorandum prepared by the Accountant General, Punjab, regarding the points to be observed in preparing pension papers.

2. This memorandum should be most carefully kept, and the District Superintendent and Deputy Inspector General should, before he passes a pension case and allows it to leave his Office, carefully test its accuracy and completeness with reference to Accountant General's notes.

No. _____

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PUNJAB.

To *Lahore the* _____ 188 .

The _____

No. _____ 188 .

The _____ 188 .

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUNJAB,
LAHORE.

IN returning the pension papers of _____
acknowledging _____
received with your _____ No. _____ dated _____
I have the honor to invite your attention to the provisions of the Civil Pension Code contained opposite entries Nos. _____
in the following memorandum, and request that you will comply with them at your earliest convenience.

Asst. Acct. General Punjab.

I have the honor to return the pension papers with the necessary explanation, &c., required in the following memo.

1. THE applicant has not ceased to be borne on the establishment. Furnish a certificate to the effect that he is likely, within six months, to retire from the public service (section 196, Rule 1).

2. Show in detail the dates, months, and years of applicant's various appointments, promotions, &c., on the second page of this application [section 126 (b)].

3. Enter, under column 15 of the first page of the application, the date by Christian era on which the applicant was born. If not known exactly, state on best information or estimate [section 186 (a)].

4. Submit Service-book of the applicant as required by section 126.

5. Translate into English the Vernacular entries in the Service-book (sec. 124, Rule (1)).

6. State under column 10, on the 2nd page of the application, how the service has been verified (section 127, Rule 1).

7. Verify the service claimed for such periods as may admit of verification from the records of your office, and certify its correctness at foot of the history of service on the second page of the application (section 127, Rule 1).

8. Explain the cause of suspension in the applicant's service from _____ to _____, and furnish an attested copy of the order reinstating him (section 95, Rule 1).

9. Enter leave of every description (other than privilege or casual); every period of suspension, and every other interruption in service on the second page of the application with the dates of beginning and ending of each period; or certify that the applicant was never suspended or granted leave, &c. (section 128, Rule 1).

10. State whether the period of absence without leave for _____ from _____ to _____ was commuted by the local Government into leave without allowances under section 93, Rule 7. If so, furnish a copy of the order.

11. State whether the permanent incumbent for whom the applicant acted from _____ to _____ drew any portion of the pay of his appointment, or counted service towards pension (section 70, Rule 3).

12. State what substantive appointment was held by the applicant at the time he was acting as _____ [section 126 (b)].

13. State whether on re-employment the applicant refunded the gratuity received by him, if so, mention the date of such refund (section 170).

14. Explain the circumstances connected with the applicant's dismissal in _____ and restoration to office in _____, and furnish an attested copy of the order reinstating him (section 97, Rule 2).

15. Furnish a Last-Pay Certificate as required by section 128.

16. This office is not authorized to advise upon any questions connected with the claim of an officer to pension until he absolutely retires or is about to retire, except under orders from the Government of India or the local Government (section 185).

17. Pension application with erasures cannot be accepted. Forward fresh application.

18. Send an abstract statement duly certified, showing the English translation of the vernacular parwanas and affidavits, &c. which are relied upon for verification of the service claimed (section 127, Rule 5).

19. The service claimed from _____ to _____ must be proved by affidavit and by such collateral evidence as may be procurable in the manner laid down in Rule 5, under section 127.

20. The continuity of the service claimed from _____ to _____ is not proved from the affidavits and collateral evidence; furnish further proof.

21. State against entry No. 6 on the third page of the application your specific opinion as to whether the service claimed is established and should be admitted or not (section 127, Rule 6).

22. The character or service of the applicant is reported to have been unsatisfactory. State whether you propose any reduction in the amount of pension; if so, specify the amount to be reduced (section 65, Rule 1).

23. State whether the applicant was detached to Temporary Duty as _____ on the understanding that when the Temporary Duty ceased, he would return to the Permanent Establishment (section 71).

24. State whether the applicant voluntarily resigned qualifying service to accept the post of _____ or whether his transfer was made with the sanction of a competent authority [section 96 (e)].

25. Explain whether the applicant was transferred to foreign service in the manner laid down in section 7, and furnish a copy of the order of Government transferring his services under _____ as _____ and state the amount of contribution he has paid during this period.

26. State whether the applicant was ever employed in the process-serving establishment or whether, prior to June 1861, he was attached to the establishment of a Munsif or other sub-judicial officer (note under Section 67).

27. State whether the applicant was out of employ owing to the outbreak of the Mutiny. If so, specify the period on the 2nd page of the application, and certify whether the applicant cleared his character [section 96 (g)].

28. The service of the applicant from ——— to ——— does not appear in the records of this office. State whether he held any other appointment and from what fund he was paid, or explain the cause of the omission of his name (section 127, Rule 4).

29. The post of ——— which the applicant states he held from ——— to ——— is shown in the registers of this office to have been held by one ———. Furnish an explanation of the discrepancy (section 127, Rule 3).

30. The applicant was employed in the local fund establishment, and is, therefore, not entitled to any pension or gratuity from Government.

31. State whether the applicant prior to the year 1865 was employed in the imperial post-office department or in the district dak establishment. If the former, specify the period.

32. Explain the cause of delay in submitting the application.

33. Reconcile or explain the discrepancy between the dates of termination of the applicant's service as shown in the application and in the Last-Pay Certificate.

Invalid Pension.

34. Send a Medical Certificate of the incapacity of the applicant for further service (section 103, Rule 2, section 128).

35. Explain the discrepancy between the statement on the first page of the pension application and that given in the Medical Certificate in regard to the age of applicant.

36. Service after the date of the Medical Certificate does not count without special sanction of local Government. Exclude the period (section 195).

37. The Medical Certificate is dated after the applicant ceased to be borne on the establishment. Explain the cause of delay (section 128, Rule 2).

38. Furnish a confidential report of the Medical Officer as required by section 99, Rule 3.

39. The age of the applicant is under fifty-five years. Ask the Examining Medical Officer to give detailed reasons for invaliding him, and furnish your own special explanation as required by note 2, under section 104 and section 109 (e).

40. State whether no other employment suited to the particular capacity of the applicant can be found in any other branch of the Public service (section 102, Rule 6).

41. The qualifying service of the applicant began after he attained the age of twenty five years. Ask the Examining Medical Officer to certify whether the incapacity for further service is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years or to any other cause [note under section 109 (e)].

Compensation Pension.

42. Opposite the fourth entry on the third page of the application state fully the reasons for which it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant (section 100, Rule 1).

43. Against the fifth entry on the third page, specify fully the particulars of the savings effected by the abolition of the appointment held by the applicant (section 100, Rule 6).

Superannuation Pension.

44. Certify the incapacity of the applicant opposite the 5th entry on the third page of the application (section 105, Rule 4). If he is retiring at his option, under Rule 5, state the fact.

Retiring Pension.

45. If the applicant is retiring voluntarily after completing the prescribed period of service (30 years), state the fact opposite the 5th entry on the 3rd page of the application (section 197).

Police Pension.

46. The service claimed comes under the provisions of section 149. The case should, therefore, be disposed of by the Inspector General of Police.

47. Certify to the correctness of the service claimed at the foot of the second page of the application.

48. Show the horse and camel allowances distinctly from the pay of the applicant in the history of services.

49. State whether the applicant's service as ——— from ——— to ——— was in the old Civil and Military Police or in any other Department [section 141 (1)].

50. Districts in which the applicant served not stated in the Statement.

MEMO No. 3,232 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Dated 11th December 1882.

INVITES attention to the list of new works sanctioned for erection in 1882-83, attached to this Office No. 1,222 of the 1st May, and
 BUILDINGS. Police works sanctioned for 1882-83. has the honor to request that District Superintendents of Police may be desired to report in their weekly diaries, from time to time, the progress made in construction, and to bring to notice any instances of grants likely to lapse owing to want of progress in a particular work.

MEMO No. 3,268 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, AND
 COMMISSIONERS & SUPERINTENDENTS, TRANS-INDUS.

Dated 13th December 1882.

The Government of India have called for a forecast of the probable cost of the
 INDENTS. stores that will be required from England in the year
 Stores required from 1883-84, and the Inspector General therefore, requests England in 1883-84. that each District Superintendent of Police will submit, as soon as practicable, a copy of the indent that he will probably submit on the 15th June next for cloth, &c., in the ordinary course.

2. The expression "probably submit" is used because it is quite possible that there may be changes between this and the 15th June. District Superintendents can, however, prepare indents based on their known wants, assuming, for the present, that the establishment of the force will remain as at present, and that the stores will not as yet be procurable in India.

LETTER No. 3,294 of 1882.

To

THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL, RAILWAY POLICE, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th December 1882.

HAS the honor to enclose a copy of this office No. 3291 of 15th December, to the address of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rawalpindi circle, regarding his correspondence with Mr. Edwards, and to inform him that Deputy Inspectors General have been reminded of their jurisdiction in regard to the Railway Police.

2. The Deputy Inspector General of the Lahore Circle will periodically inspect Major Tait's Office.

3. Where references have to be made on matters of discipline, or where questions might arise as to the chance of appeal, it must be recollected that the jurisdiction should follow the locality of the misconduct as far as may be practicable. In

other words, if a Sergeant misbehaves at Ludhiana, but the Assistant Inspector-General finds it convenient to hear the case against the man at Lahore, still an appeal by such Sergeant, against his dismissal, would lie to the Deputy Inspector General of Amballa.

Copy of a letter No. 3291, dated 15th December 1882.

From—*The Inspector General of Police, Punjab,*

To—*The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rawalpindi Circle.*

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2,324 of the 2nd December, forwarding certain papers connected with the misconduct of certain officials of the Railway Police, and with it the correspondence that has arisen thereupon, between Mr. Edwards, District Superintendent of Police, Gujrat, and Major Tait, Assistant Inspector General, Railway Police.

2. In the first place I concur with you in holding that Mr. Edwards' interference with the Railway Police was unauthorized and improper. Had attention been paid to the provisions of Circular 24 of 1876, it is unlikely that any dispute would have arisen. As to powers of punishment, Mr. Edwards must be aware that by the very terms of the Section he quotes (S. 7 of Act V. of 1861) the powers are subject to the rules prescribed under the authority of the Local Government, and that these rules distinctly debar him from exercising the jurisdiction he has claimed.

3. At the same time I do not think that because Mr. Edwards undoubtedly exceeded his authority, therefore the misconduct of Deputy Inspector Albel Singh, of Sergeant Bakshish Ali, and of Constable Jawaiyat, should pass unnoticed. I request you will call for the papers connected with their cases and satisfy yourself that Major Tait has awarded adequate punishments.

4. I agree with you in regretting that Mr. Edwards should have taken this opportunity to make fresh complaints against the Railway Police, though I cannot but admit that Major Tait's language was calculated to give provocation. I commend Mr. Edwards' desire to do his duty, in connexion with the arrangements for the Viceroy's visit, but I hope he will in future strive to carry others loyally with him, by exact attention to rule, and that he will on no account allow official matters to become personal disputes.

5. The tone adopted by Major Tait in his letters to Mr. Edwards is exceedingly improper and discourteous, and this I am sorry to observe is not unusual in the Assistant Inspector General's official correspondence. You should inform him that it is his duty to work harmoniously with all District Superintendents, and other officers with whom he is concerned, and this cannot be expected if he assumes the position of an Inspector General, and writes in an offensive style which I hope no Inspector General would adopt.

6. I desire that you will endeavour to secure the thorough co-operation of the railway and district police, by inspecting the former and by keeping it under observation in the same way as you do the latter, taking care of course not to interfere with customs and practices which have been settled, at the request or with the approval of the superior railway officials, without first consulting them and obtaining their consent. Subject to this proviso you will be as responsible for securing discipline in the Railway Police as in the district police of your circle.

LETTER No. 3,363 of 1882.

To

THE ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL, RAILWAY POLICE.

Dated 21st December 1882.

HAS the honor to return his statement of punishments and rewards for the month of November, and to request that, in all future

RETURNS.
Punishments and rewards.

copies, the entries in the several parts of the form may be grouped by circles under their circle headings. These headings can be written in ink across the page.

2. After perusal by the Inspector-General, the return will be sent for information to each Deputy Inspector-General.

MEMO. No. 3,405 of 1882.

Dated 26th December 1882.

THE Inspector-General desires that each District Superintendent of Police will, in addition to the ordinary particulars, afford information in the annual report on the following topics :—

ANNUAL REPORTS.
Enlistment of recruits.

- (a.)—Whether a sufficient number of recruits offered themselves for enrolment ;
- (b.) Whether the recruits were of good status or otherwise, and whether the proportion between the different religions was maintained ;
- (c.)—The number of 2nd Grade Constables sanctioned for (1) the district, and (2) the other bodies of police, (3) the average daily number of vacancies in this grade, and (4) the number of resignations amongst this body in the year ;
- (d.)—Whether there were any special causes operating favorably or unfavorably on enlistment during the year.

MEMO. No. 3,407 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL AND
DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Dated 26th December 1882.

As an experimental measure, and with a view to lessen the amount of clerical work now demanded, the Inspector General notifies that besides the original or office copy of the Annual Report only one copy of the report for 1882 need be made, but two copies of the statements must be made and submitted as usual.

ANNUAL REPORTS.
Preparation of the report for 1882.

2. The single copy of the Annual Report will, trans-Indus, be submitted through the Deputy Commissioner and Commissioner, and Cis-Indus, through the Deputy Commissioner, Commissioner, and Deputy Inspector General to the Inspector General of Police, Punjab. The Inspector General particularly begs Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors General to expedite the transmission of the annual report, and thus enable him to repeat the present orders and save much labor in future years.

[APPENDIX.]

MEMO. No. 322 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAR.

Dated 4th February 1882.

PUBLISHES, for information, the following extract from Accountant General's
 ACCOUNTS. letter, stating that the Pay-bill forms now in use will be
 Alteration in headings of accepted until the stock is exhausted, provided the head-
 Pay-bill forms. ings are altered to accord with the forms prescribed in
 the Civil Account Code.

2. Any alterations necessary in the existing forms should be made by hand,
 in accordance with Circular 13 of 1881.

*Extract from letter No. 277, T. A., dated 9th January 1882.**From—The Accountant General, Punjab.**To—The Inspector General of Police, Punjab.*

IN reply to your No. 3,809, dated the 20th ultimo, requesting that the present form of
 police Pay-bill may continue to be accepted in lieu of the revised one, as given on page 312 of
 the Civil Account Code, Volume I, until such time as the existing stock prescribed in accord-
 ance with your Circular No. 16 of 1877 shall have been exhausted, I have the honor to state
 that it will be sufficient if the present form be corrected in manuscript recording to the form given
 at page 312 of the Civil Account Code [2nd edition].

MEMO. No. 512 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 24th February 1882.

DRAWS attention to the new rules for the despatch of inland messages by
 TELEGRAMS. telegraph (published at page 411 of the *Punjab Gazette*
 Revised rules for inland of 29th December, last, Part II.) and to the revised rates
 messages. which are chargeable from 1st January 1882.

2. All *State* telegraph messages are to be sent as *deferred*, unless specially
 marked by the sender as *urgent*; and no *State* message is to be despatched as an
ordinary message.

The following are the rates of charge for a message :—

(No charge is made for transmission of the address.)

1	2		3		4		5	
	LOCAL MESSAGES, <i>i. e.</i> those tendered during the working hours of a telegraph office, for transmission, in ordinary course, within a radius of six miles of a central telegraph office.		DEFERRED MESSAGES, <i>i. e.</i> those tendered during the working hours of a telegraph office for transmission at night, and to be delivered at destination early in the following morning.		ORDINARY MESSAGES, <i>i. e.</i> those tendered during the working hours of a telegraph office for transmission and delivery in ordinary course.		URGENT MESSAGES, <i>i. e.</i> those tendered during the working hours of a telegraph office for immediate transmission with precedence over ordinary messages.	
With effect from 1st January 1882.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional eight words or groups of three figures.	First eight words of groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words of groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.	First eight words or groups of three figures.	Each additional word or group of three figures.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Between any two Stations in India ...	0 4	0 4	0 8	0 1	1 0	0 2	2 0	0 4

MEMO. No. 850 of 1882.

Dated 23rd March 1882.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.
Criminal Tribes in Bengal.

In continuation of Memo. No. 1,431 of the 10th May 1881, the Inspector-General republishes, for the information of police officers, the subjoined Memorandum on the Criminal Tribes, Bengal.

CRIMINAL TRIBES IN BENHAL.

1. KURURIAHS OF DINAGEPORE AND PURNEAH.—These are professional thieves. When the dark nights set in they leave their huts and travel over the country in various disguises, such as burkundazes, up-country bearers, dealers in native medicines, &c. They constantly change their dress, and, from fear of the police, cross most rivers by swimming, instead of by ferries. When they see any police officer approaching their camp they run into the jungle, leaving their females in the huts, who, when questioned, say they have no one to take care of them. The man are suspected of being addicted to dacoity and robbery with violence, and have been known to resist the police when a small number attempted to effect an arrest. When they wish to visit the head-quarter towns they will pretend to quarrel among themselves, one of them laying some complaint, and others giving evidence on either side. Thefts are said to follow any such visits. They have a slang language of their own, intelligible only to themselves.

2. SONARS OF MOZUFFERPORE.—These are notorious swindlers. Their plan is as follows: One of them, respectably dressed, sits down by the roadside and waits until some fairly well-to-do person passes by. He then accosts him, and pretending to be a trader travelling in the same direction, asserts that his carts, money, and traps have gone on ahead. After proceeding a short distance they meet a man or lad (one of the gang), who seeing them, exhibits signs of distress for want of food, and declares that he is obliged to offer for sale a silver bracelet, which he got from his father, or some such story. The Sonar asks to see the bracelet,

which he shows to the traveller, extolling its quality, and finally bargains for and purchases it for Rs. 20 or so, and boasts of the bargain he has made. When, however, he has to pay the price, he pretends that his money has gone on with his baggage, and attempts to borrow the amount from the traveller, and, as security that he will pay the money when he overtakes his baggage, he hands over to the traveller a false bracelet, which by sleight of hand he substitutes for the real one. The accomplice on getting the money goes away, while the Sonar takes an early opportunity of disappearing.

3. PURDESEES OF CHUMPARUN.—They are also known as Pandwabs and in their mode of thieving they resemble the Jadua Brahmins of Hajipore, Patna, and Shahabad. They are Hindus, living on the confines of Gorukpur and Azimgarh, and in the jurisdiction of the Bagaha thana in the Chumparun district, and are intimately allied with the Purdesees of Azimgarh. They are employed by influential and rich receivers to travel in the guise of fakirs and pilgrims into distant countries for the purposes of stealing and cheating, and are provided with funds for eight or ten months' expedition at a time.

The Purdesees travel in gangs, each member of which is an adept from long practice in the part he has to play, and they are prepared to take up any *role* which may offer. When they arrive at a safe distance from their homes, they pass from village to village, begging for alms and picking up from village *hajams* and *dhobees* the information they require. Should any members of a family have gone away on service or as emigrants, or have been missing for many years, the gang withdraws to a safe distance, and the *guru* of the Purdesees presents himself to the family, and gradually excites their hopes, until he promises to produce their relative. A member of the gang is then introduced as the long-lost one, and the preparations are complete. Before many days are over, either the *guru* or his accomplice rouses the cupidity of some members of the family, and promises to double or treble their wealth, and then is practised one of the two tricks known as "*gola budla*" and "*ghalor*." In the former case the dupe is induced to put all his jewels inside a paste or mud ball, which is buried or secreted in some spot known only to the Purdesees and his victim, and is made to pray over and to watch it for two or three days. During this period the ball, containing the jewels, is extracted, and a counterfeit substituted, often in the very presence of the dupe.

"*Ghalor*" is a variation of the "*gola budla*" and is resorted to when the stake to be won is unusually large and "*gola budla*" would be impracticable. The jewels are in this case carefully placed in a new *ghurra*, and the victim is informed that the *ghurra* will be dipped in some tank or river at a certain hour, and is then set up in some conspicuous place and worshipped. The ceremony is duly performed and a second *ghurra*, previously immersed at the spot, is substituted for the one containing the valuables.

These instances are sufficient to show the cleverness and versatility of the Purdesees, and it may be easily conceived that their talent for deception and trickery of all kinds is readily adapted in a variety of other ways to the superstition of the lower orders.

4. JADUA BRAHMIN'S OF PATNA AND MOZUFFERPORE.—They are notorious swindlers. Working on the religious credulity and superstition of their dupe, they frequently induce him to borrow what is not his own, and afterwards make off with the property, leaving their victim a debtor for life. They generally commit crime at long distances from their homes. They will, however, commit it near their homes if a favorable opportunity occur.

They also promise children to the childless, and generally work in small gangs of three or more, one of them being a lad of 17 to 20 years of age, who is purposely taken to be initiated to the business. They are moreover said to play the same game as the Purdesees alluded to in the foregoing paragraph. If any one of the gang be arrested, it not unfrequently happens that the others work about the place of arrest and the court, to watch the result of the case. The Jaduras of Patna and Jama Hajipore, are notorious for swindling, and have relatives in the districts of Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Gya, and Monghyr.

5. BEDIYAS OF NUDDEA AND JESSORE.—They are notorious for house-breaking by night and theft. These men used to go long distances and assume very successful disguises, but they are now under supervision, which has effectually prevented them from wandering. The photographs of most of these men are in the Inspector-General's office. The following was their mode of action.

The Bedyas of Kulunandpore, Bhoira, Surbanandhuda Mashila, Belta, and Kassipore always go to the north and north-east on thieving expeditions. (There are altogether 100 adult males in these villages.)

The Bedyas of Lakhunpur, Katharapara, Oolasi, Sonaton, Kati, Sona, Nuddea, Deopole and Dhuma (161 adult males), go to the south,—viz. Calcutta, Howrah, Sulkea, Hooghly, &c. The Bedyas, who travel north, take the following route: as a rule, they cross the Kubbardnuk river at either the Gashila or Chowgatcha ghats. The former is a private ferry belonging to a gowala of Tenglupore, who is in league with the Bedyas, and the latter is a Government ferry.

They then go *via* Gharibpur in Jessore (about 2 *cos*s from Mashila), and on towards the north, cross a big river (probably the Nobogunga) at Shotrajitpore ghat. This is about 20 or 22 *cos*s from their homes. They then cross another ghat (probably the Pungasi, or Coomar river), and go on to the Gorai river, which they cross at Babukhally ghat in Jessore. Thence they go to the Beniabow and Luckikole villages, which are from one to two *cos*s from Goalundo and the Ganges. Here they generally stop to eat. They do not go into the Goalundo bazar. There is no "serai" or feeding place in the above villages, but they go to some villager's house and, after obtaining permission, cook there. They then cross the Ganges below Goalundo a short distance, at the ferry ghat named "Beiskodah Mohana." They cross over to the Teeota bazar on the other side of the river. This is a large ghat with eight boats, and numbers of people constantly crossing.

On arrival at Teeota, if in a large gang of ten men or so, they divide into two gangs, and go in different directions; if in a small gang of five or so, they do not separate. Up to this point (Teeota), if on excursion to the northern or eastern districts, they do not steal, but after this they commence operations. Those for Serajunge make their way to that place, stealing as they go. They take no regular route, but wander from village to village; they often, however, pass through Soilkopa, which is a large village. In the same way they go from Teeota to Dacca, Mymensing, Pubna, Nattore, &c. passing through various villages, stealing all the way. There is no regular route beyond Teeota, and they cross rivers just wherever they happen to find a ghat.

The Bedyas, who travel south, cross the Echamutty at Panchbholaut or Patkhali (Nuddea district), and thence go to Dhuma (Bedyia village). They start from Dhuma as soon as it is dark, get on to the Calcutta road, and go straight on during the night generally stopping at Gouripur, south of Baraset, to eat. There are eight or ten *serais*, and they take their food at one of these. They do not go to any one in particular, and have no acquaintances there. They often travel from Dhuma in bodies of ten to fourteen or more men, always at night. On arrival at Baraset, those intending to go to Hooghly, &c., strike off to the right, while those for Calcutta go straight on to Gouripore; those for the former eat at a village about one-and-a-half mile west of Baraset on the road, buying their rice at Baraset and cooking at this village and there being no *serais* they have to cook outside, or wherever they can. They cross the rail at Bow Bazar where there is an outpost and level-crossing and then pass through Nilgunge and Barrackpore. They do not steal before they arrive at Baraset, and generally commence when they get to Barrackpore. They cross the Hoogly river at Munirampore ghat and go to Bodinabatti. They then work along the banks of the river, passing through Bhuddressur, Serampore, Furashdangah (Chandernagore), Hoogly, Bansheria, Tribani, Mugra, Seejah, &c. They have no regular place for eating at any of the above villages and have no accomplices there.

On the return journey they generally cross at Munirampore, go through Barrackpore, and arrive at Baraset towards evening. They do not cook there, but take "*jalan*," and, starting at dusk, arrive at Dhuma early in the morning; stop there or elsewhere during the day, and go on to their homes at night.

Those for Calcutta go from Gouripore *via* Dum-Dum to Sobh Bazar. They do not steal, as a rule, before they get to Sobh Bazar, where are numbers of *serais*, and they put up at one of these, but they are known here; they do not steal in the town of Calcutta, but in the suburbs. They used to cross to Howrah in the steam ferry, but now use the bridge. They have, however, left off going to Howrah for the present, since the capture there of Mahadeb some few months ago, and have no accomplices there.

Some also go to Gorea, in the Baruipore subdivision, 24-Pergunnahs. There is a *pucka* road to Gorea *via* Bally and Bhowanipore, and they go on to Baruipore, stealing as they go. They return home the same way, arriving at Baraset at evening, travelling all night to Dhuma.

They do not go to Jessore much now; one or two may go every now and then during the year, but they are too well known there, and have no regular routes.

The Bedyas, when going on a thieving expedition to a distance, generally travel in gangs, varying from five to ten. With a gang of five there would be two sirdars, two "*paikars*," and one "*morubbi*": with a gang of ten there would be four sirdars, four "*paikars*," and two "*morubbis*." The sirdar examines the land, settles what houses are to be entered, makes the "*sindh*" with his own hands, and enters the house himself.

The *paikars* carry the "*sindh kati*" while travelling, and assist the sirdar. There is one "*sindh kati*" for each sirdar, so that with a gang of ten there would be four "*sindh katis*."

The "*morubbi*" does not interfere or assist in the stealing part of the business; he merely cooks for the party, and is generally an aged man, somewhat respectable in appearance, who is always put forward to do the talking.

As a rule, when going out to steal at night only two men go together—*viz.* the sirdar and his *paikar*; sometimes, however, there are three, one being kept at a distance to watch.

When they have to go into a village to eat or stop for the night, the "*sindh kati*" is invariably left behind concealed in a field or some jungle.

It takes those travelling north three days and three nights to get to Teoota bazar, and those travelling south, one day and one night to get to Calcutta or Barrackpore. Those going north, make their first march by night generally doing about 15 coss; being then out of danger of recognition, they continue their journey by day. Those going south, travel by night to Baraset, and afterwards by day.

The stolen property is never brought home at once; it is concealed (buried or hidden) a "*coss*" or two off, and the Bedyas enter their villages empty handed. When no one is on the look out, they go and fetch the property, and sell it almost immediately. It is never kept for any length of time in the house.

6. KAESTS OF KURULIA IN FURREEDPORE, AND PUNKACHUR IN JESSORE.—They not only go out in boats but also on foot, visit "*melas*" and "*bunders*" sometimes in the disguise of rich Baboos with others as their attendants, and enter the shop of a rich cloth-merchant or jeweller under the pretext of buying clothes or jewels. The fictitious Baboos begin to examine this and that, and, when not observed, pass the articles from hand to hand, and then leave the shop, at the same time offering considerably less than asked by the shopkeeper.

They go to a "*poddar's*" shop and throw down a bad coin, and when the "*poddar*" refuses to give a change, they say that they gave a good and not a bad coin. This gives rise to dispute among them, and those of their company who remain as by-standers, rob the "*poddar*" of his property.

In case of any of them being caught whilst in the act of stealing, he sometimes throws away the property and feigns madness. If anybody follows the thief while he is running away with the property, some one of the gang will cry out loudly "*Phela, Phela*," which is a man's name, but which also means "throw it away." The thief throws away the property and the pursuit either ceases or is less keen.

They frequent prostitutes' houses, and having made them drunk, rob them of their property.

In the disguise of a barber some one of the gang goes to a shopkeeper or to a "*manji*" of a boat on the pretence of shaving, and, preparatory to shaving him, tells him tales, and thereby attracts the shopkeeper or the "*manji's*" attention (as the case may be), while his comrades enter the shop or boat and steal whatever property they can lay hold of. The fictitious barber then says he has left his razor at home, and so leaves.

Formerly the Kaests of Furreedpore were implicated in several cases of dacoity committed in the Sunderbunds.

7. BINDS OF MALDAH AND SHAHABAD.—Some of them cultivate land, and others work as "*mullahs*" in boats that go to eastern districts, and also as labourers in the cold season in cutting paddy, and so forth. While thus employed they and their women are carefully on the look out for favourable places for the commission of thefts, which they intend to commit when the work they are employed on is over. They also take service in the eastern district, with this object in view.

The Shahabad Binds have not, however, been detected in any serious crime of late years, and are on the whole reported now to be quiet and orderly. Dacoity and burglary are the crimes which the Binds indulge in.

8. MUGHYA DOMES OF NORTH BEHAR.—They subsist solely upon theft and burglary. The language of this tribe is not understood in the districts it infests. More like wild beasts than human beings, these Domes are detested and feared by all the natives around them. Only some of the less respectable zemindars permit the Domes to squat upon their lands with the object of purchasing cheaply from them the proceeds of their robberies. They build neither villages nor huts, but shelter themselves under bushes or blankets, moving place to place in search of plunder. They carry knives which they freely use. Both sexes are extremely healthy and free from disease. When attempts are made to arrest them they become dangerous and resist strenuously, and will wound themselves or threaten to dash a child on the ground in order to deter the police from acting. They enter houses at night by the door (not by "*sindhs*") and carry no light. They occasionally use as accomplices the bad characters of the districts or localities in which they intend to work.

9. KICHUCKS.—The term "Kichuck," as applied to this tribe, is purely the local one by which these people are known in the Rungpore district, being really "Nuths" of the North-West Provinces, who have for years past been accustomed to make annual incursions into Bengal, usually visiting the Rungpore district in the cold weather between the months of October and January. They are said now to be in number much fewer than formerly, and their incursions to be less regular.

The tribe give out that they come from the districts of Gazipore and Goruckpore ; a large proportion of them have red hair, and do not use oil either to their heads or bodies.

They visit this district in large numbers at a time, probably some 200 person or so ; but to suit their purposes, they break up into small groups of some ten to thirty, and so roam about the district in open encampments of tents or rude mat huts, either under trees or in the "maidans," and always away from the Bengali villages. In their annual incursions they do not appear to proceed as far as Assam, but return homewards after making Cooch Behar, Rungpore, Bogra, and Mymensing districts the limits of their expeditions.

Ostensibly the means of livelihood of the tribe are several—begging, jugglery, sorcery, and medical practice being the principal. As jugglers, sorcerers, and "*kobirages*" they are said to be very poor hands, and simply use these pretences to impose upon the ignorant villagers who dread the "Kichucks" and do not attempt to recover money they find to have been taken from them under false pretences. In the matter of begging they are most practised and extortionate, threatening to injure themselves or the children they take about with them if the people applied to refuse alms, or offer less than the "Kichucks" except from them, or are satisfied with. Their system is, in short, that of "black mail," which is specially effective with the ordinary natives of the villages, who, knowing their practices, and fearing unpleasantness with or through them, are only too ready to give what they demand in order to be rid of them peaceably.

Combined with their ostensible means of livelihood, the tribe resorts to the crimes of cattle-lifting, passing counterfeit coin, and theft. They drive stray cattle amongst their own baggage cattle, and if not claimed by the time they move on to their next encampment, they appropriate them. If claimed, they declare they have had nothing to do with them. One of their favourite forms of crime is to raise a dispute with the money-changers in the "hats," during which they either pass counterfeit coin, or in a scuffle, concocted beforehand, snatch the changer's money. They are also said to be ready to commit violent crime, such as murder, for gain, robbery, or dacoity upon suitable occasion occurring. When brought into collision with the police, or with a body of villagers, in connection with crimes or offences committed by them, it is the habit of the male members of the tribe to abscond for the time and leave matters to their women, who are well able to protect themselves, as they work themselves into most violent passion, threatening to kill themselves or their children, and often they proceed to the extent of wounding themselves with knives or other cutting instruments, or throwing their children violently on the grounds or otherwise maltreating them, with the sole object of deterring the police and villagers from interfering further with them. The men also will often resort to the same practice under similar circumstances. When any of them are arrested for any offence, the whole tribe, far and wide, in the locality, unite and use their best endeavours to screen the offenders. They are experienced enough to employ agents from a distance to conduct their legal work for them, so as not to be forced to trust and probably be deceived by, local muktears and others.

MEMO. No. 1,042 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 12th April 1882.

THE Inspector General directs that the annual grant for Clothing and Equip-

ACCOUNTS.

Annual grant for Clothing and Equipment.

ment is not to be drawn, as heretofore by an ordinary contingent bill, but by a special bill, which is to be sent to the Inspector General for countersignature before being presented at the treasury.

2. The grant for the current year is to be drawn in accordance with these orders.

3. The provisions of Memo. No. 514, of 24th February last, so far as the manner of drawing the amount of the annual grant is concerned, are hereby cancelled.

MEMO. No. 1,193 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 26th April 1882.

In continuation of Memo. No. 1,042 of the 12th instant, the Inspector General directs that *detailed* bills are to be submitted for counter-signature.

ACCOUNTS.
Bills for Clothing and
Equipment to be submitted
in *detail*.

2. The number of men and the amount per man, should be shewn in both the Clothing bill and the Equipment bill.

MEMO No. 1,379 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd May 1882.

HAS the honor to inform him that he may sanction, upon regular estimates, any ordinary repairs to Police buildings, not exceeding a

BUILDINGS.
Repairs to Police Buildings.

sum of Rs. 300 for a single estimate, and that District Superintendents may similarly sanction estimates not exceeding a sum of Rs. 50 for a single estimate.

2. Sanctions by the Deputy Inspector General of Police and District Superintendent of Police (taken together), must not exceed the sums per district shown in the annexed statement. Further grants will be made by the Inspector General on their necessity being shown.

3. Copies of all sanctions given must be intimated to the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, and to the Executive Engineer concerned.

MEMO No. 1,442 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 29th May 1882.

EXAMINATIONS.
Of Sergeants and Probationers.

WITH reference to paragraph 8 of Circular No. 8 of 1879, the Inspector General makes the following rule:—

1. Enrolled Police officers who present themselves for examination, will be passed or rejected without reference to the marks assigned by District Superintendents in subjects (i) and (j) of the department tests.

2. No officer who is not physically and mentally fit to discharge the duties of a Deputy Inspector, and who does not possess a character for honesty and steadiness, should be allowed to present himself for examination.

3. Before an officer who has passed the qualifying examination is promoted to Deputy Inspector, the Deputy Inspector General should call on the District Superintendent of Police to report whether, since the date of such officer's passing, he has conducted himself in such a manner as to merit promotion.

MEMO No. 1,491 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY INSPECTORS GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd June 1882.

PENSIONS & GRATUITIES.
Special anticipatory pension.
The Inspector General invites the attention of Deputy Inspectors General to rule 2 of section 135 of the Civil Pension Code, which provides a remedy in cases of exceptional delay in the settlement of the claim of an officer who has applied for pension.

MEMO No. 1,564 of 1882.

To

ALL POLICE OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th June 1882.

CRIME.
Special Reports to be enclosed in short envelopes.
DISTRICT Superintendents of Police are requested to fold Special Reports of Crime as they are docketed, so that they may be sent in small (foolscap size) envelopes.

2. A single special report sent in a long-fold envelope is nearly always injured in transit by post.

MEMO No. 1,670 of 1882.

Dated 23rd June 1882.

TELEGRAMS.
Vouchers for telegrams.
In continuation of Memo. No. 699 of the 13th March last, the Inspector General desires that officers despatching telegraphic messages on the public service will be careful to mark them with the word "State." If this is not done, the Telegraph Department, under the rules in force, send the messages as "Private," and needless correspondence is caused.

2. Officers who send messages and neglect to mark them correctly, will in future, be held personally responsible for retrenchments made by the Account Department.

MEMO. No. 2,746 of 1882.

Dated 14th October 1882.

SANITATION.
Preparation of flax.
The Inspector General publishes the subjoined correspondence regarding the accidental death of six persons in the Jhelum district, and desires that the warning contained in the letter of Sanitary Commissioner, No. 2,928, dated 29th August 1882, may be made known among the people employed in the preparation of flax.

*No. 2,028, dated 29th August 1882.**From—The Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.**To—The Secretary to Government Punjab.*

In forwarding copies of the correspondence marginally noted, has the honor to suggest that instructions may be issued, through the proper channel, to Tahsildars to circulate a warning among the people employed in the preparation of flax of the dangers attending a descent into the steeping vats or wells, without previously testing the air of the vat or well. In no case should a person descend into a well in which flax is decomposing unless it is found that the gases emitted by it are not dangerous to life. This can be easily ascertained by lowering a lighted candle or lamp into the well; if the candle or lamp goes out, it should be considered a sure sign of the presence of gases of imminent danger to life.

Sanitary Commissioner's No. 1,734, dated 10th July.
Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum's No. 930 R, dated 14th July 1882.
District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum's No. 865, dated 28th July 1882.
Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum's Memorandum, dated 28th July 1882.
Assistant Surgeon, Talagang's No. 67, dated 15th August 1882.
Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum's Memorandum, dated 18th August 1882.

No. 1,734, dated 10th July 1882.

From—*The Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab.*

To—*The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.*

FORWARDS herewith copy of report of six deaths said to have resulted from impure water from the death register of Talagang police station, Jhelum district, for week ending 24th June 1882, and begs that further particulars of the cause of deaths may be enquired into and reported to this office at an early date.

No. 930 R., dated 14th July 1882.

From—*The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.*

To—*The District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum.*

FORWARDED in original to the District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum, for favor of compliance, through this office.

No. 865, dated 28th July 1882.

From—*The District Superintendent of Police, Jhelum.*

To *The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.*

IN reply to his No. 930, R. of 14th instant (returned in original), has the honor to forward Deputy Inspector, Talagang's report regarding six deaths resulted from impure water.

Memo. dated 28th July 1882.

From—*The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.*

To—*The Assistant Surgeon, Talagang.*

PAPERS forwarded to Assistant Surgeon for further report after local enquiry.

No. 67, dated 15th August 1882.

From—*The Assistant Surgeon, Talagang.*

To—*The Deputy Commissioner, Jhelum.*

IN reply to his memorandum begs to state that accidental death of six persons, residents of Varwal, which occurred on 16th June 1882, have been caused by the persons being poisoned by noxious gases, such as carbonic acid and sulphurated hydrogen, eliminated owing to decomposition of vegetable matters called flax, which was thrown in the well purposely for decomposition,—the first person having entered the well in order to take out the decomposed flax : so many lives have been lost in consequence of one person descending after another in the foolish expectation of bringing out his companion.

Memo., dated 18th August 1882.

FORWARDED in original to the Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, in reply to his No. 1,734, dated 10th July 1882.

! GOVERNMENT PUNJAB,—HOME DEPARTMENT,

Medical and Sanitary.

No. 667, dated 9th September 1882.

COPY forwarded to all Commissioners and Inspector General of Police, with a request that the instructions may be widely circulated for general information.

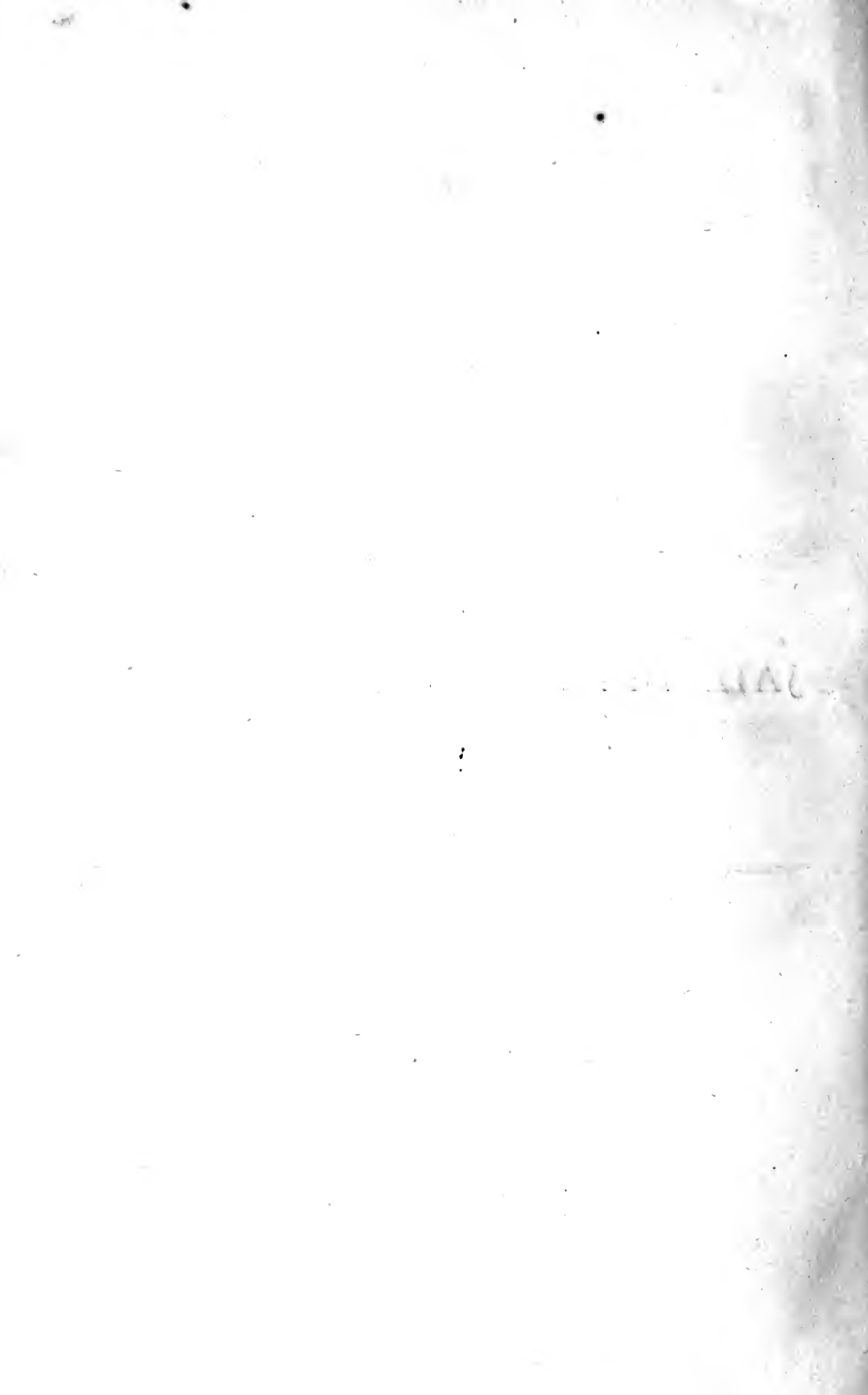
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JAIL DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS,
1882.



JAIL DEPARTMENTAL ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1—5 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 2nd January, 1882.

After the 1st January 1882, all Circular Orders issued by the Inspector-General of Prisons will be of a uniform size, and will be paged consecutively for each year. Superintendents of Jails are therefore requested to keep up a Circular file for each year, so that when they receive a copy of the index, which will be prepared annually in the Inspector General's Office, they will be able to have the file of Circulars bound up with the index.

CORRESPONDENCE.
Circulars.

2. Circular Memos. will *not* be paged ; but, at the close of a year all important Circular Memos. which have issued during the preceding twelve months will be selected, and will form an Appendix to the Volume of Circulars for that year. The Appendix will have a separate index.

Circular Memos.

3. In future the correspondence of the Inspector General's Office will be divided into two heads—important and unimportant. Letters issuing from the Inspector General's Office, when they are merely of ephemeral importance, will have the letter *E.* prefixed to the No. ; and Superintendents, when replying to such letters, are requested to be careful in quoting them as *E. Nos.* All important letters will be numbered as heretofore.

CIRCULAR No. 2—6 OF 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 2nd January, 1882.

I have noticed during my recent inspections that the winter clothing and blankets have not been completed in time for issue at the commencement of the cold season. In one case, as late as the middle of December, the clothing for winter wear was not completed. There is no proper reason why this delay should occur, and their being improperly clothed in the cold season is highly prejudicial to the health of the prisoners. I beg your attention to para. 714 of the Jail Manual ; you will find that, by attention to the instructions there given, ample time for the checking and sanctioning the indent, and the preparing the clothing, is secured ; and, in future, whenever I find the clothing incomplete, I will treat it as a proof of neglect on the part of the Jailor, and find him heavily.

CLOTHING.

Winter clothing to be indented for punctually on the 1st October.

MEMO. No. 35.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th January, 1882.

The Government has sanctioned the issue of great-coats to the Jail officials on duty at night as sentries.

2. In your No. ————dated————— you reported to me that you had————sentries from the contingent guard, and you have————men patrolling from the night-watchmen. You, therefore, require————great-coats, and this number will be despatched to your address.

3. I beg that your will cause these coats to be served out for use by sentries on duty at night only. The man coming off duty will make over the coat to the man relieving him.

4. The coats are to be taken care of, and shown to the Superintendent of the Jail every Monday morning at the weekly parade, and I beg that you will cause them to be kept in good repair. Any man injuring, destroying or losing his coat, either wilfully or from carelessness, is to be fined. The price of the coat, should it be lost or destroyed, is to be realized from the man's pay. A coat is expected to last at *least* three years, but most probably it will last four.

5. I beg you will acknowledge the receipt of the—————coats I forward to you.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 55.

Dated 7th January 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information.

No. 67—2010, dated 13th December 1881.

From—*The Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,*
To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

I AM directed to forward, for such action as His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor may deem necessary, a copy of the papers marginally noted, on the subject of a mixture prepared by Major-General J. M. Macintyre, R. A., for the preservation of books, &c., from the attacks of white ants and other insects.

Dated Calcutta, the 2nd December 1881.

From—*Major-General J. M. MACINTYRE, R. A.*

To—*The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

WITH reference to your letter No. 2,165, dated Simla, 15th November 1879, and that of the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, dated Simla, 29th April 1879 (copy enclosed) I have the honor to inform you that my mixture for the preservation of books, documents, &c. from the attacks of white ants and other insects can now be procured in any quantity from

Mr. J. THOMPSON, 5, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

The price is Re. 1-8 per ordinary quart bottle.

No. 850, dated 29th April 1879.

From—*The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,*

To—*Colonel J. M. MACINTYRE, R. A.*

WITH reference to the letter from this office to your address, No. 313, dated the 19th February 1878, I am directed to communicate the following results of the experiments made for testing the efficacy of the mixture sent by you for the preservation of books, &c., from the attacks of insects.

The Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, say that the trial of the mixture has been satisfactory, white ants and insects appearing to shun books and papers for the protection of which it has been used. It is said that a piece of paper on which the mixture had been rubbed was placed among waste papers in a godown infested with white ants, and that at the end of three months it was found untouched, while the paper around it had been freely attacked by white ants.

The Librarian of the Calcutta Public Library applied the mixture to several books which had been attacked by insects, and, as far as he is able to judge, further injury to the books had been arrested.

The Secretary to the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, tried several experiments with the mixture, and found it effective.

In this office, the mixture was applied on a bundle of waste paper previously attacked by white ants, but since the application no new ants appeared in the place.

The only unfavorable report comes from the Bengal Secretariat Library, the Librarian of which states that paper was wrapped in a cloth saturated with the mixture and then dried and placed among waste papers in a damp room infested with white ants, but that, on examination at the end of a month, the paper was found to have been attacked and damaged by these insects.

2. On the whole, the results of the experiments tried may fairly be considered favorable, and the Government of India readily accept your offer of the recipe of the mixture. I am to ask that the Government may also be favored with any suggestions you have to offer as to the best mode of utilizing the mixture on a large scale.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4,654, dated the 22nd December, 1881.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information.

CIRCULAR No. 3—89 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 13th January, 1882.

In reference to this office Circular No. 6-3984, dated 18th August 1881, points out that by the "date of admission into Jail" is meant

MORTALITY.

Nominal rolls of prisoners who died in Jail during 1881.

death. What is wanted, is to know how long the prisoner was subject to the influences of prison life before he died.

the date of the prisoner commencing to undergo his term of imprisonment, not merely the date of his entering the Jail in which he may happen to be at the time of his death. What is wanted, is to know how long the prisoner was subject to the influences of prison life before he died.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 122.

Dated 17th January, 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance.

No. 4 C., dated Calcutta, the 11th January 1882.

From—*The Surgeon General with the Government of India.*

To—*The Inspector General of Jails, Punjab.*

Owing to the cost involved in the carriage of pure mineral acids, it is notified for information and guidance, that Hydrochloric and Sulphuric acids are in future to be demanded from Medical Depôts in a diluted form only.

2. Acidum Nitro Hydrochloricum dilutum is to be added to the list of medicines issued from depôts.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 126.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS,
AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th January, 1882.

Has the honor to invite attention to this office Circular No. 3-1000, dated 20th February 1878, and to request that a report, with samples of paper, as required by para. 6 of the rules circulated therewith, may be submitted for the financial

PAPER.

Competition for 1881-82.

year 1881-82, as soon after the 31st March next as possible.

2. Special attention is drawn to paras. 4 and 5 of the Report of the Committee circulated with this office Memo. No. 2880, of the 23rd June last.

MEMO. No. 127.

To

ALL DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th January, 1882.

The attention of District Superintendents of Police is drawn to para. 2 of Police Department Memo. No. 284, dated 1st February, 1878, and they are requested to be good enough to favor the undersigned with a report on the supply of Jail-made paper during the financial year 1881-82.

CIRCULAR No. 4—125 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th January, 1882.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, an extract from Accountant General's No. 16741, C.D. dated 28th November 1881, to my address, and to point out that the instructions issued in my Circular No. 4, dated 8th March 1880, regarding submission of annual lists of Jail supplies to the Accountant General, have not been carefully carried out in all instances, and this has caused trouble and confusion in the accounts for 1880-81. I beg therefore to draw your special attention to the Circular above quoted, and to issue the following rules in connection with it.

I. On the 1st May each year, you should send to the Accountant General's office an annual General Bill of supplies made for maintenance to other Jails or to your own Jail. All items in the bill must be supported by proper vouchers duly countersigned by you. Your Clerk will be held responsible for the General Bill being sent in a complete state on the above date.

Date on which General Bill should be submitted to the Accountant General.

Vouchers to accompany bill.

Bills received after submission of General Bill to be incorporated in the next year's General Bill.

II. Bills which are received by Superintendents after the despatch of the General Bill to the Accountant General should be incorporated in the next year's annual General Bill.

III. When sending the Commission Bill to the Accountant General, you should be careful to see that a list of articles supplied to other Jails in the Manufactory Branch accompanies the statement. Vouchers in this case should also be sent to the Accountant General with the last.

List of articles supplied to other Jail Manufactories to be sent with the Commission Bill.

Extract para. 3 from letter No. 16741, dated Lahore, the 28th November 1881, from the Accountant General, Punjab, to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

3. The delay in the preparation of this return in my office is owing to two causes—(1) the Jails did not send in their returns in time, or (2) sent them incomplete. I would therefore beg to suggest that, in order to ensure the timely preparation of the statement for the current year, in future you should make it imperative on Superintendents of Jails to send to my office their returns more punctually, and more accurately prepared, than they have been accustomed to do hitherto. Unless this is done, I shall not be able to furnish you with my annual statement as soon as you want it.

CIRCULAR No. 5-234 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 4th February 1882.

I have the honor to request that, in future, you will send in your General Bill (Final) for March to the Accountant General on or before the 15th May of each year. A bill sent after that date will not be adjusted in the year to which it appertains, and, consequently, the credit for one financial year will be shown in the following year, thus causing confusion and inaccuracy in the accounts.

MANUFACTORY ACCOUNTS.
Final General Bills to be submitted on or before the 15th May each year.

2. I beg that you will give this matter your careful attention, and that you will hold your clerk responsible for the submission of the bill on the appointed date.

Clerk to be held responsible for punctual submission of General Bill.

CIRCULAR No. 6-277 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 9th February 1882.

It is sometimes desirable to use tamarind in the food as an anti-scorbutic. Instructions how the tamarind is to be used are herewith forwarded, and Superintendents are requested to cause the accompanying slip to be pasted in the Jail Manual opposite para. 643.

DIET.
Directions for giving tamarinds.

Directions for giving Tamarinds.

The allowance is 1 chittack of tamarinds for 10 men.

Take the quantity of tamarinds, soak in three or four times the amount of water all night next morning break up the tamarinds well with the hands, and strain through coarse cloth. Mix with the Dal.

CIRCULAR No. 7-284 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 10th February 1882.

The Inspector General notices that, when submitting statements recommending partial remissions of sentence for prisoners confined in their Jails, Superintendents do not in all cases comply with the instructions contained in Circular No. 4 of 1876. It is necessary that the letter with which the statement is forwarded should clearly mention for what year (that is, the year ending 30th June or 31st December) the proposed remission is calculated. Unless this is done, the statement has to be returned, and unnecessary delay and correspondence is the result.

REMISSIONS OF SENTENCE.
Year for which remission is calculated to be stated in covering docket.

2. Superintendents are also requested to bear in mind that remissions for prisoner officials should be calculated at the rate of one month in the year as an ordinary prisoner, *plus* 2.5 days per month as an official, *from the date of appointment*. For example, in a remission statement for the year ending 31st December 1881, a prisoner official who was appointed on the 1st September 1881, should not be recommended for a remission of two months, but for a month and ten days only.

Prisoner officials.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 323.

Dated 17th February 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, with the request that the Statement called for by the Government of India may be submitted punctually at the close of each quarter.

No. 1—33-43.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial)
—under date the 11th January 1882.

READ—

The Jail Reports of the several Presidencies and Provinces for the year 1880 and the previous five years, with the orders of the Local Governments and Administrations thereupon.

RESOLUTION.—The Prison Conference of 1877 in chapter V. of its report drew attention to the great discrepancies observable in the jails of the different provinces in respect both of the number and nature of the punishments inflicted upon prisoners for breaches of jail discipline; and the Government of India, in its orders upon the report, invited all Local Governments and Administrations to take the matter into early consideration. In connection with this subject the annual departmental reports for 1880 and the previous five years, have, now, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, been examined with a view specially to ascertaining the practice in each Province in respect of the infliction of whipping as a mode of jail punishment. The result of this examination is to show not only remarkable differences as between province and province in the ratios borne by the number of prisoners whipped to the total jail population and the total number of offenders against jail discipline, but in some instances an increasing resort on the part of Jail Superintendents to this form of punishment.

2. In the following Table figures are given showing for each province and for each of the last six years—

- (1) the total number of male prisoners;
- (2) the total number of punishments for breaches of jail discipline;
- (3) the total number of cases of corporal punishment;
- (4) the percentage borne by the number of prisoners whipped to the total number of male prisoners; and
- (5) the proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to the total number of jail punishments.

PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted by jail officers for breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MADRAS	1875	24,825	5,390	1,803	7.2	33.8
	1876	31,183	6,846	2,370	7.6	34.6
	1877	65,601	9,370	3,660	5.6	39.0
	1878	57,152	9,179	3,818	6.7	41.6
	1879	39,621	7,053	2,254	5.7	31.9
	1880	25,510	5,625	1,511	5.9	26.4
BOMBAY	1875	28,682	2,140	704	2.4	32.9
	1876	29,325	1,511	522	1.8	34.5
	1877	52,321	1,928	620	1.2	32.1
	1878	49,379	3,071	1,097	2.2	35.7
	1879	46,593	4,179	1,833	3.9	43.8
	1880	35,478	4,338	1,561	4.4	35.9

PROVINCE.	Year.	Total number of male prisoners during the year.	Total number of punishments inflicted by jail officers of breaches of jail rules.	Total number of cases of corporal punishment.	Percentage of prisoners whipped to total number of male prisoners.	Proportion per cent. of corporal punishments to total jail punishments.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BENGAL	1875	71,990	24,336	2,973	4.1	12.2
	1876	55,732	17,193	2,370	4.2	13.8
	1877	71,327	20,753	3,014	4.2	14.5
	1878	72,089	30,785	4,815	6.6	15.6
	1879	70,114	50,268	8,324	11.8	16.5
	1880	65,842	59,532	4,735	7.2	7.9
N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH	1875	81,797	4,730	2,494	3.0	52.7
	1876	75,979	4,726	2,528	3.3	53.4
	1877	85,626	7,784	3,048	3.5	39.1
	1878	109,437	10,617	4,764	4.3	45.8
	1879	79,093	9,211	4,680	5.9	50.8
	1880	69,376	8,499	4,777	6.8	56.2
PUNJAB	1875	36,655	3,327	1,828	4.9	54.9
	1876	34,311	3,239	1,753	5.1	54.1
	1877	38,416	2,537	1,509	3.9	59.4
	1878	44,127	2,745	1,758	3.9	64.0
	1879	42,098	2,477	869	2.6	35.0
	1880	38,273	1,911	899	2.3	47.0
CENTRAL VINCES	1875	10,971	989	338	3.1	34.1
	1876	11,252	1,199	409	3.6	34.1
	1877	11,651	2,394	945	8.1	39.4
	1878	13,612	2,424	1,035	7.6	42.6
	1879	14,622	3,348	1,474	10.0	44.0
	1880	12,742	5,039	1,371	10.7	27.2
BRITISH BURMAH	1875	14,230	4,995	2,480	17.4	49.6
	1876	15,377	5,092	2,195	14.2	43.1
	1877	15,491	5,420	2,629	16.9	48.5
	1878	14,196	5,231	2,953	20.8	56.4
	1879	12,397	3,499	1,849	14.9	52.8
	1880	12,684	3,978	1,793	14.1	45.0
ASSAM	1875	5,335	712	210	3.9	29.5
	1876	5,592	606	180	3.2	29.6
	1877	5,607	717	268	4.7	37.3
	1878	5,260	769	247	4.6	34.1
	1879	6,004	493	266	4.4	53.9
	1880	5,546	483	248	4.4	51.3
HYDERABAD	1875	2,655	662	299	11.2	45.1
	1876	3,038	381	279	9.1	73.2
	1877	3,886	252	154	3.9	61.1
	1878	3,333	620	528	15.8	85.1
	1879	3,944	261	208	5.2	79.6
	1880	3,920	267	137	3.5	51.3

3. From the annual reports and from separate communications received from the different Local Governments and Administrations, the Governor General in Council is glad to find that the necessity of bringing this mode of punishment under proper control has been of late engaging serious attention.

(a.) In *Madras* the Governor in Council has, it is reported, frequently directed the particular attention of the Inspector General of Jails to the subject of corporal punish-

ment, and every effort has been made to reduce it to a minimum. That these efforts have not been unsuccessful is evidenced by the fact that the percentage of prisoners whipped to the total male prison population in Madras had fallen from 15.5 in 1872 to 7.2 in 1875 and to 5.6 in 1880. The number of cases of whipping appears still however large when compared with the returns from the Bombay Presidency.

- (b). In *Bombay* whipping is said to be only resorted to when all other punishments fail. The punishment book is regularly inspected by the visitors, and explanations are called for whenever the number of cases seems unduly large. The returns do, however, show a growing tendency to resort to this form of punishment, such as calls for careful watching. The explanation given of this fact in the reports is the stricter discipline now enforced in the Jails.
- (c). In *Bengal* the increasing frequency of whipping cases attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor early in 1880, and orders were issued restricting this punishment to the more serious kinds of jail offences. The full effect of these orders is not apparent in the foregoing table as nearly half of 1880 had elapsed before they commenced to influence the jail returns. It is understood that during 1881 the strictest control has, by means of quarterly returns of punishments, been exercised over the action of the Jail Superintendents throughout Bengal. The table brings out the fact that whipping bears in Bengal a much smaller ratio to the total number of punishments than in any other Province. But on the other hand, the number of prisoners reported for jail offences, principally in connection with work, is far greater than anywhere else. Either, therefore, the Bengal system of recording is much more perfect, or the discipline is much more strict than is the case in other provinces.
- (d). In the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, an effort was made in 1877 to systematize and regulate the punishments inflicted in jails with reference to the different classes of offences, and indiscriminate flogging was prohibited. The subject has continued to receive attention both from the Inspector General and the Local Government, but the facts remain that in this province, the ratio of cases of whipping to other punishments was in 1880 higher than anywhere else, and that the percentage of prisoners so punished shows a marked tendency to increase. The explanation offered, to account for this last fact is here, as in Bombay, "the stricter enforcement of discipline insisted upon during recent years." The point seems, however, to call for continued attention.
- (e). In the *Punjab* strenuous efforts have been perseveringly made to check the indiscriminate use of this form of punishment, and the results are on the whole satisfactory, though it still stands in a high ratio to other punishments.
- (f). The Chief Commissioner of the *Central Provinces* reports that he has during the last few years repeatedly condemned the free resort to whipping for all classes of petty jail offences, and efforts have been made to improve the general discipline of the jails and substitute other forms of punishment. There has no doubt been a large and serious increase in the frequency of resort to whipping in the jails of this province since 1876, and the Chief Commissioner must insist on a change of practice.
- (g). In *British Burma* the Officiating Chief Commissioner admits that whipping has hitherto been far too freely resorted to, and has taken steps for controlling and limiting it. It is, however, explained that Burmese convicts are as a class more difficult to manage than any others, while the jails in that province are less completely provided with other means of punishment.
- (h). In *Assam* the Chief Commissioner has repeatedly insisted on restricting this punishment to serious cases. It seems, however, still to be far too freely employed as contrasted with other forms of punishment.
- (i). In *Hyderabad* the number of cases has of late years been largely reduced, but whipping still shows too prominently as compared with other punishments.

4. On the whole the Governor General in Council is satisfied that the subject having now been prominently brought under the consideration of the various Local Governments will not be allowed to drop out of sight, and he is sanguine that the reports for 1881 will show a very marked improvement in almost every province. His Excellency in Council thinks it however right to place upon record for the guidance of Local Governments a brief statement of the principles which should, in the opinion of the Government of India, regulate the infliction of whipping as a punishment for offences against discipline in Indian jails.

5. It is for many reasons impossible to do away with this punishment altogether; but it ought always to be reserved for the more serious classes of jail offences. No prisoner should ordinarily be punished with whipping for a first offence against jail discipline, when the offence is not in itself of a heinous character, such as attempting to escape, violence, or insubordination. For such petty offences as the possession of forbidden articles and offences in connection with work, whipping should not be awarded until it is evident that all other forms of punishment are unavailing. But when it is decided in respect of any prisoner that whipping is necessary, the punishment should always be sufficiently severe to act as a real

deterrent. The practice common in some jails of giving a prisoner two or three cuts with a cane for trivial offences serves only to irritate and has no lasting deterrent effect. Every sentence of whipping, and indeed every order involving punishment of any kind, should be formally recorded by the Superintendent in the punishment register, and be formally and deliberately carried out. When a sentence of whipping is passed, a brief note of the reason for considering this punishment necessary should be added in the register for the information of official visitors and inspecting officers. There is reason to believe that in some provinces the warders and work-overseers are allowed to punish summarily of their own motion trivial offences in connection with work which are not recorded in the punishment register. It is only in this way that it is possible to explain the very discrepant proportions between the number of jail offences in the different provinces as compared with the totals of the jail population. Every offence should be reported to the superior jail authorities and be formally and strictly dealt with. In this way offenders will soon become fewer in number, while the general discipline of the Jails will rapidly improve.

6. In order that Jail punishments may be brought under closer and more systematic check and review, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a quarterly return shall in future be submitted by each Inspector General of Jails to the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate, showing for *each* Jail under his control—

- Column (1)—the total number of male prisoners for the quarter ;
- Column (2)—the total number of Jail offences ;
- Column (3)—the total number of prisoners punished by whipping ;
- Column (4)—the percentage of column (3) to column (1).
- Column (5)—the percentage of column (3) to column (2).

The Inspector General of Jails should submit with the returns a brief review noticing anomalies and reporting any orders or calls for explanation issued by him to Jail Superintendents in connection with their returns. The Local Governments should see that in every case where an excessive recourse to whipping is apparent, the officer in charge of the Jail is put upon his defence, and required to explain the matter satisfactorily. Broadly speaking, any abnormal excess or sudden increase in the number of corporal punishments may be taken to indicate something wrong in the management of the Jail.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

HOME.—JAIL.

No. 22, dated 31st January 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance, with a request that the tabular Statement required by para. 6 of the Resolution be submitted to this Government at the end of the first quarter of the Calendar year 1882, and thence forward quarterly as ordered.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 324.

Dated 17th February 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Inspectors of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance.

No. 2—44-54.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department, (Judicial),—dated the 11th January 1882.

READ again the undermentioned papers on the subject of infliction of the punishment of whipping by Criminal Courts in India :—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 14, dated 29th July 1880.

Circular to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 15—1052-61, dated 24th September 1880.

Read also the following replies to the Circular above-mentioned :—

From the Government of Madras No. 2639, dated 3rd November 1880.

" " of Bombay, No. 1293, dated 28th February 1881.

" " of Bengal, No. 1187J., dated 17th March 1881.

" " of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 828, dated 25th June 1881.

" " of the Punjab, No. 1090, dated 18th March 1881.

From the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 470—16, dated 10th February 1881.

From the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 1264—7 C. and No. 3583, dated 23rd February and 23rd May 1881, respectively.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Nos. 281 and 760, dated 8th March and 17th June 1881, respectively.

From the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1391—91, dated 26th January 1881.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, Nos. 58 and 109, dated 12th February and 16th March 1881, respectively.

RESOLUTION.—In Home Department Circular Nos. 15—1052-61, dated 24th September 1880, the Local Governments and Administrations were requested to furnish the Government of India with a full report as to the circumstances under which the punishment of whipping is at present inflicted by the order of Criminal Courts in India, and also with an expression of opinion as to its modification or continuance. The opinions expressed by the Local Government and Administrations in reply to this Circular are altogether in favour of the retention of whipping, under proper restrictions, as a form of punishment for juvenile offenders and in certain cases, for adults. In this opinion the Governor General in Council, after careful consideration, can only express his concurrence. If due discrimination is exercised in awarding it, and in respect of the manner of its infliction there can be no doubt that whipping is for various reasons a suitable punishment for Indian criminals.

2. In some of the replies to the Circular of the 24th September 1880, suggestions have been

* Act VI of 1864 (An Act to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases) and sections 20 and 310 to 313 of Act X of 1872 (The Code of Criminal Procedure).

made by Local Governments and Administrations for amending the law* under which the punishment of whipping is at present inflicted by the order of criminal Courts in India. The Governor General in Council does not think it advisable at present to undertake any legislative amendment of the Whipping Act; but the Select Committee now dealing with the Bill for amending the Criminal Procedure Code has been invited to consider the following suggestions :—

- (1) that Magistrates of the second class should only be able to order the infliction of whipping when specially empowered by the Local Government in that behalf ;
- (2) that whipping should be prohibited when the offender is over 45 years of age ;
- (3) that the permissive use of the cat instead of the ratan be withdrawn, and the size of the ratan be regulated by law ;
- (4) that the Court ordering the punishment be required to decide in each case whether its infliction shall be in public or in private.

It appears further to be desirable that Local Governments should be put in possession of the views of the Government of India upon certain other matters of an administrative character in connection with this subject, and that they should invite the attention of subordinate officers thereto, and see that effect is duly given to the wishes of the Supreme Government.

3. In the first place, then, the Governor General in Council is decidedly of opinion that the punishment of whipping should not ordinarily be inflicted in cases in which the offender holds a respectable station in life. The punishment is only appropriate in the case of criminals of the lower orders of society ; and it is to ensure due discrimination in this respect that the power of inflicting it should generally be placed only in the hands of experienced officers. Further, it appears to His Excellency in Council that the punishment should not, save under very special circumstances displaying particular turpitude on the part of the offender, be inflicted in cases of extortion, false evidence, or forgery ; and, generally, it should be understood that, as an additional punishment, the policy of Government is that whipping should only be awarded when a further deterrent seems to be really called for in the interests of public justice.

Lastly, the Governor General in Council observes that the extent to which the punishment of whipping is inflicted in the several Provinces is a matter which should, even during ordinary times, when the circumstances of the country are normal, be carefully watched by Local Governments and Administrations, in order that any tendency towards an indiscriminate or ill-judged resort to this form of punishment may be promptly checked. This is especially necessary during times of scarcity, when from causes more or less beyond their own control, the poorer classes of the population are driven to the commission of petty crimes. The policy of largely resorting, during times of agricultural distress, to whipping as a punishment for petty thefts and other offences of a similar nature, may no doubt be defended by the argument that it would be impossible at such times to provide accommodation for all offenders in the jails. But if due and timely provision is made for the employment of the industrious poor, there need be no excessive resort to punitive measures of this kind ; and the Governor General in Council trusts that, if such times should unfortunately recur, this matter will be watched

with especial care by the Local Governments and Administrations concerned, and that it may be found possible to distinguish between those members of the criminal classes who take advantage of seasons of public trouble to prey upon their neighbours, and the honest labouring poor, who are driven by sheer necessity to grain-pilfering or similar offences. For the former the punishment should be sharp and effective, and whipping may often be most appropriate. The latter should be considerably dealt with, and put in the way of relief, after such punishment of fine or moderate imprisonment as may seem to be appropriate in each case.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

No. 65.—ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT, HOME, JUDICIAL.

Dated 27th January 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 326.

Dated 17th February 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance.

No. 747, dated 26th January 1882.

From—*The Commissary General,*

To—*The Deputy Commissary Generals, Lower, Central and Upper Circles.*

With a view to give effect to the orders of Government, published in Circular No. 58 of

No. 2085, dated 11th March 1881, to Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.

No. 2086, dated 11th March 1881, to Deputy Commissary General, Lower Circle.

No. 2087, dated 11th March 1881, to Deputy Commissary General, Central Circle.

1879, that jails shall have preference over local market whenever they are prepared to furnish supplies at rates equal to, or not exceeding, those demanded by local contractors or traders, instructions were issued in this office Nos. per margin for Executive Commissariat Officers, when inviting tenders for supplies, to furnish the Jail Superintendents in their respective divisions with copies of tender forms, to intimate to them the probable wants of the department, the probable date on which the supplies will be required, and to ask them to tender for such of the articles as are manufactured in jails.

2. From Circular No. 119 of 1881 it will be noticed that Government has since cancelled the orders notified in Circular No. 58 of 1879, and decided that jails and private manufacturers should be allowed to compete on equal terms, and that no preference should be given to jail products. The orders of Circular No. 58 of 1879 being thus cancelled by those of Circular No. 119 of 1881, the instructions issued in this office letter quoted in the margin of para. 1 must therefore be considered as also cancelled, and for the future tender forms should be supplied to Jail Superintendents only when applied for, but not otherwise. Private traders and contractors apply for tender forms with reference to Commissariat advertisements, and there is no reason why Jail Superintendents should not do the same when they wish to tender for any article.

3. The practice, wherever such exists, of informing Jail Superintendents of the lowest tendered rates of articles, and asking them to take up supply at those rates, should be discontinued, and both Jails and private traders or contractors must abide by the rules which govern the contract arrangements of the department, the only exception in favor of jails being that neither earnest-money nor security-deposit is to be demanded from them as is the present practice.

4. All tenders received from jails should be dealt with in the same manner as those of private traders or contractors, and Jail Superintendents or their responsible subordinates, like the other contractors of the department, must come to the Commissariat godown to inspect samples of articles, which need no longer be forwarded for their inspection.

No. 748.—ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, Lahore, for the issue of necessary instructions to the Jail Superintendents, with reference to this office No. 4582, dated 26th October 1881.

To

CIRCULAR No. 8-360 OF 1882.

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 20th February 1882.

It is requested that, in future, when submitting the rolls of lunatic prisoners whom it is proposed to transfer to a Lunatic Asylum,

LUNATICS.
Transfer of lunatic prisoners from Jails to Asylums.

Superintendents of Jails will enter in the rolls the sections of the Indian Penal Code under which the prisoners were convicted, and the terms of imprisonment to which they were sentenced.

To

**CIRCULAR No. 9-407 of 1882.
ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.**

Dated 24th February 1882.

A copy of the following correspondence, regarding the deportation of convicts to Port Blair, is forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance. The very careful attention of Superintendents is drawn to this Office Circular Memo No. 3269, dated 10th July 1877.

No. 41, dated 30th January 1882.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I am directed to forward copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, No. 1048, dated the 7th instant, regarding the deportation to that Settlement of certain convicts who are said to be of comparatively poor physique, and to invite attention to the attention to the necessity of strictly observing the orders communicated under Home Department endorsement No. 4-163—171, dated the 7th June 1877, in accordance with which no convict should be despatched to Port Blair who is not fit for the ordinary work there required of him.

2. I am to add that it is at the present time especially desirable that only strong and healthy prisoners should be sent to the Andamans.

No. 1048, dated 7th January 1882.

From—The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Superintendent of Port Blair and Nicobars,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 29th ultimo of 107 male and 12 female convicts per S.S. "Satara" from Calcutta.

The Committee appointed to examine newly arrived convicts reports as follows :—

"It was also resolved that the following expression of opinion on the part of the Medical Members of the Committee should be included in this Report :

"The Medical Members of the Committee are of opinion that a large proportion of the convicts under report are of comparatively poor physique, and in especial that 11 men, of whom particulars are given below, are very thin, weakly subjects, and physically quite unfit for employment as ordinary convict laborers in the Settlement where labor is for the most part extra-mural. They are in fact men of whom, from experience here, we are quite justified in predicting a history in essence very much as follows. Before the expiry of many weeks or months they will, as the result of the malarial climate acting upon their weak constitution, have become frequent inmates of hospital, and after a period varying from 12 to 24 months many of them will in all probability have died from anæmia, debility or bowel complaints, all of which are more or less the consequence of frequent attacks of fever here."

		No.		From		Province.
Ali Shah	...	1296	...	Umballa Jail	...	Punjab.
Hurree Chand	...	1215	...	Meerut Jail	...	N. W. P.
Myram	...	1206	...	Bas Bareilly Jail...	...	"
Chedi	...	1225	...	Agra Jail	...	"
Tylocca Dass	...	1262	...	Rungpore Jail	...	Bengal.
Gindoo	...	1214	...	Bareilly Jail	...	N.-W. P.
Nur-ud-din	...	1240	...	Jessore Jail	...	Bengal.
Chunder Coomar	...	1260	...	Barrisaul Jail	...	"
Phoondum Lall	...	1229	...	Agra Jail	...	N.-W. P.
Tarooa	...	1272	...	Kooch Behar Jail	...	Bengal.
Hazura Sing	...	1276	...	Jhelum Jail	...	Punjab.

I personally inspected the convicts whose names are noted by the Committee; they appeared to me, at the time I saw them, to be in fair health, but I concur with the Medical Members of the Committee in considering that they are physically unfit for the ordinary hard gang labor exacted from all convicts on first arrival in this Settlement, and I think that they may be considered to come under the head of "debilitated, thin, and weakly" in "the list of diseases or infirmities for which convicts have been declared unfit for hard labor at the Andamans," forwarded to Local Governments with your Office endorsement 4-163—171, dated 7th June 1877.

Copy of the report of the Settlement Officer appointed to the duty of inspecting convicts on arrival is herewith forwarded for the information of Government.

ENDORSEMENT BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.—No. 38, dated 13th February 1882.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance, in continuation of this office endorsement No. 2534, dated 22nd January 1877.

CIRCULAR No. 10-488 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 10th March 1882.

A copy of the following correspondence, regarding the carrying out of orders of release passed by Sessions Courts, is forwarded for the information and guidance of Superintendents of Jails, in continuation of this Office Circular Memo. No. 1495, dated the 31st March 1874.

RELEASES.

Carrying out of orders passed by Sessions Courts on appeal.

*Letter No. 543, dated 15th Feby. 1882.*From—*The Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.*To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

With reference to your No. 1041, dated 16th March 1874, expressing the Lieutenant Governor's approval of certain rules proposed by the Court for regulating the execution of the orders of the Criminal Appellate Courts of the Province, I am directed to state that the Judges propose, with His Honor's concurrence, to substitute the annexed rule for the third of the rules therein sanctioned.

2. The Judges have been led to propose this alteration because it has been found that, under the present rule, delay sometimes occurs in carrying out an order of release passed by a Sessions Court on appeal.

AMENDED RULE.

3. The Sessions Court will, in all cases in which its order on appeal requires the immediate release of a prisoner, issue a warrant of release direct to the Superintendent of the Jail in which the prisoner is confined. Criminal Form No. LXXX can be easily adapted and made use of for this purpose. The Superintendent of the Jail will, after executing the warrant, forward it, with original warrant of commitment duly filled up, to the Magistrate of the district in which the trial was held. If in any case the warrants have not been received from the Superintendent of the Jail by the time the files in the case are received back from the Sessions Court, it will be the duty of the Magistrate of the district to at once institute enquiries as to whether the prisoner has been released, and, if necessary, to issue his own warrant for the release of the prisoner.

In all other cases the Sessions Court will certify its decision on appeal to the Magistrate of the district in which the trial was held, with whom it will rest to issue information or warrant, as the case may require, in the manner described in paragraph 2.

*Letter No. 148, dated 27th February 1882.*From—*The Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab,*To—*The Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 543, dated the 15th February, 1882, and to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor approves of the rule which the Judges propose to substitute for Rule No. 3 of the Rules for regulating the execution of the orders of the Criminal Appellate Courts of the Province.

ENDORSEMENT BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

No. 149, dated 27th February 1882.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information, in continuation of this Office docket No. 1042, dated the 16th March 1874.

CIRCULAR No. 11-523 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th March 1882.

The following copy of a letter No. 70, dated the 7th instant, from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, in regard to transportation prisoners detained in prisons in India, is circulated to all Superintendents of Jails for information and guidance.

Letter No. 70, dated 7th March 1882.

From—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab,*

To—*The Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.*

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 383, dated 21st February, I am directed to request that when cases occur in this Province where convicts sentenced to transportation for certain crimes* are not transported but detained in prisons in India, and have completed 25 years imprisonment, the fact may be reported to this office for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

- * (1) Thuggee.
- (2) Dacoity.
- (3) Robbery by administering poisonous drugs.
- (4) Other forms of organised crime.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 526 of 1882.

Dated 15th March 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance, in continuation of this Office Circular Memo. No. 326 of the 17th ultimo.

No. 2134, dated 25th February 1882.

To—*The Executive Commissariat Officer, Store and Shipping, Calcutta.*

In reply to your memo. No. 12, dated 11th February 1882, I have the honor to state that regular contract deeds need not be taken from Jails, nor liquidated damages levied for failure on their part to fulfil engagements.

2. When Jail supplies are rejected, or when Jails fail to deliver articles they contract to supply, their contracts are to be cancelled on the occurrence of the same number of defaults as authorise annulment of contracts of contractors of the department, *viz.* :—

I.—On 5 defaults in any respect* within 30 consecutive days when supplies are to be made daily or in frequent instalments extending over the term of contract—*vide* paragraph 13 of form of tender contract No. 5.

II.—On 3 defaults in any respect* within 30 consecutive days when supplies are to be made for despatch to Port Blair—*vide* paragraph 13 of the form of tender for Port Blair supplies, with Commissary General's No. 442, dated 16th January 1882.

III.—On 2 defaults in any respect* within 30 consecutive days, or on failure to supply any instalment within ten days of the time appointed when monthly supply is to be completed in five or less than five instalments—*vide* last clause of paragraph 13 of form of tender contract No. 5.

IV.—On 5 defaults, whether total or partial, in one year when supplies are to be made at intervals, as in the case of contracts for country blankets—*vide* clause viii; paragraph 2 of Commissary General's printed No. 6995, dated 18th November 1881.

3. In short, with respect to annulment of contracts, Jails should be exactly on the same footing as contractors of the department—the only exception in favor of the former being that they are not to be liable to pay liquidated damages for defaults, which are levied from the latter.

No. 2136.

Copy forwarded to the Inspectors General of Prisons, Punjab, North-Western Provinces

No. 748, dated 26th January 1882, to Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab,	and Bengal, in continuation of this Office Nos.
" 749, " " to " " N. W. P.	noted in the margin.
" 750, " " to " " Bengal.	

* I.—Failure to supply at time, place, and in quantity required, as regards original or supply in replacement of rejected supplies, or making good short supplies.

II.—Rejection of original supply, or re-tendering rejected supplies, or rejection of supplies in replacement of rejected supplies or short supplies.

CIRCULAR No. 12-566 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 17th March 1882.

Forwards copy of an endorsement from the Punjab Government, and its enclosures, for the information and guidance of Superintendents of Jails.

JAIL MANAGEMENT.
Notes by the Inspector General of Prisons, N.W.P. and Oudh.

2. Undersigned draws attention to the Memo. by the Inspector General of Prisons of the North-Western Provinces, and recommends that the suggestions and remarks in it be very carefully considered by Superintendents, and especially those which refer to the food of the prisoners. Undersigned can endorse from his own experience what Dr. Walker says on this subject, and is convinced that very much good will ensue from attention being paid to the various points noted.

*No. 1191, dated 13th September 1881,**From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,**To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1097, dated the 5th ultimo, forwarding, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a Circular* which has been issued to Superintendents of Jails by the Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with the object of preventing certain malpractices on the part of subordinate officers in the Jail Department.

* No. 75, dated the 27th May 1881.

2. In reply, I am to say that the Governor General in Council fully approves this circular, a copy of which will be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations for their information.

*No. 1097, dated 15th August 1881,**From—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

In continuation of this office letter No. 1062, dated 5th August 1881, intimating the despatch to your address of a corrected copy of the Jail Manual, I am directed to forward for information copy of Circular No. 75, dated 27th May 1881, issued by the Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to all Superintendents of Jails, pointing out the malpractices often occurring on the part of subordinates and requiring to be guarded against.

*Circular No. 75, dated 27th May 1881,**From—The Inspector General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.**To—All Superintendents of Jails.*

I have thought it desirable to place on record, in general terms, my views of the weak points which I have observed in the management of jails during my late tour of inspection. I know that it is useless to expect the native officials of a jail to work with a single eye to the execution of the orders laid down for their guidance. It is to you as Superintendent that the Government must look for a never-tiring and close scrutiny into what is going on in every department of your jail; and unless you give this constant scrutiny, it is as sure as anything can be that advantage will be taken of your supineness or easy-going supervision, and that irregularities will at once creep in, gradually spreading through every department of the jail, until it becomes a sink of intrigue, injustice and tyranny.

2. It is with the view of guarding you against errors that have come under my observation lately that these notes have been penned, and I desire that you will give the subjects commented on your earnest consideration.

NOTES ON JAIL MANAGEMENT.

General discipline and management.—The discipline of the convicts has improved within late years, but it requires to be constantly insisted on by the Superintendent, otherwise the best-regulated jail very soon assumes the appearance and characteristics of a native bazar.

2. Every movement of the prisoners should be carried out by word of command, and the more strictly this is attended to, by so much is the discipline improved. To enter a jail and see prisoners darting hither and thither about the yards, skulking round the ends of barracks and latrines, and peering through gratings and round corners, is a sure prelude to finding the men talking and joking with each other on parade or singing songs in the cells; such conditions indicate, without fail, that the darogah has lost all control over his jail, and retains his authority only by the tolerance of the prisoners. I have been compelled to dismiss several officials on account of this inability to exact a strict discipline, and I shall continue to do so whenever such weakness or neglect is observed, whatever other good qualities may be exhibited.

3. It has been laid down that the discipline of the habitual prisoners should be of the strictest and most uncompromising kind *short of injuring the health of the men*. Late inspections have, however, forced it upon my attention that the just limit above prescribed to the discipline and labor of this class of prisoner has not always been observed. In some jails I have remarked that the class II prisoners were not only thinner than the other classes, but that they sent nearly double the number of the men to hospital, and also that they died at a rate exceeding the general run of the prisoners in the same jail by a considerable percentage. I need hardly say that there is no justification for such a state of matters in the standing orders regarding habitual criminals, and I expect that the Superintendent of each jail will freely exercise his discretion: not only in lessening the labor of men whom he may see to be suffering from the continuous strain, but in modifying the rules which prescribe a lessened diet on Sundays, and for the last three months of the habitual's term. The case of each prisoner so dealt with should have the facts entered in the jail order book and on his labor ticket.

4. There is no means by which the Superintendent or Medical Officer of a jail can so efficiently test the conditions under which his prisoners are living as by weighments of the men; but I am sorry to say that there is no duty which is so frequently slurred over or left to careless subordinates. The scales are rarely tested, and the results brought out at the close of the year are frequently such as to prove incontestably that the weighing of the prisoners has not been accurately performed. I am convinced that accuracy cannot be secured unless the Superintendent has the prisoners weighed in his own presence, and frequently tests the accuracy of the weighing machine.

5. Connected with the subject of discipline is the imposition of irons. The law has placed it in the power of the Superintendent of a jail to impose irons on any prisoner for any cause having reference either to the state of the prison or character of the prisoner, that cause being in each case specified in writing and the duration of the imposition of fetters being recorded.

6. I regard this power as not only useful but necessary; at the same time, it must not be discredited by lightly assuming on trivial grounds the necessity for irons; and they should never be kept on one day longer than the Superintendent considers their imposition absolutely necessary. The officials of a jail are always ready to suggest irons as a rough and ready means of lessening their duties; and it is therefore required by the law that the Superintendent shall satisfy himself that the imposition of irons on a prisoner is necessary, and shall record his reasons for imposing them in each case.

7. The use of the bel-chain at night ought to be a last resource, adopted only in the case of strong able-bodied life-prisoners and a few very long-term prisoners of desperate antecedents. The amount of discomfort caused by the bel-chain at night is such as to make its use undesirable except in very grave cases indeed.

8. I would also desire to warn you against the constant resort to flogging as a punishment for every offence. In some jails where solitary cells do not exist, it is difficult to devise means of punishment other than the cane, but where cells do exist, I trust that you will strictly follow the directions laid down in Circular No. 146 of 10th April 1877, so that flogging may be regarded as a last resource, after other modes of punishment have been fairly tried.

Conseceancy.—The system of dry-earth conseceancy in the jail latrines is as perfect as can be; but I have often to comment unfavorably on the state of the barrack urinals. The defects most frequently observed are, that the urinals are too few in number, and are not well enough looked after. The number required in each barrack will depend on the size of the vessel used; but it is desirable to give a large margin to avoid messing of the ground in removing the vessel, and to admit of two or three inches of fresh water being put into each urinal every night, so as to prevent urinary deposits.

9. It is essential that these earthenware urinals be glazed; or that they receive two coatings of coal-tar (when well heated) before being brought into use. If one or other of these expedients be not used, the vessel becomes soon impregnated with decomposed urine, and is insupportable in a sleeping ward. I may add that *I am now describing what I have observed; I have examined the latrines in a jail and been thoroughly satisfied with them; but on entering*

the same jail at night, the odour from the barrack urinals was perceivable outside the barracks many yards off.

10. In several jails I have remarked that sufficient facilities for bathing are not given to the prisoners. This is a prime factor in sound health, and must be forced upon the officials and prisoners under penalties.

Diet.—Defects in the diet arrangements are not unfrequently observed. Once or twice in a year's inspection circumstances reveal direct peculation of the food. This is done sometimes by the officials combining together systematically in keeping back one or two chittaks of the *atta* from each ration daily; the surplus which accumulates in the godown is utilised either by an assumed purchase of grain asserted to have been made by the darogah, which the Superintendent accepts as a *bonâ fide* transaction, or by a short delivery by the grain contractor who gives a receipt for the full amount of the indent, the excess over the actual grain supplied being made up in the grain stock account by the surplus in the godown, the bunnia in this case sharing the plunder.

11. As certain classes of prisoners, men in a *quasi*-official or useful position in the jail, will always insist on having their full rations, the case of the common herd is thus made worse. Deficiency of weight in the bread is made up by mixing sand or bran in it; this is done to guard against weighment of the cooked ration by the Superintendent bringing the rascality to light? and if any prisoner complains of the bread, he is either brought up on a false accusation and punished, or the prisoners at the mills are accused of adulterating the *atta* when grinding it.

12. Even if the full quantity of *atta* allowed be given out, the prisoners are often robbed of the oil and salt in their rations by the cooks and subordinate officials. Supposing that the superior officials of the jail are honest but easy-going the oil and the salt are frequently given, out to a daffadâr to see mixed with the vegetables. This is not done or a portion only is given, or the daffadâr does his part of the work honestly an hour or two before meal-time, the oil or ghee in the cooking vessels is then allowed to rise to the top of the mess, and is carefully skimmed off by the cooks, lambardârs and others who form the "ring."

13. But supposing that no dishonesty is practised in regard to the issue of the *atta*, oil and salt, there is a constantly recurring difficulty with the vegetable supply. Even in jails where the gardens are thoroughly well looked after, it is next to impossible to get the officials to give good vegetables to the prisoners. I have myself seen on inspection days vegetables laid out for issue which contained more stalks and mid-ribs than succulent leaves: I have even seen the seed stalks and pods of country radishes cut up for the day's issue. The prisoners themselves have complained to me that they receive 'lakri' and not vegetables in their rations. The only safeguard against such conditions is that the Superintendent himself shall see at office daily the vegetables ready cut up to the amount required, and shall see that they are freed from all stalks and mid-ribs and other woody portions.

14. The kneading of the dough requires to be done slowly and systematically, so that sufficient water may be absorbed: the cooking should be done slowly and carefully, the 'tawa,' or oven, being kept at a gentle heat. The general introduction of the Benares system of cooking will, it is hoped, secure more cleanliness and order in the jail kitchens, but there is always a tendency to hurry through cooking with an over-heated *tawa*, and thus to give uncooked bread to the men.

15. Connected with the diet is the subject of flour-grinding; on this I have to remark that it is bad policy to prescribe more than 15 seers of wheat to be ground by each prisoner in the cold weather and 12 seers in the hot months and rains. When barley is used, it must not be forgotten that there is an inevitable loss from 6 to 7 seers per maund in grinding it. Unlike the bran or wheat, the husk of barley is absolutely useless as food; and unless the flour is freed from bran to the amount above stated, the prisoners will be deprived of a certain portion of their diet.

16. My excuse for dealing at so great length with the subject of diet is that the amount laid down for each prisoner in the diet scale *leaves no margin for peculation* of any kind; that the amount is amply sufficient for men doing a fair day's labor is proved not only by the nutritious value of the dietary on analysis, but by the hundreds of thousands of cases leaving jail in better health and condition than when they enter in. Therefore it behoves every Superintendent of prisoners to have his suspicions roused at once should the prisoners under his care be falling off in condition, should the weights recorded be in a large proportion less on discharge than on admission, or should the sick list be filled with cases which cannot be regarded as the normal results of the season of the year, or of conditions affecting the free population outside.

Prison clothing.—The main point to be attended to is to manufacture the clothing of *thoroughly good materials* so as to secure lasting properties. The cloth should be the best which can be made, and the sewing as good as the cloth. In many jails really good cloth is rendered useless by indifferent sewing; a little persistent examination will secure all that is required. I constantly find woollen clothing which has suffered more injury from insects than from wear and tear. The Superintendent should invariably place some official (preferably the English writer) in charge of the clothing godown, and let him understand in writing that he will be held personally responsible for loss. Let him have a sufficient number of prisoners to keep the clothing constantly being moved and exposed to the sun and air. The strictest attention should be paid to having all clothing sent into store washed thoroughly before being placed in stock, and this washing and storing should be done once a week. I constantly observe on inspection huge bundles of clothing taken off released prisoners tied up in a corner of the clothing store-room in an old blanket, and left in this condition for weeks and it may be for months; this should never be allowed.

17. Once a month all articles of clothing considered unserviceable by the darogah should be brought before the Superintendent, examined, and if declared useless, should then be marked off by the Superintendent with his initials in the stock book. At the same time the articles should be divided into cotton and woollen stuffs, and there and then weighed in the Superintendent's presence, the weight being recorded in a note in the stock book. All the rejected articles should then be handed over to prisoners to be cut up into pieces not larger than six inches square; they should then be again weighed at next morning's visit by the Superintendent and orders given for their sale. These precautions are absolutely necessary to prevent articles once written off being again absorbed into stock.

18. The practice of making up two or more old blankets into quilts is not one to be commended. It encourages the manufacture of flimsy thin blankets in the first instance; for blankets, if well made, will last to the end without being quilted: it also brings into use an article which can never be kept clean, and is always more or less a nuisance. A few quilts may be made out of rejected blankets for use as under-bedding for old feeble prisoners; but, as a rule, their manufacture should be discouraged.

19. The distinctive coloring and marking of clothing is often neglected or carried out imperfectly. As there are two great divisions of the convicts in every jail, the red and the black division, it ought to be an undeviating rule to mark them clearly by the red and black cap. In the cold weather, if it be possible to get enough white wool, all the caps and coats of the *red* division should be made of *white* wool; the caps being dyed red and the coats left of the natural white color. On the other hand, all the caps and coats of the *black* division should be made of black wool (if possible), and in every case the cap should be dyed black.

20. In central prisons, or whenever a life-prisoner is confined, the rule to have every article of his clothing dyed bright yellow should be strictly adhered to.

21. The subordinate markings which indicate the four classes should be carried out by weaving into the substance of the coats, &c., &c., a number of lines corresponding to the number of the class, and the manufacture of the clothing for each class should be regulated by the average proportion of each class in confinement during the previous three years.

22. With regard to the supply of caps, I have found in some jails that no woollen caps are given during the cold months: while I am not prepared to assert that the woollen cap with ear-flaps is absolutely necessary, more especially in the eastern half of the Provinces, I think that where it is not issued, the cotton cap should be made of double doosotee, quilted and should have ear-flaps, which can be turned up in summer.

23. The bedding of the prisoners ought to be made from aloe fibre, grown on the boundary lines and waste lands round the jail. Every foot of waste land should be planted with aloe: it requires no tending, gives excellent solitary cell labor in extracting the fibre, and the matting made of it is second only to hemp in strength and durability.

24. Every prisoner should have his register number stamped in ink on every article of his clothing, or on a piece of calico to be attached to the article of clothing.

25. With respect to the clothing brought to jail by each prisoner, I think it is most desirable, where there is storage room, to keep the property of every man whose term is not more than three years. The practice of selling off by auction these articles leads often to injustice, besides difficulty of clothing the prisoner decently on release. The prisoner on admission should be compelled to wash thoroughly all his own clothes, and if his term is not over three years, they should be stored in the prisoners' property store-room under the usual rules.

Jail gardens.—In noticing defects in the Jail gardens, I am bound to say that there are ten or twelve of our jail gardens which could not well be surpassed; but even in them the desire to show a large cash profit from the sales of the produce constantly militates against their efficiency. The main defects are bad tillage and insufficiency of manure. The latrine poudrette is never sufficient for a garden of any size, and it should be supplemented largely

with common bazar manure, and also by purchasing dry bones from Chamárs and having them finely pounded in a *surkhi dhenki* and trenched into the soil. A further defect in most gardens is failure to keep up continuous sowings so as to carry on a succession of really useful vegetables from early autumn till late spring.

26. The lime orchard should be the subject of constant care and attention to the Superintendent; watering must be carried on daily all through the dry months, cold and hot. Each tree should have at least one ghurra of water daily during the cold dry season, and two ghurras daily during the hot dry season. Here again the Superintendent must satisfy himself that the watering is done, otherwise it will not be done.

27. As I have remarked above, no spare land should lie waste and unproductive around a jail, aloe plants or babul trees can be grown on even the poorest land, and may be made to yield a large revenue.

Jail books &c.—With regard to the registers and account books, I have to remark first, that though they are numerous, the amount of writing daily in each book is trifling; so much so that, as regards the ordinary jail routine work, it can be finished in three hours with ease. This being the case, there is no excuse for permitting any book or register to fall into arrears, and the Superintendent is expected at frequent intervals to test by the office list of registers the condition in which each is kept up.

28. It is also the Superintendent's duty to see that no rules laid down for guidance in matters of account be wilfully broken through. I constantly find money at the credit of special funds, such as security fund, commission fund, prisoners' property fund, &c., &c., used for the common expenditure of the jail: advances are taken from these funds to be repaid at convenience, and while nothing is gained by these irregularities, the way is opened for confusion in the accounts. The Superintendent is expected to see that all money required for expenditure shall be obtained only and solely in the way laid down by the Financial Department, namely, by abstract bills for jail expenditure, and by cheque from the Executive Engineer of the Division in the case of expenditure on public works.

29. Not unfrequently I find darogahs ignorant of the contents and purport of circulars issued from my office, and their excuse is that the circulars are filed in the English office and never shown to them. Such an excuse will never be allowed to justify ignorance; at the same time it ought to be one of the recognised duties of the English writer to make a translation of every circular into Urdu to be filed in the Vernacular office, and the Superintendent ought to see that the translation is correct, and that the purport of the orders is thoroughly understood by every superior official of the jail.

HOME DEPARTMENT (JUDICIAL);

No. 9—1195, dated 13th September 1881.

Copy, with copy of the Circular and of Home Department letter to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1191, dated 13th instant, forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

No. 3417, dated 26th September 1881.

Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 634 of 1882.

Dated 28th March 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Medical),—

No. 1—72-3, dated 23rd February 1882.

READ—

Home Department (Judicial) Resolution No. 3—114-124, dated the 3rd February 1882.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution above cited, which deals with the subject of jail dietaries in connection with mortality among prisoners, it was among other instructions, laid down that it should be the special object of the officers at the head of the Jail Departments to see that Jail Superintendents are not content with a merely mechanical and uncritical discharge of routine duty, but that they bring to bear upon the administration of the prisons under their charge that intelligent and watchful interest which the Government has a right to expect from officers in their position.

2. In connection with this subject, the Governor General in Council has had under consideration the expediency of allowing Medical Officers, filling the post of Superintendents of Central Prisons, to engage in private practice. By the Medical Warrant of April 1867, Officers holding certain appointments, *e. g.*, Principals of Medical Colleges, Medical Store-keepers, Secretaries to Administrative Officers, &c., are debarred from private practice. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the reasons which render it desirable that Officers holding such appointments should not engage in private practice apply with even greater force to Medical Officers holding the appointment of Superintendent of a Central Prison. Such a charge involves a very serious responsibility, and demands all the time and attention of the officer concerned.

3. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that Superintendents of Central Prisons shall not engage in private practice. They may give advice in consultation when called upon to do so, but such practice must be *bonâ fide* consultative, and must not be carried so far as to interfere with the efficient discharge of their proper duties.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; and that a copy be forwarded to the Surgeon General with the Government of India for information.

ENDORSEMENT BY PUNJAB GOVERNMENT,

No. 73, dated 8th March 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 795 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th April 1882.

In continuation of this Office Circular Memo No. 323 of the 17th February last, Superintendents are requested to send in, with their
PUNISHMENTS. quarterly Flogging returns, a brief statement of the reasons in each case for inflicting corporal punishment.

2. These reasons should also, under the orders of the Government of India, be recorded in the Punishment Register.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 796 of 1882.

Dated 15th April 1882.

A copy of the following correspondence*, regarding the preparation of indents for stores, and requesting that, in future, explanatory reports should be submitted with all indents, forwarded to Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance.

STORES.
 Preparation of Indents.

CIRCULAR No. 13-830 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 19th April 1882.

The attention of Superintendents is drawn to this Office Circular No. 12 of 1878, regarding submission of Final General Bills. The instructions contained therein should be held to apply to the accounts of March 1882.

MANUFACTORY ACCOUNTS.
 Final General Bills.

CIRCULAR No. 14-861 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 24th April 1882.

Copy of the following letter from the Accountant General, Punjab, in regard to the cost of articles supplied by Jail Manufactories to the Public Works Department being shown in the General Bills, is forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails for information and guidance.

MANUFACTORY ACCOUNTS.
 Cost of articles supplied to P. W. D. to be shown in General Bills.

Copy of a docket No. 6006 C. D., dated Lahore, the 17th April 1882.

From—*The Accountant General, Punjab,*

To—*The Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.*

In reply to his No. 781, dated the 4th instant, states that the cost of articles supplied to the Public Works Department by the Jail Factories should be shown in the General Bills, as ruled in paras. 5 and 6 of this Office Circular No. 387, dated the 5th May 1876.

MEMO. No. 921 of-1882.

Dated 28th April 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents for information and guidance. Superintendents are requested to use Putwa alternate weeks with tamarind up to 1st November. Instructions regarding the use of tamarind were issued in this Office Circular No. 6-277, dated 9th February 1882.

No. 171-3.

Dated the 19th April 1882.

From—*The Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Medical,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

I AM directed to forward, for information and such action as may be deemed necessary, the accompanying copy of a Circular * issued by the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Superintendents of Jails in those Provinces, regarding the usefulness of *Putwa* or *Roselle* (*Hibiscus subdariffa*) as an antiscorbutic.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

No. 120, dated 24th April 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information.

No. 84, dated 22nd March 1882.

From—*The Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,*
To—*The Superintendents of Jails, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

IN continuation of my Circular No. 73, dated 12th February 1881, on the value of *am-chur* as an antiscorbutic, I have further to bring to your notice the usefulness of the dried fleshy calyces of the *putwa* or *roselle* (*Hibiscus subdariffa*). Having forwarded a parcel of the dried *putwa* to Dr. J. B. Lyon, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Bombay, I have been favoured by an analysis of its constituents, from which it appears that the *putwa* has even more free acid than the *am-chur*; but while the latter has 7 per cent. by weight of citric acid in its composition, the *putwa* contains no citric acid, but in its place has 9.9 per cent. of tartaric and 15.5 per cent. of mallic acid.

2. The accompanying table received from Dr. Lyon, indicates the relative value of the three substances 'kokum', 'am-chur' and 'putwa' as dietetic adjuvants, during the seasons when the only available vegetables are practically useless. '*Kokum*' is not, I believe, available in these provinces, but '*putwa*' may be grown with the utmost ease in every garden, and seeds can be procured from the Barabanki, Fyzabad and other Jail gardens in which it has been largely cultivated. It is not such a favourite with the natives as '*am-chur*', possibly on account of the absence of citric acid; but there is little doubt that it has a real and substantial value, and should be, therefore, used in the same proportions as '*am-chur*', and alternately with—

Lime-juice, | Tamarind pulp, | and Am-chur.

3. Arrangements should be made to alternate the use of these acid vegetables and fruits by fortnightly issues of each, so that the use of any one of them may not become monotonous and distasteful. I have already said that the period during which their use is enjoined is between 1st April and 1st November. I have to acknowledge with thanks the interest taken in this subject and am convinced that no small benefit has already accrued to the health of our prisoners in autumn from the use of these special antiscorbutics. During the past year the general death-rate fell to 23 per thousand of average strength, notwithstanding the heavy mortality which prevailed in a few notoriously unhealthy Jails.

Analyses of 'Kokum,' 'Am-chur,' and 'Putwa,' by Dr. J. B. Lyon, Bombay.

	'KOKUM' <i>Garcinia purpurea.</i>	'AM-CHUR' Dried unripe mangoes.	'PUTWA' OR ROSELLE <i>Hibiscus subdariffa.</i>
Water	37.04	20.98	8.29
Watery extract	42.90	61.40	65.
Cellulose	5.52	4.77	7.68
Insoluble ash	1.96	1.43	3.88
Soluble ash	5.92*	1.91	2.44
Total ash	7.88	3.34	6.32
Alkalinity of soluble ash as potash ... ..	.79	.41	.75
Tartaric acid found per cent.	traces	traces	9.90
Citric acid " " ... ..	...	7.04	...
Remaining free acid as mallic acid	13.53	12.66	15.54
Total free acid	13.53	19.70	25.44
Total free acid per 100 parts dry substance	21.47	24.93	27.74

* Ash of kokum yielded chlorine, —*chloride of sodium* 4.62 per cent.

CIRCULAR MEMO No. 925 OF 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 28th April 1882.

MANUFACTORY.

Lists of Commission and Jail supplies.

In future, Superintendents are requested to submit their Distribution Lists of Commission and of Jail supplies in the annexed forms.

JAIL.

Proposed distribution of Commission for the financial year

[illegible]

Dated

Superintendent of Jail.

CIRCULAR No. 15-975 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 8th May 1882.

A copy of the following letter from Govt., regarding the payment of octroi on
 MANUFACTORIES. goods imported for Manufactory purposes, is forwarded,
 Levy of octroi on goods to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information
 imported into Municipal and guidance.
 limits.

*Copy of a letter No. 131, dated 29th April 1882.*From—*The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,*To—*The Commissioner and Superintendent, Lahore Division.*

I am directed to reply to your letter No. 1240, dated 13th April 1882, regarding the levy of octroi on goods imported into Municipal limits by the Superintendent of the Central Jail at Lahore, for manufacture and sale.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, while it is unavoidable that Jail manufactures should be maintained, and equally unavoidable that they should compete with free and honest labor, they certainly ought not, by a system of protection from taxation, to be put on a footing of advantage in the competition. In every case, therefore, in which private manufacturers have to pay tax, either upon their raw materials of their manufactured goods, the Jail manufactures ought to be similarly taxed.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

No. 132, dated 29th April 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 16-1007 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 11th May 1882.

In reference to this Office Circular No. 6, and Circular Memo. No. 921 of 1882,

DIET.

Issue of Tamarind and instant, until the 1st November, three times a week, in
 Patwa. the dāi ration, either Patwa, Tamarind, or Amchur ; it
 will be best to issue these antiscorbutics in alternate weeks. If they cannot be
 procured in every station, they may be procured at a neighbouring station, or two
 of them may be obtained, and Superintendents are requested to make enquiries on
 the subject in their own and neighbouring stations, and to report to undersigned
 what arrangements they have made to give effect to the instructions contained in
 this Circular.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1216 of 1882.

Dated 7th June 1882.

Copy of the following forwarded to all Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, for information and guidance, in continuation of correspondence ending with this office Circular No. 795, of the 15th April last.

Revised forms will shortly be issued and Superintendents are requested to see that they are very carefully filled in.

*No. 6, dated 2nd March 1882.*From—*Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,*To—*His Excellency the Most Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.*

THE Resolution of Your Excellency's Government, dated 11th January last, on the subject of corporal punishment in Indian jails, which was forwarded with your Despatch No. 2, dated 16th idem, has been considered by me in Council.

2. The question of corporal punishment inflicted by order of the judicial tribunals, which was chiefly dealt with by the despatch abovementioned, forms the subject of a separate communication.

3. An examination of the jail statistics of the various provinces for the six years to 1880 has shown "not only remarkable differences as between province and province in the ratios borne by the number of prisoners whipped to the total jail population, and the total number of offenders against jail discipline, but in some instances an increasing resort on the part of Jail Superintendents to this form of punishment."

4. The excessive use of corporal punishment in Indian jails has, as you are aware, attracted considerable attention in this country. It is not necessary for me, however, to dwell at any length upon it here, as the Resolution of your Government leaves little to be said upon the subject, and shows that Your Excellency in Council fully appreciates its importance.

5. I am glad to observe that you are satisfied that the matter having now been prominently brought under the consideration of the various Local Governments, will not be allowed to drop out of sight. I desire that the statistics for 1881 may be forwarded to me with your comments thereon with as little delay as possible.

6. I concur with the opinions of Your Excellency's Government, stated in paragraph 5 of the Resolution, as to the principles which should regulate the infliction of corporal punishment for offences against jail discipline. One of the most important of these principles is, that "when it is decided in respect of any prisoner that whipping is necessary, the punishment should always be sufficiently severe to act as a real deterrent." To prevent possible abuses in the carrying out of your instructions in this direction, I think it desirable that, in addition to the information specified in paragraph 6 of the Resolution, the Inspectors General of Jails should be required to furnish to the various Local Governments periodical statements showing (1) the severity of the corporal punishments inflicted, as indicated by the number of stripes and the instrument employed; and (2) the number of prisoners who died or were admitted into hospital within, say, two months from the infliction of the punishment.

No. 8-673,—(Home Department—Judicial).

From—The Secretary to the Government of India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

Dated 17th May 1882.

IN continuation of Home Department Resolution No. 1—33-43, dated 11th January 1882, regarding the infliction of whipping as a punishment for offences against discipline in Indian jails, I am directed to forward a copy of a despatch* from Her Majesty's Secretary of State on the same subject.

2. With reference to paragraph 5, I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured as soon as possible with the statistics of whipping in the jails of the Punjab for the year 1881 in the form adopted in paragraph 2 of the Resolution cited above.

3. With a view to showing the severity of the punishment inflicted as indicated by the number of stripes, the Inspector General of Jails should be instructed to sub-divide, in the manner described in the margin, column 3 of the form laid down in paragraph 6 of the same Resolution. The heading of column (4) would then be—'the percentage of grand total of column (3) to column (1).' The Inspector General should also be directed to add a double column to future quarterly returns, specifying the number of prisoners in whose cases (a) death or (b) illness was directly or indirectly the effect of corporal punishment.

Column 3.

TOTAL NUMBER OF PRISONERS PUNISHED
BY WHIPPING.

5 to 10 stripes.	above 10 to 15.	above 15 to 20.	above 20 to 25.	above 25 to 30.	Grand Total.

An explanation should be given in each of the cases in the former (a) class, and also in respect of the latter (b) when the numbers seen unusually large.

ENDORSEMENT BY THE PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

No. 166, dated 31st May 1882.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for favor of early report, in continuation of this office letter No. 22, dated 31st January 1882.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1252 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 10th June 1882.

In continuation of this Office Circular Memo No. 1216 of the 7th instant, Superintendents are requested to submit, in the enclosed form, a statement showing particulars in regard to the prisoners punished by whipping during the year ending 31st December 1881.

WHIPPING.
Return for the year 1881.

2. This information is required for the Annual Jail Report, and must be furnished *at once*.

The returns should be very carefully prepared.

Statement showing the percentage of prisoners punished by Whipping in the Jail, during the year 1881.

1	2	3						4	5	6		7
Total number of male prisoners for the year.	Total number of Jail offences.	Total number of prisoners punished by whipping.						The percentage of grand total of column 3 to column 1.	The percentage of grand total of column 3 to column 2.	Number of cases in which whipping directly or indirectly caused		REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.
		5 to 10 stripes.	Above 10 to 15.	Above 15 to 20.	Above 20 to 25.	Above 25 to 30.	Grand Total.			Death.	Illness.	

Brief statement of the reasons in each case for inflicting corporal punishment (*Circular Memo No. 795, dated the 15th April 1882*).

Dated _____

Superintendent of Jail,

CIRCULAR No. 17-1278 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th June 1882.

I have the honor to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of MANUFACTORY ACCOUNTS. Accountant General's No. C. D. 17970, dated 20th Decr. Forest credits. 1881, regarding Forest credits, and to request that the instructions contained therein may be carefully attended to.

Copy of a letter No. C. D. 17970, dated 20th December, 1881.

From—The Accountant General, Punjab,

To—The Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.

In reply to your No. 5556, dated the 28th ultimo, I beg to state that for supplies made to the Forest Department by Jails, I am, in regard to adjustment, entirely dependent on the credits afforded by the Comptroller General (Forest Department) through his exchange account, which I duly communicate to you as early as I possibly can. On receipt of such intimation from me, you should instruct the Superintendents of Jails concerned to include the amount in the general bill submitted to me. This procedure will obviate the inconvenience at present felt.

2. Charges for printing, however, are adjusted by me monthly in the usual way as they are debitable to "Provincial Printing" and not to the Imperial grant "Forests."

CIRCULAR No. 18-1378 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 28th June 1882.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information and careful JAIL MANAGEMENT. attention, the orders of the Government of India, in the Remarks by Government Home Department, on the report on the Jails of this of India on Report for 1880. Province for the year 1880.

I desire especially to draw your attention to the remarks in para. 3 on the subject of crowding, and to beg that you will exercise constant watchfulness on this point, and at once take measures to remedy any approach to crowding communicating with me on the subject.

No. 235, dated 18th February 1882.

From—*The Officiating Secretary to the Government of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of the report on the jails of the Punjab for the year 1880, with the review of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor thereon.

2. The general condition of the jails in the Punjab during the year under report, although it showed a marked improvement as compared with the year 1879, was still far from satisfactory, the death-rate among the prisoners having, in some cases, been excessive. In paragraph 66 of his report, the Inspector General of Jails analyses the health returns of the prison population of the Province, and in paragraph 74 he insists upon the correlation between the health of the free population and of the prisoners. It is shown that while the mortality among the free population was only 27 per mille in the year 1880, as compared with 38 per mille in the previous year, the death-rate among the prisoners was 78 per mille in the year 1880, against 140 per mille in the preceding year. It thus appears that, taking the jails as a whole, the health of the prisoners improved in a higher ratio than that of the free population, but in certain jails the mortality was greater than in 1879, and no adequate cause is shown for its having in those instances continued to be so largely in excess of that of the outside population. In the case of the Rawalpindi Jail, where the mortality reached the very large figure 40·4 per cent. of the daily average number in jail, it is difficult to understand why the Inspector General, if he recognised the disease to which this mortality is chiefly ascribed as typhus fever, and held* that the only method of arresting it was to move the prisoners into camp, did not insist on this being done. In the event of the occurrence of any

* *Vide* Paragraph 87 of the Report.

unusual sickness in a Jail, it is desirable that this measure should, if considered advantageous, be carried out without delay.

3. Another matter to which the Governor General in Council considers it desirable to invite attention is the overcrowding in the jails which appears in some cases to have taken place during the year under report. In paragraph 68 of the report it is admitted that "there, must at times have been a rather serious amount of crowding in some jails," and this remark is fully borne out by the first three columns of Statement No. XIV appended to the report. The necessity for avoiding overcrowding in jails cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and the matter is one to which the greatest importance is attached by the Government of

* Paragraphs 77 and 78 of Reports.

India. The Inspector General urges* that a well kept jail always involves a danger due to the too close congregation of human beings, but the average space allowed under the existing rules, if really given, will, even if not amply sufficient to prevent danger to the health of the prisoners from overcrowding, yet reduce this danger to a minimum, and hence the importance attached to the absence of anything like overcrowding by the Government of India. Any reduction of the space allowed must be attended with the gravest risk, which cannot be removed by the use of workshops as dormitories—an expedient to which it would appear from paragraph 68 of the report that resort is not unfrequently had in the Punjab. On the whole the Governor General in Council is not satisfied that the necessity for avoiding overcrowding was sufficiently borne in mind by the Punjab Jail authorities during the year under report, and I am to request that the attention of the Inspector General may be drawn to the matter, which demands constant watchfulness and the adoption of prompt and effective measures, such as the organisation of prison camps, if overcrowding is found to exist in any particular jail.

4. I am at the same time to invite special attention to the fact reported in paragraph 85 of the report under review that the majority of the prisoners lost on the average 6lbs in weight during the year 1880. The Inspector General is satisfied that this loss in weight was not owing to any irregularity in the diet, but it appears to the Government of India that the broad fact of the majority of prisoners having lost weight while in jail must indicate the existence of defective management. I am accordingly to request that the particular attention of the Inspector General may again be drawn to this matter in connection with the light thrown thereon by the researches made by Surgeon Major Lewis, and embodied in the Memorandum of which mention is made in Home Department Resolution Nos. 3—114 to 124, dated the 3rd instant.

No. 185, dated 21st June 1881.

Copy of foregoing forwarded to the Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab, for information and guidance. Special attention is invited to the points noted by the Government of India.

CIRCULAR No. 19—1387 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 29th June 1882.

I have the honor to herewith copy of a letter, to my address, from the Secretary to Government Punjab, forwarding copy of a Resolution No. 3—114-24, dated the 3rd February 1882, by the Government of India in the Home Department, on the subject of Jail Dietaries in connection with the mortality among the prisoners.—

2. I beg that the Resolution of the Government of India may receive most careful attention invited careful consideration from you, and I specially desire to draw your attention to paras. 7, 8 and 9 of it.

3. The point of paras. 7 and 8 is, I think, very clear and indisputable, and it comes to this, that, whatever diet scale the Government may fix, or whatever orders it may issue on the subject, unless officers in immediate charge of jails see that the full quantity of food ordered of good quality, and properly cooked, be given, the action of Government will be of no avail. There are, in the Jail Manual, orders fully sufficient to secure the food being of proper quantity, quality and cooking, were they strictly carried out; but I have reason to believe that these orders do not in all cases receive the attention they should, and that some Superintendents in this matter do not exercise the close supervision Government has a right to expect from them.

4. I have to request that in future you will—

(a) *At least three times a week, at uncertain intervals,* Orders for the guidance of Superintendents in regard to inspection of rations, &c. examine the cooked rations of the prisoners, as to quality and quantity, having them weighed in your presence.

(b). On every Monday morning examine the weights and scales used for weighing the rations, cooked and uncooked, and at once rectify anything wrong in them.

(c). On every Monday examine the *degchees* or cooking-pots as to the condition they are in, and at once have any defects rectified.

(d). At once report to me any case of tampering with the rations of the prisoners that may come to your notice.

(e). Every month furnish a certificate in your own hand-writing—*not that of the Jail clerk*—on the Monthly Return No. 8, in the following terms:—

“I hereby certify that I have times during the past month examined the cooked rations of the jail; that I each time found them to be according to the scale and quantity ordered by Government; that they were of good quality and properly cooked. I each Monday morning examined the scales and weights used for weighing the rations, cooked and uncooked, and found them correct and in good order, and on each Monday I also examined the *degchees* and cooking pots and found them clean and in good order.”

This certificate is to be signed by you and countersigned by the medical officer when that official is a different person from the Superintendent, as proof that he concurs in it.

5. You will observe that the Government of India orders good vegetables in some shape or other to be supplied as part of the daily fare, especially in the sickly season.

The diet scale laid down by Government directs fresh vegetables to be given three times a week in lieu of dāl and as often besides in addition to dāl as you can procure them. I have to request that you will make every endeavour to supply fresh vegetables daily, but I know that it is at times extremely difficult to ensure vegetables three times a week. Whenever, then, you are unable to give vegetables, you should give, in the dāl ration, either tamarind or *amchur*; these should be given in alternate weeks.

6. I beg you will impress on your Jailor that should there be any fault found with the food, he will be punished. The Jailor, if he is active and does his work properly, can and must be made to secure good and proper rations for the prisoners, and if I find any Jailor negligent in this matter, I will fine him heavily, or dismiss him.

7. In conclusion, I beg your very serious attention to para. 9 of the Resolution of the Government of India, and I would urge on you the strong necessity there exists for constant watchfulness and care on your part in the various matters referred to in this para.; unless this be given, it will, as pointed out in the Resolution, be hopeless to expect that the health of the prisoners can ever be maintained at anything approaching a satisfactory standard.

Copy of a letter No. 186, dated 21st June 1882.

From—*The Under Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

To—*The Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.*

I am directed to forward copy of a Resolution No. 3—114-24, dated the 3rd February, 1882, by the Government of India, in the Home Department, on the subject of Jail Dietaries in connection with the mortality among the prisoners, together with a copy of the reports marginally noted, and to request that you will issue instructions to Superintendents of Jails in this Province for careful attention to the points noticed in paragraph 7 of the Government of India Resolution.

(1). Memo on Indian Jail diets in relation to the health of the prisoners by Surgeon General Cunningham.

(2). Memo. on the dietaries of laboring prisoners in Indian Jails by Surgeon Major T. R. Lewis.

No. 3—114-24.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), dated 3rd February 1882.

READ again the undermentioned papers on the subject of Jail Dietaries in connection with the mortality among the prisoners—

Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1879, Section IV.

Telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, dated 21st June 1881.

Telegram to ditto, dated 22nd idem.

Telegram from ditto, dated 16th August 1881.

Telegram to ditto, dated 17th January 1882.

Read also Jail Reports of Local Governments and Administrations for 1880, and—

Memorandum on jail diets in connection with the health of the prisoners, by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and Memorandum on the dietaries of laboring prisoners, by Surgeon Major T. R. Lewis, Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—The health of the prisoners in Indian Jails has long been the subject of anxious consideration by the Government of India. With the object of improving their condition in respect of this and other important matters, special Commissions of Enquiry have from time to time been assembled, and much trouble has been taken to ascertain and ameliorate all conditions that might be held to contribute to the mortality of the prison population. The statistics of the Department show that these efforts have in past years been attended by a very marked measure of success. In the Bengal Presidency, on a comparison of the mortality during the nine years 1868 to 1876 with that of the preceding nine years 1859 to 1867, it appears that the average annual death-rate fell from 73.45 to 38.67. This improvement was not confined to any one province of Bengal, but was to be found in all of them. Nor was it manifested under any one special form of disease. The reduction was apparent under all headings and specially so under cholera, the deaths from which fell from an annual ratio of 10.77 throughout the Bengal Presidency during the first period of nine years, to 3.28 during the second period.

2. The earlier figures for Madras and Bombay are not available in full, but the statistics of the nine years 1868 to 1876 show results even more favourable than in Bengal. In Madras the death-rate exceeded the average of Bengal during the same period in two years only, and in several years fell far below it. In Bombay the mortality of these nine years attained its maximum in 1868 when it was 34·4; in the other years it fluctuated between 33 and 21 per 1,000.

3. But since 1876, the year which closes the period to which the foregoing statistics refer, there has been a very marked increase in the death-rate among the prisoners in all parts of India. During the four years 1877 to 1880 there has been an excessive mortality which culminated in the Bengal Presidency in 1879, in Madras in 1877, and in Bombay in 1878. The figures are as follows :—

YEARS.			Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
1877	...	...	31·88	176·01	54·37
1878	...	...	65·85	125·92	118·27
1879	...	...	77·90	56·30	109·59
1880	...	...	51·12	44·95	45·16

4. In 1877 the last Jail Conference was assembled under the orders of the Government of India and certain recommendations were made by it for the improvement of jail management in India. Among other changes, a new dietary was suggested, and in the Resolution on the Report of the Conference, although no definite orders for the adoption of the dietary were issued, it was said that—

the recommendations made by the Conference under both headings of Health and Diet appear to the Government of India generally suitable and worthy of adoption.

5. The action of the Local Governments and Administrations in regard to the adoption of the Conference diet varied. In most cases the recommendations of the Conference were not acted on, but in the Lower Provinces of Bengal and also in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the recommendations were adopted and the high mortality in these Provinces during 1879 has been ascribed to the new dietary. The subject is fully dealt with in a Memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and the whole question of jail diets in India has now been very carefully examined by Surgeon-Major T. R. Lewis in a special report which Surgeon General Cunningham has submitted with his own remarks.

6. It appears to the Governor General in Council that good grounds are shown for the conclusion that the connection between the mortality and the Conference diet has been too hastily assumed, and that there is no reason to believe that the prisoners anywhere died in excess number during 1869 because they were insufficiently fed. The Conference diet may very possibly be susceptible of improvement in detail, but when compared with the scales which have been found to answer well in English prisons, it cannot be considered deficient to such an extent as to have been in any appreciable degree a cause of mortality. The dietaries in use in Indian jails during the period of high death-rates varied greatly and differed widely in the quantity of nutritive material which they contained, but no casual connection appears to be established between the diets and the death-rate, for in some of the Jails where the prisoners had the most abundant allowance of food they are shown to have in fact suffered most severely. It appears to the Governor General in Council that the disastrous results of the last few years are in the main to be ascribed to influences affecting the general population of the country, and among these in no small degree to the privations arising from scarcity and high prices, which weighed so heavily on the people in many parts of India, and led not only to a large increase in the number of prisoners, but also to a low state of health among the numerous new admissions into jail. This conclusion is supported by the fact that in Bombay and Madras the mortality was distinctly synchronous with and in direct proportion to the actual pressure of famine being in Bombay farther influenced during 1878 and 1879 by the generally unfavourable character of those years as regards public health. In Bengal there was no famine; but during the continuance of the scarcity in Madras and Bombay vast quantities of grain were exported and prices rose in some places very nearly to famine rates. The continuance of these high rates during a series of years (and it was not till 1881 that they materially fell) must have exercised a gradually tightening pressure upon the poorer classes whose struggle for subsistence was thus year by year becoming harder. This fact alone would seem to account for the increase in the Jail mortality of Bengal.

7. Without, however, entering further into a discussion of this subject, and without attempting to lay down dietaries which shall be applicable to the varied circumstances of each of the Indian provinces, it appears to the Governor General in Council that there are certain practical measures in connection with this question to which the attention of the Local Governments and Administrations may with advantage be directed. The valuable memorandum by Surgeon Major Lewis should be carefully studied by all Inspectors General of Jails, in connection with the suggestions of the Sanitary Commissioner in his covering remarks; and no effort should be spared to place the dietaries of each province on a rational and satisfactory footing, special attention being directed to the following points:—

1st.—The Jail dietaries should be simplified as far as possible by the adoption of fewer scales for general use, and these scales while being amply sufficient to maintain health, should not be in excess.

2nd.—More stringent measures should be taken to ensure—

- (a). that the prisoners actually receive the full quantities of food allowed them;
- (b). that they are properly supplied with good vegetables in some shape or other as part of their daily fare, especially during the sickly season of the year;
- (c). that their food is not only in proper quantity, but also of proper quality; and
- (d). that it is in all respects properly cooked.

8. Such precautions are already more or less enforced, but it would appear that in all provinces sufficient attention is not paid to the duties of check and supervision by the superior officers in charge of the jails, and the Governor General in Council therefore desires that such orders may be issued by the Local Governments and Administrations as may seem to them best calculated to secure the most vigilant and constant care with respect to these most important matters.

9. But while such care, the Governor General in Council is persuaded, will be attended with excellent results, it is not to be supposed that improved dietary will of itself ensure the good health of the prisoners. This can only be secured by the most unremitting attention to the maintenance of favourable sanitary conditions, close supervision of the labour regulations, discrimination in the infliction of punishments, and the firm upholding of a rational and wholesome discipline. It should be the special object of the officers at the head of the Jail Departments to see that the Jail Superintendents are not content with a merely mechanical and uncritical discharge of routine duty, but that they bring to bear upon the administration of the prisons under their charge that intelligent and watchful interest which the Government has a right to expect from officers in their position.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution, with copy of the Memorandum by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and its enclosure be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1516 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th July 1882.

A copy of the following letter received from the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Civil Department, in regard to the infliction of

PUNISHMENTS.
Infliction of corporal punishment. In para. 245 of Jail Manual, 60 days to be substituted for 30.

corporal punishment, is forwarded for information and guidance, in continuation of this Office Circular Memo. No. 1216, dated 7th ultimo. Superintendents are requested to strike out the figures 30 in second and seventh lines of para. 245 of the Jail Manual, and to

insert in lieu thereof the figures 60, and to report having done so.

Copy of a letter No. 203, dated 8th July 1882.

From—*The Secretary to Government Punjab, Civil Department.*

To—*The Inspector General of Prisons, Punjab.*

I am directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1215, dated the 16th June last, regarding the infliction of whipping as a punishment for offences against discipline in Indian Jails, and to convey, in reply, the sanction of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to your proposal to substitute 60 for 30 days in the second and seventh lines of para. 245 of the Jail Manual,

2. As regards the enquiry contained in para. 3 of your letter I am to say that the Quarterly Returns need only specify the number of prisoners whose death or illness has been caused directly by corporal punishment, as prescribed in para. 3 of Government of India letter No. 8-673, dated 17th May 1882.

CIRCULAR No. 20—1702 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 7th August 1882.

It has been brought to the notice of undersigned by the Police authorities

Prisoners' transit charges
—Adjustment of.

that this Office Circular No. 16 of 1878 has in some instances been misunderstood by Superintendents of Jails. The " $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total cost" recoverable from Police Department refers solely to the Railway fare exclusive of all other charges that may be incurred on account of feeding the prisoners *en route* to their destination, serai hire, &c., which must be defrayed entirely by the transferring Jails.

2. The Jail Department has nothing to do with the return journey of the Police Guard; which should be arranged and paid for by the Police Department.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 1898 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 31st August 1882.

Superintendents are requested not to alter, add to, or remove any building

JAIL BUILDINGS.
Additions to or alterations in,

in, or appertaining to, a Jail without the sanction of undersigned being first obtained.

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CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2024 OF 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th September 1882.

In continuation of this Office Memo. No. 1319, dated 6th April 1877, forwards a copy of a Resolution of the Government of India in Term-convicts sentenced to transportation—Disposal of. the Home Department No. 5—399-411, dated 9th August 1882, directing that convicts sentenced to transportation, who have not less than 6 years to serve, may be deported to the Andamans: and that none, who have less than 6 years remaining, shall be so deported unless for special reasons, in which case reference should be made to the Government of India for orders.

No. 5—399-411.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Port Blair),—dated Simla, the 9th August 1882.

READ again—

Home Department Resolution No. 9—321-32, dated the 14th July 1875, directing that until further orders and subject to the prescribed restrictions, term-convicts sentenced to transportation, and having not less than seven years to serve, might be deported to the Andamans.

Home Department Circular No. 1—53-61, dated the 26th February 1877, relaxing the above ruling so as to permit the deportation to the Andamans of convicts sentenced to transportation for seven years, although such sentence might occur in the interval between the close of one transporting season and the commencement of the next season, in which case at the time of embarkation such convicts would have somewhat less than seven years of their sentences to work out.

RESOLUTION.

A QUESTION has recently been raised as to whether convicts under sentence of transportation for seven years, who may have been detained in India for a period exceeding 12 months, should be deported to the Andamans.

2. The Governor General in Council considers that cases should be of very rare occurrence in which convicts sentenced to transportation are detained in India for a longer period than 12 months after the date of their sentences by the necessity of allowing time for the usual appeal or by other accidental causes. It is, however, clear that considerable inconvenience and unnecessary correspondence is occasioned by the rules as they stand at present, and His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to resolve, in supersession of previous orders, that all convicts who have six full years of their sentence to serve at the time of their deportation may be transported to the Andamans, subject only to the prescribed restrictions as to physical capacity, &c., but that no convict who has less than this term remaining shall be so deported, unless for special reasons the local authorities are of opinion that he should be sent to the Andamans. In these instances a reference should be made to the Government of India which will pass orders on the particular case.

CIRCULAR No. 21—2120 OF 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND SUPDTS. JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th September 1882.

Circulates Budget Estimate for charges of the Jail Department for 1882-83.

CIRCULAR No. 22—2121 OF 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th September 1882.

I am required by Government to submit, in future, my annual report on the ANNUAL JAIL REPORT. administration of the Jails in this province by the 1st of May; in order to enable the Government of the Punjab To be submitted by 1st May each year. to transmit the same to the Government of India by the 1st of June, as ruled in a resolution recently passed by the latter on the subject. As, however, my report is dependent on your annual statements, it will be utterly impossible for me to comply with the order of Government, unless your statements are prepared CORRECTLY, and sent me in such time a

to enable me to complete the report by the date fixed by Government. To make this feasible, I forward the accompanying instructions for the preparation of the statements in question and request that they may be submitted to my office *not later than the 31st January.*

2. It may perhaps appear that, whilst allowing you but a short time for the preparation of the statements, I take much longer for myself to write the report. But the statements submitted by you require the most careful and minute checking in my office; I cannot accept, unchecked, a single entry in them—and references back to Superintendents have to be made more than once, before I can commence writing the report—and, when written, it has to be printed.

3. I must ask that the preparation of these statements be supervised by you, and not left to the clerk, Jailor and Moharrir, as is too often the case—and it is but fair I should state at once, that, if my request in this matter be not acceded to, I must, in self-defence, report the circumstance to Government. I unhesitatingly say that the delay in the submission of these reports is due to the indifference shown by some Superintendents to the preparation of the annual statements. The matter, in some instances, is left in the hands of the clerk, the Jailor and the Moharrir, the Superintendent never troubling himself to do more than sign the statement when put before him for signature, and being utterly unaware of the outrageous absurdities he sometimes puts his name to; whilst my references, followed by four, five, or six, and even more, reminders—and not unfrequently one or more telegrams, are utterly ignored—or perhaps merely handed to the clerk for disposal. This, I think, you will admit gives me fair cause for complaint—and though I desire to avoid any thing like want of consideration or harshness towards those with whom I have to work, I must, in common self-protection, refuse any longer to submit to treatment such as I have above described.

Instructions for Superintendents. 4. I beg, therefore, you will take care that—

I. The annual statements be most carefully prepared.

II. That they reach my office by the 31st January.

III. That references from my office, concerning these statements, receive your own attention and be not thrown aside, or handed to the clerk for disposal.

IV. That, within four days of the receipt of such reference, a reply be despatched to my office.

5. I forward herewith 2 copies in English of the instructions for preparing the returns, one copy for the use of the clerk, and one for your own use. I also forward 4 copies in vernacular, one for the Jailor, one for the Moharrir, one for the Hospital Assistant, and one spare copy. A vernacular copy of this circular is also herewith forwarded, and I beg you to warn your clerk and other officials that, if I do not find them pay attention to the preparation of these statements, I will punish them very severely by fine or dismissal.

4. I beg that you will at once take in hand the preparation of these statements, and to enable you to do this I forward vernacular copies of them.

Preparation of statements to be taken in hand at once.

Receipt of Circular &c., to be acknowledged.

7. Be good enough to acknowledge receipt of this Circular and its enclosures, both English and vernacular.

Memo. of Instructions for the preparation of the Annual Jail Statements I to XVIII and A, B, C, and D.

Before proceeding to notice each statement separately, it is necessary to impress upon Officers the fact that no information whatever relating to civil and under-trial prisoners is required in Statements I to IX, XI to XIII, XV to XVII, and B, C and D, which are intended for convicts only.

Statement I.—Column 2 of this statement can be filled in from the Monthly Return No. I (column 16) for the last month of the year preceding that to which the statement relates. The total of col. 2 of this statement and of Stmt. XVIII, including civil prisoners shown in General Summary (column 4), must correspond with the total number shown in column 1 of Voucher No. 1 as in jail on the last day of the previous year. The figures in column 3, "imprisoned during the year," can be obtained from the Monthly Return No. I; columns 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 can also be filled in from the same Return. Column 8 *B*, "released on expiry of sentence," includes releases on payment of fine. Column 9 will only be filled in by the Jails of Lahore, Umballa and Delhi. The figures in column 11 should correspond with those in column 3 *C* of statement V; and those in column 13 with column 7 of statement XIV (convicts). It is of great importance that the figures in column 15 correctly represent the daily average number* of convicts in jail during the year, which is obtained by adding together the number of convicts present on each day of the year, and dividing the total by 365 or 366 days, as the case may be. The total of columns 7 to 14 inclusive should agree with that of column 6, "Grand total."

Statement II.—This statement is simple and requires no instructions. Care should be taken, however, that the total of each column 2, 3 and 4, corresponds with that of column 14 of statement I; and that column 4 is filled in very carefully.

Statement III.—This statement is also clear; the only points deserving of notice are the following:—

The figures in column 3, under each head, should tally with those under the same heads in statement D; and those in column 4, with column 14 of Statement I. The figures in column 3 *I* and *J* must agree with those shown in the Distribution List of December of the year for which the annual statements are prepared.

Statement IV A and B.—This statement also is not difficult. Column 2 of statement IV *A* is to show the figures given in column 2 of statement I. Out of this number, previously convicted prisoners are to be shown in column 3, or, in other words, column 3 should show how many out of the number entered in column 2 were in prison before, and how often, and should of course include the figures in column 5 *B*. In column 5 should be shown the prisoners under 16 years of age out of those in column 2 of this statement, which must correspond with the figures in column 3 *A* of statement II for the previous year.

Statement IV B requires no more instructions than those recommended for statement IV *A*; but care should be taken that in column 2 of this statement are shown the prisoners admitted into jail during the year (*vide* column 3 of statement I).

Statement V.—This statement is very simple. Special attention should be paid to column 2, and the foot-note attached to the statement. The total of column 4 and 5 must agree with that of column 2 and 3. Column 6 must be filled in carefully, as this office has no means to check the entries.

Statement VI.—In column 2 should be entered the same average as that given in column 15 of statement I. Criminal offences are those which necessitate the commitment of the offenders for trial by a Magistrate. The difference in columns 3 and 5 *A*, if any, should be stated in a foot-note. The total of columns 3 and 4 should always correspond with that of column 5 *C*, save in the event of columns 3 and 5 *A* disagreeing with each other. Column 6 is quite clear and needs no instructions.

Statement VII.—Column 2 should show the same figures as shown in column 3 of statement I. The total of figures in column 3 should agree with those in column 2. The figures for column 5 should be obtained in the same way as pointed out for column 15 of statement I. Column 4 must correspond with column 2 of statement VI. Column 6 should be very carefully filled in from Register No. 47 (column 8). The total of columns 7 and 8 respectively must agree with the figures in column 6.

Statement VIII.—In column 2 should be shown the same average as in column 2 of statement VI, or column 15 of statement I. The average for column 3 should be obtained in the same way as for column 15 of statement I. Ratio for column 4 should be worked out carefully, and separately for males and females. In column 5, show the individual number of prisoner officers employed during the year, according to para. 850 of Jail Manual, and, of this number, those reduced or punished during the year should be shown in column 6.

Statement IX.—This statement requires no instructions. Care should be taken that all changes, whether temporary or permanent, that may have been made during the year, are duly stated in column 4.

Statement X.—In column 2 should be entered the same figures as those given in column 9 of the General Summary. Columns 3, 6, 7 and 8 can be filled in from the Monthly Contingent Bills, and it is specially requested that only those items may be taken which have been passed by Inspector General's office, together with all the amount of jail supplies, and such items as have been adjusted by transfer in account, which should be detailed at foot of the statement as per illustration in the foot-note.† Columns 4 and 5 can be filled in from the monthly statement No. 11; a detail of the figures in column 4 *A* should also be given at foot

* In calculating the daily average number, decimal points should be omitted; should the fraction be more than half, it may be taken as one.

† Supposing column 3 shows	.. ..	1,800
Passed in the Bill	.. ..	1,500
Adjusted by transfer in accounts	.. ..	200
Jail supplies from manufactory	.. ..	50
Do. do. from other Jails	.. ..	50
		1,800

of the statement. The cost of European medicines supplied by the Medical Depot should be included in column 6, and separately stated at foot of the statement. In working out the cost per head for columns 3 and 7, civil prisoners should be excluded; in all other columns, they should be included. Column 10 (total cost per head of average strength) needs not to be worked out on the average number of all classes of prisoners and the grand total; but is merely to represent the total of the different average cost per head, given in columns 3 to 8.

Statement XI.—Column 2 needs no instructions, but care should be taken that the total of column 2 of this statement and of column 2 of statement XII corresponds with the figures in column 15 of statement I. In column 3 only the average number of prisoners under sentence of labor employed on working days is to be shown. The correct procedure is to leave out Sundays and such holidays as are allowed to prisoners during the year; to add up the aggregate number employed on each kind of work; and to divide the total on the working days in the year. This average should on no account be greater than that shown in column 2 of statement XII; it may be less, or even equal to that number, but certainly not more. The total of several sub-heads under column 6 should agree, if the convalecents are not employed with the figures in column 3 of this statement. Under column 6 A such prisoners as were employed on shot drill, the crank, the tread-mill (when not used as a motive power for manufacturing machinery), &c., should be entered as employed on "unremunerative labor" but as this kind of labor is not awarded in the Punjab, this column will be blank. Under column 6 B should be included the average number of prisoner-warders, prisoner work-overseers, prisoner night-watchmen, prisoner-writers (employed both in the English and Vernacular offices); and in column 6 C are to be included the following:—

Sweepers, bhishtis, wood-cleavers, hospital-attendants, weighmen and store-distributors, cooks, lupers, barbers, dhobis, lamp-lighters, &c. Columns 6 D, E, F, G, H and K may be filled in according to their respective headings, and under column 6 L are to be entered only gangs employed on large Public Works, such as at Rûpar. The ratio for column 7 should be worked out according to the headings.

Statement XII.—In column 2 is to be shown the average number entered in column 15 of statement I, minus that shown in column 2 of statement XI, for example, if the average in column 15 of statement I be 20, and in column 2 of statement XI, 3, then the average for statement XII will be $20-3=17$. The figures in columns 3 (debits) A, B, C, E and F should tally with those given in columns 4 (credits) A, B, C, E and F of the statement for the previous year. In column 3 G should be shown the total amount of the Manufactory Bills for the 12 months, passed by this office, including all the items adjusted by transfer in accounts, as well as the cost price of articles supplied by any jail or manufactory. The amount of commission and pay of Manufactory Establishment temporary or permanent, drawn from the Treasury, must be included in the figures in column 3 G. On the other hand, in column 4 G should be shown the total amount paid into the treasury on account of manufactory income and also that adjusted by transfer entry, including the cost price of articles supplied by the manufactory to its own jail, or to any other jail, for maintenance or manufactory purposes. A note, giving detail of the debits and credits shown in columns 3 and 4 G on these accounts, should be made at foot of the statement. The total amount of jail supplies shown in column 4 G must agree with that shown in statement X (under different heads) as supplies by jail for itself, plus the value of articles supplied to other jails for maintenance or manufactory purposes. Columns 4 A, B, C, E, and F can be filled in from the Manufactory Bill for December, page III, Memo. A B C and D. The amount of * indirect profit should be stated at foot of the statement.

Column 3 D (under head debits) is to show the amount of outstanding balance due by jail at the end of the year for which the statements are prepared, while in column 4 D (under head credits) the figures to be shown are those of outstanding balance due by the jail at the end of the previous year—for instance, there are Rs. 20 outstanding balance due by a jail at the end of the year 1880; in the Return for the same year it will come under head "debits" in column 3 D, but, in the Return for 1881, this amount will be shown under head "credits" in 4 D.

A statement of different branches of manufactures carried on in a jail is to be submitted along with the Annual Statement. The statement is to be prepared so that the total amount of Receipts and Expenditure may tally with that shown in columns 3 and 4 G of statement, No. XII. The amount of commission in the column of Expenditure should be added in a lump sum to the total amount, fractions of rupees being omitted from this statement.

Statement XIII.—This statement is very simple. In column 2 enter the figures given in column 9 of statement X, and in columns 3 and 4, those in column 6 A and C of statement XII respectively. The difference between columns 2 and 3, or the total of columns 2 and 4, will give the "net cost to Government" (column 5), and this divided by the daily average in column 15 of statement I, and column 2 of statement XII, respectively, will form the contents for columns 6 and 7.

Statement XIV.—In column 2 enter the accommodation that the jail is intended to hold, with the exception of Hospital and Observation cells. The accommodations shown herein should correspond with that given in the last measurement statement of the jail. Column 3

* By indirect profits are meant the estimated earnings of prisoners employed on jail service, such as grinding wheat, making clothing, gardening, cleaning and repairing jail buildings and guarding prisoners, &c. &c.

should tally with column 9 of General Summary. Figures for column 4 can be picked out from Voucher No. 1 as maximum population of all classes of prisoners on any one day during the year. The total number of admissions, daily average sick, and deaths, shown in columns 5, 6 and 7, respectively, should correspond with the total number entered in the monthly returns of the year (both Jail and Hospital). Column 8 is to show the total number of deaths from all kinds of fever, and column 9 from all kinds of complaints relating to bowels (*viz.*, dysentery, diarrhoea) as given in the Annual Sick Return. The rest of the statement requires no explanation. The ratios under column 11 should be worked out carefully. The number of deaths among convicts shown in column 7 of this statement must tally with that in column 13 of statement I.

Statement XVI.—There are only a few points in this statement which require notice. The total of diseases shown in the statement must correspond with the total admissions and deaths shown in the Annual Sick Return. The ratios of different heads under column 3 must be calculated on the average number entered in column 15 of statement I.

Statement XVI.—The total of the average numbers in columns 2, 3, 4 and 5 should agree with the daily average number in column 15 of statement I, and the total of deaths shown in the same columns should agree with column 13 of the same statement. To obtain the "average number" for columns 2, 3, 4 and 5, take the number of prisoners in jail during the year, according to the different ages prescribed for these columns, from the Quarterly census ordered in this Office Circular Memo. No. 5445, dated 8th November 1880; add the time (in days or months) they have passed in the jail during the year to which the statement relates; and divide the same by the number of days or months of the year.

Example.—Suppose there were 4 prisoners, A, B, C and D, under 16 years of age, in jail during the year 1882, who passed, respectively, in that year, 186, 217, 248, 279 days in Jail. The average number of prisoners, under 16 years of age would be $186 + 217 + 248 + 279 = 930 \div 365 = 2.54$ prisoners. It is to be observed that although A might have passed a portion of his term in jail before 1882, only that part of the term which he passed in 1882, *i. e.*, 186 days, is to be taken into account in calculating the daily average number. The figures shown in column 2 (average number of males) of this statement must tally with those given in column 13 of statement A, against "total average population."

Statement XVII.—In order to ascertain the daily average number under 6 months, 6 to 12 months, 1 to 2 years, &c., the calculation has to be made in exactly the same way for periods passed in jail, as the calculation for determining the average in statement XVI, with this difference, however, that, while in statement No. XVI the aggregate number taken for calculating the average is according to the age of prisoners, in statement XVII it shall be according to the length of imprisonment they may have undergone in jail. It is to be distinctly understood, by the term "length of imprisonment" is meant the length of time the prisoner has been in jail and *not* the length of the sentence passed on him. It must be borne in mind that only that portion of imprisonment which the prisoners, under different groups, may have passed during the year to which the statement relates, is taken into account in calculating their average number for the different heads in this statement, as well as in statement XVI as per example below. Suppose there were 12 prisoners in jail who passed from 3 to 6 months, and 2 to 3 years in jail from date of imprisonment in 1882.

A's period from date of imprisonment was $3\frac{1}{2}$ months, of which 3 months passed in 1882.

B's	"	"	"	4	"	"	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
C's	"	"	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	4	"	"
D's	"	"	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	2	"	"
E's	"	"	"	5	"	"	1	"	"
F's	"	"	"	6	"	"	2	"	"
G's	"	"	"	2	years	"	6	"	"
H's	"	"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	8	"	"
I's	"	"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	9	"	"
J's	"	"	"	$2\frac{1}{2}$	"	"	$9\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
K's	"	"	"	$2\frac{3}{4}$	"	"	$10\frac{1}{2}$	"	"
L's	"	"	"	3	"	"	11	"	"

The daily average number in jail would be $3 + 3\frac{1}{2} + 4 + 2 + 1 + 2 = 15\frac{1}{2} \div 12 = 1.291$, under head 3 to 6 months; and $6 + 8 + 9 + 9\frac{1}{2} + 10\frac{1}{2} + 11 = 54 \div 12 = 4.50$, under head 2 to 3 years.

Statement XVIII.—This statement is very simple, and requires no instructions at all. It can be filled in from the Monthly Return No. 10 for the year in the same way as statement No. I is none from Monthly Return No. I. The total of columns 6 to 11 inclusive should agree with that of column 4. The number of deaths in column 10 of this statement should correspond with that shown in column 7 of statement XIV against "under-trial."

Statement A.—In this statement should be shown the accommodation for each class of prisoners in the jail according to the last measurement statement; but care should be taken that the foot-notes attached to the statement have not been overlooked. Against the total average population, show the daily average number of prisoners of each class during the year. In columns 5 and 6 should be shown the number of prisoners placed in Observation cells. Observation cells are those which are kept for quarantine cells.

Statement B.—In columns 2 and 3 should be given the number of such prisoners only as were admitted into, and discharged from jail during the year, excluding all those received from

and transferred to, other jails. Columns 2, 4 and 5 can be very easily and correctly filled in from Registers Nos 7 and 7 A, which show the state of health of prisoners on admission and release. The total of column 2 should agree with column 3 of statement I; and column 3 should correspond with the total of column 8 of the same statement. In column 6 should be shown the weight (in sers) of prisoners in column 3 on admission and discharge, for example, suppose 100 men are entered in column 3, and that, during their imprisonment, 10 gained, and 90 lost, weight, and that the average weight of the

10	on	admission	was	60	sers.
10	"	release	"	65	"
90	"	admission	"	63	"
90	"	release	"	60	"

then, as follows :—

Statement of weight of column 3 prisoners on admission and discharge.

No. of prisoners who gained weight.	Average weight in sers on admission of those who gained weight.	Average weight in sers on release of those who gained weight.	No. of prisoners who lost weight.	Average weight in sers on admission of those who lost weight.	Average weight in sers on discharge of those who lost weight.
10	60	65	90	63	60

Column 7 can be filled in from Register No. 7 in the same way as column 4. The total of column 7 should tally with the figures in column 13 of statement I.

The number of prisoners who neither gained, nor lost, weight should be shown in column 8 ("Remarks"). The foot-note to the statement should be duly attended to.

Statement C.—I can give no further instructions for this statement than that the total number of prisoners released under the mark system, as represented in column 2, should tally with column 8 C. of statement I. Care should be taken that the foot-note attached to the Statement is duly attended to.

Statement D.—The best way for filling in this statement, I think, would be to pick out the number of prisoners according to their length of sentence and crime for which they are in jail, from their warrants in hand on the 31st December; but care should be taken that the figures under each head of column 2 A. to J correspond with those of statement No. III under the same heads.

General Summary.—This is very clear and should be filled in as statement I, but special attention should be paid to the foot-notes. Transfers should be included on both sides "Receipt" and "Discharge."

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2134 OF 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th September 1882.

A copy of the following Circular (No. 8, dated 12th September 1882, from Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department) is forwarded to Superintendents of Jails, Punjab, with a request that they will allow no unreasonable delay to occur in returning the plans and estimates that may be forwarded to them by the Public Works Department Officers.

Circular No. 8, dated 12th September 1882.

From—*The Government of Punjab, Public Works Department (Establishments).*

To—*The Heads of Departments, Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles, Executive Engineers and Deputy Commissioners.*

Several instances having come to the notice of the Local Government of plans and estimates, forwarded by the Officers of this Department for the mere signature of District Officer having been retained by them for a considerable time without any apparent reason, it is earnestly requested that such papers may, in future, be returned at as early a date as possible. The delay in the return of these documents, besides being productive of inconvenience and leading to unnecessary correspondence, tends, in many cases, to retard the early commencement of works and the full utilization of the grants provided for them.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2187 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 5th October 1882.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the grade of Jailor, almost every Jail official below that grade thinks that he has a claim to the Applications for promotion not to be sent in by appointment, and numerous petitions are forwarded to Jail subordinates. me for the post ; in some cases, men who have not served more than three or four years, and have not passed the rank of Dafadár, apply, and urge their claims with importunity. I beg you will not forward applications of this kind from your officials ; it does the applicant no good, for I do not make appointments haphazard when I have any to make, but according to the list I have in my office ; except under special circumstances, that is, when I want a particular man for a particular post. I beg you will inform your Jail officials of this my rule, and, further, that I will certainly pass over any man who applies to me for promotion, when promotion is available, although it might have been my intention, previous to the receipt of his application, to promote him.

CIRCULAR No. 23-2209 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 7th October 1882.

I have the honor to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of a Jail Report for 1881. letter from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to the Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, in which the orders of the Government of India on the Jail Report of the Province for the year 1881 are conveyed.

Attention drawn to paragraphs 4 and 3.

2. I draw your special and very careful attention to paragraphs 4 and 5 of this letter.

3. In paragraph 4, the Government of India desires that the local causes which tend to the production of disease, should, in all jails, be very carefully enquired into, and you will observe that your doing this is held by the Government of India to be one of the most important of your duties. I have, therefore, to request that you will, at the close of the year, be good enough to furnish me with a special and detailed report on the diseases to which the sickness and mortality in your jail during the year have been due, showing the causes to which, in your opinion, these diseases owe their origin. In investigating these causes, I need hardly remind you that your attention should not be confined to the jail alone, but should be directed to the various morbid influences which have prevailed throughout your own and neighbouring districts, and the effect produced on the free, as well as convict population ; for it is only in this way that we can detect the causes of sickness which are special to prison life ; and to counteract which, we may, with some hope of success, direct our attention. It has not escaped my memory that a Sanitary report on your jail is furnished each year, but the report I now ask for, I wish to be more specially directed to the consideration of those diseases to which the greatest amount of mortality and sickness are due ; and I trust you will do me the favor to make it as complete as possible.

4. In paragraph 5, the subject of corporal punishment in jails is considered by the Government of India. I have already, and frequently, impressed on you the desire of the Government that this mode of punishment should be resorted to as seldom as possible. I draw your attention now to the remarks on the subject in the letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department. You will see that disapproval is there expressed at the increase of corporal punishment for breaches of jail discipline in 1881, as compared to 1880, and certain jails are specially noted as showing a marked increase. I must ask you, whatever may be your own views on the subject, to do your utmost to give effect to the orders of the Government of India, and to reduce corporal punishment in your jail to a minimum, and I trust that the serious view taken by Government of the increase in 1881, will lend additional force to my request and induce you to effect a reduction in this present year's returns as compared with its predecessor.

Copy No. 1362, dated 14th September 1882.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Home Department (Judicial).

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Report on the jails of the Punjab for the year 1881, with the review of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor thereon.

2. In commenting on the Report for the year 1880, the Government of India noticed the decrease which had taken place in the rate of mortality among prisoners during that year as compared with 1879. The Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that in the year under review there was a still further reduction in the mortality among all classes of prisoners. The death-rate among convicts was 66·7 per *mille* against 81·4 in 1880; and this ratio would have stood at about 59 per *mille*, had it not been for a severe outbreak of cholera in the Lahore Central Jail, where no less than 92 persons died from this disease. But although there was thus a diminution in the total mortality, the deaths from fevers were more numerous, and the rates of admission into hospital and of daily average sick from all causes were higher than in the previous year, the rates being respectively 158 and 5 per cent against 139 and 4 in 1880. These higher ratios of sickness appear to have been due mainly to the greater prevalence of fevers, which to some extent also affected the mortality, the number of deaths return from remittent fevers having amounted to 126 against only 44 in the year 1880. An examination of the statistics of individual jails shows that in fifteen of them the rates of mortality were in excess of those for the preceding year. Overcrowding took place in some of the jails, but this was generally relieved by making the prisoners sleep in verandahs and workshops, —a remedy, however, which as the Inspector General remarks in paragraph 56 of the Report, is only partial, and cannot be considered satisfactory. The highest death rate was at Dharmasala, viz., 265·6 per 1,000 against 79·6 in 1880. In the Lahore Central Jail, even omitting the deaths from cholera, the ratio stood at 110·5 against 101·5 in the preceding year, and at Rawalpindi the ratio was 201·2. It is noteworthy that in this latter jail, notwithstanding a specially liberal scale of diet, including the issue of meat daily to weak and sick prisoners, 13 of the inmates died from anæmia and general debility.

3. There appears to be a slight discrepancy between the remarks made by the Inspector General in paragraph 80 of the report, and the figures contained in Statement No. XVII to which he refers. In the body of the report it is stated that the rate of mortality was highest among the convicts who had been under six months in jail, but the statement shows that this is not correct, and that the death-rate among such convicts was lower than among the convicts who had been from 3 to 7 years in jail.

4. Although the vital statistics of the prisoners, on the whole, were more favorable in 1881 than in the previous year, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the generally high rate of sickness and the excessive death-rate in many of the jails deserve serious attention on the part of the prison authorities. I am accordingly to suggest that the local causes of disease should be carefully investigated, detailed information showing the results of such investigation being given in future Annual Reports. The Inspector General should, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, impress upon Jail Superintendents that this is one of the most important duties which devolve on them.

5. The number of cases in which resort was had

to corporal punishment for jail offences increased from 899 to 1,106, or by 23 per cent., the increase being especially marked in the jails marginally noted. The figures in Statement No. VI appended to the report appear to show conclusively that considerable diversity of practice exists in the various jails in this respect, the punishment of whipping being much more frequently inflicted in some jails than in others. The increased resort to this form of punishment which has taken place during the year under report appears to the Governor General in Council to be very unsatisfactory after the particular attention which had been called to the matter. It is hoped that

	1880.		1881.	
	Average number of male convicts.	Number of cases of corporal punishment.	Average number of male convicts.	Number of cases of corporal punishment.
Lahore Central Jail ..	1,950	121	1,963	256
Lahore District Jail ..	547	50	536	117
Montgomery ..	413	46	427	111
Peshawar ..	502	24	579	63

the Local Government will insist upon full effect being given to the orders of the Government of India in regard to the due restriction of this mode of punishment.

6. In conclusion, I am to say, with reference to paragraph 3 of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's review, that the project for the building of a Central Jail at Mooltan, which is at present stated to be under the consideration of the Punjab Government, should be held in abeyance, until His Honor has received and considered general orders which will shortly be issued by the Government of India on the subject of manufactures in Indian jails. I am at the same time to intimate that the Governor General in Council is entirely in favour of convict labour being largely utilised on public works, but the detailed views of the Government of India on this subject will be communicated hereafter.

CIRCULAR MEMO. No. 2277 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 18th October 1882.

It is requested that in future all papers, such as Cholera Returns, &c., intended for the Surgeon General or Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, may be submitted through the office of the Inspector General of Prisons, and *not* direct.

1. The first part of the report is devoted to a general survey of the situation in the country. It is found that the country is in a state of general depression, and that the people are suffering from want and distress. The cause of this is attributed to the war, and the consequent destruction of property and the loss of life.

2. The second part of the report is devoted to a detailed account of the various measures which have been taken by the Government to relieve the suffering of the people. It is found that the Government has taken a number of steps, and that these have been of some benefit to the people.

CIRCULAR No. 24-2396 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 4th November 1882.

With the sanction of the Punjab Government, the Inspector General requests

DIET.

Loss in cleaning and sifting barley to be altered from 4 sers to 5½ sers in Jail Manual.

that in paragraph 665 of the Jail Manual (loss in cleaning and sifting grains), the words "Barley 4 sers" may be altered to "Barley 5½ sers."

CIRCULAR No. 25-2397 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd November 1882.

With the sanction of the Punjab Government, the Inspector General requests

APPEALS.

Jail officials only to write what is dictated by the prisoner appealing.

that the following words may be added to paragraph 250 of the Jail Manual :—

"The official writing the appeal is forbidden to make any suggestion concerning, or addition to, the appeal, but is to confine himself strictly to writing what the appellant shall tell him to write."

2. Two printed slips are forwarded herewith, to be pasted into the Manuals opposite the paragraph in question.

CIRCULAR No. 26-2415 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 6th November 1882.

With the sanction of the Punjab Government, the Inspector General requests

List of persons entitled to enter jails without permission of Superintendents.

that the following alterations may be made in paragraph 1 of the Jail Manual, showing persons entitled to enter a jail without the permission of the Superintendent.

Instead of "Surgeon General," insert "The Surgeons General with the Government of India and of British Forces;" and instead of "Deputy Surgeon General of the Circle" insert "The Surgeon General of the Province."

CIRCULAR No. 27-2416 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS PUNJAB.

Dated 6th November 1882.

The undersigned has lately been put to considerable trouble and inconvenience by the objection of Jail subordinates, especially Jailors,

JAIL OFFICIALS.

Must obey orders transferring them from one Jail to another.

to proceed from one station to another when transferred, even when the transfer carries promotion with it. The undersigned cannot allow the public service to be ham-

pered merely to suit the personal convenience or caprice of individuals who object to move unless to stations that may happen to suit their fancy. Officials cannot be permitted to select the stations at which they will serve, but must go where they are required to go. Superintendents are therefore requested to inform their subordinates that when an official is transferred from one station to another, he must obey the order of transfer, or be prepared to leave the Department.

CIRCULAR No. 28-2534 OF 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 23rd November 1882.

With reference to para 388 of the Jail Manual, the Inspector General requests that Superintendents will report all Attempts to escape to be reported. "attempts to escape" as well as "escapes."

CIRCULAR No 29-2577 OF 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 29th November 1882.

I have the honor to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the Financial Department, No. 2350, dated 2nd September 1882.

CONTINGENT GUARDS.
Pensionary benefits extended to members of Jail Contingent Guards.

2. You will observe from these proceedings, a certain number of the contingent guard of the jails is converted into a Permanent Establishment and thus made eligible for pensions and gratuities according to the rules of the Civil Pension Code. Service as Jemadâr will be counted as superior service, and in other grades as inferior service.

A certain number of men in each jail made permanent.

3. Such men of the contingent guard as have, on the 1st November completed 8 years' continuous service in your Jail are to be brought on to the Permanent Establishment, from which date they will begin to count service for pension, provided that, in no case shall the number exceed that laid down for your Jail in the Schedule attached to the Government Resolution, copy of which is herewith forwarded.

Men with 8 years' continuous service to be made permanent on 1st November 1882.

4. The names of men now brought on to the Permanent Establishment, and the names of such as may hereafter be brought on are to be reported to this office, together with a statement showing how long each has been in continuous jail service, and the period he has been in each grade during such continuous service. The statement is to be in printed forms to be obtained from this office, and no man of any grade is to be considered to be on the Permanent Establishment until my sanction to his being placed on it shall have been communicated to you.

Names of men who are made permanent to be reported to Inspector Genl.'s Office.

5. It is not improbable that in some jails the number of men eligible to be

Excess number of legible men to be transferred from one jail to another in which there are not sufficient eligible men.

placed on the Permanent Establishment will exceed the number sanctioned for such jails by Government; whilst in others, it will be less than the sanctioned number. I have therefore to request that you will report to me all men in excess of the sanctioned number you may have and, should you not have a sufficient number, that you will apply to me to transfer, if possible, the number you may need from some other jail.

6. The pay of the men brought on the Permanent Establishment will be

Pay of Permanent Establishment to be drawn in Special Bills.

drawn in Special Bills, to be countersigned before encashment by me, and each man will be supplied, at his own expense, with a Service Book.

7. On the 1st of April in every year, a statement in the accompanying form

Annual Statement to be sent in on 1st April.

should be furnished to my Office in order that a check on all applications for pensions and gratuities may be exercised.

8. From the orders of Government I now convey to you, it is manifest that

Supdts. warned that only good men are to be entertained in future.

the position of the Barkandáz is materially improved. After 5 years' continuous service, under the authority conveyed to you in this Office Circular No. 7 of 1874, the pay of a Barkandáz was raised to Rs. 7 a month, but he

had no pensionary rights and, when unfit for work from old age, or disease, or injury due to his work, he had nothing before him but dismissal to live as best he could. Now, a Barkandáz by good conduct, can earn for himself pensionary rights. I must ask you, therefore, to be careful in selecting men: none but intelligent and really efficient men should, except under pressing necessity, be employed, and especially would I warn you against allowing to be entertained men above the age of 42, as such will not benefit by these rules in regard to pension.

Proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in the Financial Department No. 2350, dated 2nd September 1882.

READ—

The correspondence detailed below on the subject of the pensionary claims of jail contingent guards.

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|-------|--------------|--|
| (1.) | No. 4796- | dated 8th October 1881, from Inspector General Prisons. |
| (2.) | " 3026, | " 24th ditto to ditto. |
| (3.) | " 164 P. | " 26th January 1882, from Accountant General. |
| (4.) | " 79, | " 3rd February 1882, from Secretary to Financial Commissioner. |
| (5.) | " 418—481, | " 21st February 1812, to Inspector General Prisons. |
| (6.) | " 501, | " 13th March 1882, from ditto. |
| (7.) | " 794—891, | " 24th ditto to ditto. |
| (8.) | " 725, | " 5th April 1882, from ditto. |
| (9.) | " 1088—1215 | " 27th ditto to Accountant General. |
| (10.) | " 1089—1216, | " 27th ditto to Inspector General Prisons. |
| (11.) | " 1008, | " 11th May 1882, from ditto. |
| (12.) | " 10388, | " 20th June 1882, from Accountant General. |
| (13.) | " 1757—2012, | " 7th July 1882, to Inspector General Prisons. |
| (14.) | " 1539, | " 17th ditto from ditto. |

The establishments known as jail contingent guards, the position of whose members in regard to pension forms the subject of the above correspondence, consist of Warders (Barkandázes) and their petty officers (Daffadárs and Jemadárs) in the receipt of salaries ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per mensem. The strength of the guard in each jail is variable according to the fluctuations of the prison population; and generally no minimum scale has been sanctioned at which the guard shall be permanently maintained.

2. The Accountant General and the Financial Commissioner, who have been consulted on the question, are of opinion that these establishments, constituted as above described, are not permanent in the sense contemplated by Section 70 of the Civil Pension Code, and that, therefore, service in a jail contingent guard does not qualify for pension. This view has been accepted by the Government.

3. The Inspector General of Prisons, however, has represented that, while, from the nature of the case, service in a jail contingent guard is generally temporary, its duration being dependent on the number of prisoners to be watched, a certain proportion of the guard in each jail is practically on a permanent footing. These are the trained hands whose tenure of office is not affected by the ordinary fluctuations in the convict population, and who may hold their appointments continuously for periods which, in the case of other establishments, would entitle public servants to pensions. In behalf of such tried men, the Inspector General strongly recommended that service without interruption in a jail contingent guard, if of the prescribed duration, should be held to qualify for pension. The arguments adduced in support of this recommendation—among others the responsible character of the duties performed by these establishments and the facts that officials of the same class in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces enjoy the benefits of the pension rules—appeared to the Lieutenant Governor (Sir Robert Egerton) to be of sufficient weight to justify the treatment of a section of the contingent guard in each jail as a permanent staff, with a view to the extension of pensionary benefits to those deserving men who might serve for the qualifying periods. As a precaution, however, against too large an addition to the prospective pension liabilities of the Province, and the creation of permanent establishments which any considerable decrease in the number of prisoners would render unnecessary, but which it would be difficult suddenly to abolish on account of the pension interests involved, Sir R. Egerton decided that the guard to be made permanent in each jail should be fixed well below the minimum strength required, and, as a further precaution, that admission into the permanent guard should be conditional on previous service in the temporary guard for a term of eight years.

4. The Inspector General of Prisons was accordingly asked to submit proposals consistent with the above principles. These have been received and duly considered by the present Lieutenant Governor. The strength of the guard in each jail which Dr. Dallas would make permanent, has, save in the cases of the jails at Hoshiarpur, Hazára and Muzaffargarh, been fixed by him generally at 50 per cent. below the contingent guard employed to watch the lowest average number of prisoners during the past twenty years; in the case of the petty officers, however, the number of appointments to be made permanent equals the lowest average actually employed during that period. The circumstances of the jails at the three places mentioned above, do not admit of the fixed establishment required in them being determined in the same way; the guards proposed for them, however, are in accordance with the permanent wants of the jails, as already recognized by the Government. The convict camp at Kupar and the Female Penitentiary at Lahore, have been excluded from the proposals for the present.

5. The following is an abstract of the establishment for the whole Province which is thus recommended for permanent sanction :—

Jemadárs	...	...	...	35
Daffadárs	...	...	...	57
Barkandázes	...	...	...	360

There are here included 2 Jemadárs, 3 Daffadárs and 13 Barkandázes who are already on a permanent footing in the jails of Hoshiarpur, Hazára and Muzaffargarh.

6. These numbers fairly represent an establishment below which, judging from the experience of the last 20 years, it will never be found practicable to reduce the jail contingent guards.

7. The Accountant General has stated that, as the cost of the establishment in the present case is paid from the Provincial Revenues and the pensions will also be a Provincial charge, it is within the power of the Lower Government to sanction the measure.

8. Accordingly, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to order that, subject to the condition hereafter specified, a portion of the contingent guard in each jail, of the strength indicated in the schedule appended to this Resolution, shall be deemed to be a permanent establishment with effect from such date hereafter, as the Inspector General of Prisons may fix; and that service in it from that date shall reckon for pension in accordance with the rules of the Civil Pension Code.

9. Admission to the Permanent Establishment thus sanctioned, shall be conditional on previous service in a temporary contingent guard for a continuous period of not less than eight years which shall not qualify for pension.

Schedule of Jail Contingent Guards to be made permanent.

Name of Jail.	Jema- dárs.	Daffa- dárs.	Barkan- dázés.	Total strength.
Debli	1	2	10	13
Karnál	1	1	7	9
Hissar	1	1	9	11
Rohtak	1	1	9	11
Sírsa	1	1	8	10
Umballa	2	4	19	25
Ludhiána	1	1	7	9
Jullundur	1	2	12	15
Dharmśála	1	1	5	7
Amritsar	1	2	15	18
Gurdáspur	1	2	9	12
Śiálkot	1	1	9	11
Lahore (Central)	3	5	55	63
„ (District) ...	1	2	13	16
Gujránwála	1	2	13	16
Ferozepore	1	2	10	13
Rawalpindi	1	2	22	25
Jhelum	1	1	9	11
Gujrat	1	2	8	11
Shahpur	1	2	9	12
Mooltan	2	4	19	25
Jhang	1	1	9	11
Montgomery	1	2	11	14
Dera Ismál Khan ...	1	2	10	13
Dera Gházi Khan ...	1	2	12	15
Bannu	1	1	4	6
Pesháwar	1	2	12	15
Kohát	1	1	6	8
Gurgaon	1	1	4	6
Śimla ... ..	...	1	2	3
Hoshiárpur ... ..	...	1	3	4
Hazára	1	1	6	8
Muzaffargarh	1	1	4	6
TOTAL	35	57	360	452

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Inspector General of Prisons and the Accountant General for information and guidance ; and to the Financial Commissioner, for information.

A.

Annual List of the Permanent Contingent Guard of the
1st April 188 .

Jail as it stood on the

[illegible]

Dated

188 .

Superintendent.

B.

*Annual List of Temporary Contingent Guard attached to the
1st April 188 .*

Jail on the

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name.	Rank.	Pay.	Date of ap- pointment in Jail service.	Date of pro- motion to present post.	Whether able to read and write.	Conduct.	REMARKS.

Dated

188 .

Superintendent.

CIRCULAR No. 30—2619 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 4th December 1882.

It has come to the notice of the Chief Court of the Punjab that in some instances prisoners have been transferred from one jail to another while their appeals were pending in the Chief Court. The attention of Superintendents of Jails is invited to para 557 of the Jail Manual, and they are reminded that, without special sanction, prisoners are not to be transferred from the jails in which they are confined by order of the Courts which sentenced them until the period for appeal has expired, or, if an appeal has been filed, until the decision of Appellate Court is known.

TRANSFERS.

Prisoners not to be transferred until time for appeal has expired.

prisoners have been transferred from one jail to another while their appeals were pending in the Chief Court. The attention of Superintendents of Jails is invited to para 557 of the Jail Manual, and they are reminded that,

without special sanction, prisoners are not to be transferred from the jails in which they are confined by order of the Courts which sentenced them until the period for appeal has expired, or, if an appeal has been filed, until the decision of Appellate Court is known.

CIRCULAR No. 31—2767 of 1882.

To

ALL SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS, PUNJAB.

Dated 22nd December 1882.

I have the honor to request that whenever women of respectability are, in execution of the decree of a Court, sent into the Civil Jail, you will take especial measures to secure their privacy and seclusion from any other prisoners that may at the time be in the Jail. The plan upon which the Civil Jails of this Province are built affords facilities for doing this. Each prisoner, whether male or female, has a separate room, and this can be rendered quite private by addition of purdabs and temporary screens (*jhamps*); or, if necessary, by the heightening and extending the walls dividing the rooms each from the other. You should also provide such furniture and appliances, as the woman's station in life would render her accustomed to. Such expenditure as may be necessary to carry out these instructions, will be sanctioned and may be charged in the usual way.

Women of respectability confined in Civil Jails.

Jail, you will take especial measures to secure their privacy and seclusion from any other prisoners that may at the time be in the Jail. The plan upon which the Civil Jails of this Province are built affords facilities for doing this. Each prisoner, whether male or female, has a separate room, and this can be rendered quite private by addition of purdabs and temporary screens (*jhamps*); or, if necessary, by the heightening and extending the walls dividing the rooms each from the other. You should also provide such furniture and appliances, as the woman's station in life would render her accustomed to. Such expenditure as may be necessary to carry out these instructions, will be sanctioned and may be charged in the usual way.

Court is bound
 to apply the
 law as it
 stands.

The first of these is the fact that the
 Government has been unable to secure
 the necessary funds to carry out its
 policy of non-interference. This is
 due to the fact that the Government
 has been unable to secure the necessary
 funds to carry out its policy of non-
 interference. This is due to the fact
 that the Government has been unable
 to secure the necessary funds to carry
 out its policy of non-interference.

ACCOUNT DEPTL. ORDERS,
1882.

ACCOUNT DEPTL. ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 488.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd January, 1882.

With a view to give effect to the orders of the Government of India limiting the Police Personal Ledger Deposits to certain specified accounts only, I have the honor to issue the following instructions.

2. The Police Personal Ledger Deposit should consist of moneys on account of Clothing, Equipment Fund, Estates, and Undisbursed Pay. The head "Clothing" is intended to show receipts on account of contract clothing allowance from Government, and deductions from recruits, as also from men who have injured their uniforms. Under "Equipment Fund" will be shown the annual Government grant for horse equipment and payments made on the same account. The Government grant on account of clothing and equipment should not, without the special sanction of the Inspector General of Police, be drawn and placed in deposit to a greater extent than 1-12th per month of the amount sanctioned for the year. Under the head "Estates" should be shown (a) estates of deceased and absconded Police Officers, (b) accounts of lunatic Police Officers, and (c) accounts of men absent without leave. Items a and c, if not claimed within six months, should be made over to the Deputy Commissioner for credit to Law and Justice. The head "Undisbursed Pay" has been opened for the retention of salaries of policemen absent on short leave or on duty, the amount on account of which, if undisbursed within two months, should be credited to Government by short deduction from the next Pay Bill.

3. The Chanda fund, hitherto kept in deposits, will be treated as an excluded Local Fund. The receipt and charges on this account should, in future, be entered distinctly in the Cash Account and List of Payments under the head of "Remount Fund" which should be opened in manuscript. The charges will be drawn on Bills signed by the Inspector General of Police, and in order to prevent overdrawals, it will be necessary that a Ledger be opened similar to that used for Personal Deposits, in which the account should be balanced after each payment. The District Superintendent should be asked to withdraw from his deposit the account of Chanda money included in it, and pay the amount into the Treasury for credit to this fund. The transactions on account of "Remount Fund" should be shown in the Plus and Minus Memo. also.

4. Petty sums in the hands of Police Officers, pending disbursement, and contingent items, which would be paid away in a few days, will no longer be passed through the Deposit Accounts, but will be kept in sealed bags and placed in a good strong box in the Treasury, the key of which will be kept by the District Superintendent of Police.

5. I beg you will be careful to allow no deviation whatever from the rules herein laid down.

GENERAL LETTER No. 3942—G. D.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND
AGENTS BANK OF BENGAL, IN THE PUNJAB.*Dated 15th March 1882.*

As the occurrence of holidays is frequently pleaded in excuse for delay in the despatch of accounts to this office, I have the honor to republish, for your information, Punjab Government Circular No. 38-2942, dated 29th September 1869, and to call your very particular attention to its second paragraph.

Circular No. 38-2942, dated 29th September 1869.

From—T. H. THORNTON, Esq., Secretary to Government, Punjab.

As it appears from the replies received to this office Circular No. 23-1859 of the 16th June last, that with few exceptions, Hindu and Muhammadan holidays are allowed to all members of the respective Office Establishments alike, I am desired by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor to state that this practice, where it exists, must be discontinued for the future, and the holidays of each class must be confined to those who belong to it, unless there are special reasons for a departure from this rule.

2. Where one of the two classes is so small in number that no work can be carried on by the men of that class alone, this may no doubt be a valid reason why they should be allowed to share with the other class the holidays allowed to the latter; but these cases, His Honor observes, must be very exceptional, and there appears to him to be no excuse for closing Treasuries on Muhammadan holidays, as the bulk of native Treasury Officials are everywhere Hindus, and there is no Department, from the closing of which more general inconvenience results, than from that of the Treasury.

3. The Lieutenant Governor further observes that, with the exception of the Christmas week, no Treasury should, as a rule, be closed for more than three days at a time including Sundays; when this rule has to be transgressed, the special permission of the Accountant General should be obtained.

4. As a rule likewise, one holiday, His Honor considers, should suffice for any local fair or other similar occurrence, unless it be so distant from the Sadar Station that it cannot conveniently be attended if only one day's leave be given; in that case two days may be allowed, and in very exceptional cases three days' leave may be granted; but when the number of days during which the fair or festival lasts exceeds this, officials should be encouraged to visit it on different days, so that work may be carried on without serious interruption.

5. Where fairs or festivals have locally acquired a very special notoriety or importance, so that all classes attach value to it, His Honor will not object to some relaxation of the rule prescribed in the first para. above: but this should be done only with the express sanction of the Commissioner given once for all.

GENERAL LETTER No. 5359 B.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND

PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES, PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd April, 1882.

I must once more ask your particular attention to the rules for the preparation of the monthly memos. of transfers made in District Fund Budgets.

2. These rules are perfectly simple and are laid down the clearest way in my General Letter No. 15730, dated 10th November 1877, which I reprint for convenience. Yet it is just as true now as it was then that "every possible sort of mistake is made in filling up" the memo. "and the result is a vast amount of unnecessary work thrown upon my office and upon yours, and a very serious delay in auditing the Accounts." The chief point to remember is that no transfer should be reported which does not affect the aggregate appropriation under some *minor head*, and that it should be reported only *as it affects such minor head*, the particular *detailed head* (subordinate to the minor head) representing the immediate purpose for which the transfer is made should *not* be given, nor the amount, original or revised, allotted for this detailed head. My office has no concern with such detailed appropriations; their exhibition only causes delay and confusion; and I trust that you will take such steps to instruct your Treasury Establishment as may render any further action in the matter unnecessary on my part.

3. It should be unnecessary to remark that the instructions contained in the following General Letter no longer apply to transfers in Municipal Budgets.

General Letter No. 15730, dated 10th November 1877.

To—*All Deputy Commissioners and Presidents of Municipalities.*

I regret to have again to request your personal attention to the correct preparation and punctual transmission, through the Commissioner, of memos. showing the transfers made in Municipal and District Fund Budgets each month.

2. You are aware that my office has to check the expenditure of Municipal and District Fund Committees on Public Works charges with reference to the total allotment for Public Works, and on other charges with reference to the sum allotted to the particular minor heads concerned, and I require therefore to be informed, not merely of the original provisions of the Budget Estimate, but of any subsequent transfers which may increase or diminish either the total allotment for Public Works (Part II of the Budget), or the provision for any of the minor heads in Part I. The transfer memos. are intended to effect the latter object, the columns on the left and right sides, respectively, giving the required information regarding the heads from or to which the transfer has been made.

3. A moment's consideration of the particulars of which my office should be informed ought to make any mistake in filling up these columns impossible. If the transfer be made from one Public Works heads to another it will not affect the total Public Works allotment, and need not therefore be reported to this office at all. If it be made to Public Works from Part I of the Budget, or *vice versa*, its result should be notified so far as it affects the total Public Works allotment, the provision for any minor head under Part I, or the unappropriated balance. If the transfer be to, and from, detailed head subordinate to the same minor head in Part I, it will not affect the total provision for the minor head in question, and need not therefore be reported, but if it be to, and from, detailed heads which are subordinate to different minor heads, it must be reported in so far as it affects the minor heads only.

4. Taking the columns in order, the first should show the name of the minor head from which the transfer is made, or, if the transfer be made from a Public Works head, it should show Part II, but it should never show the particular Public Works head, or the particular detailed head of Part I, from which the transfer is made. Columns 2 and 3 should show the amount of the provision under the head shown in column 1 before the transfer was effected, and the date when that provision was made, whether in the original Budget Estimate, in which case the word Budget only need be entered, or by some subsequent transfer duly reported to

my office. The 4th and 5th columns show the amount of the transfer under report, and the balance left as provision for the head affected : columns 6 to 10 should give exactly the same information regarding the head to which the transfer is made, and require no further explanation.

5. The form of the memo. is so simple that it almost speaks for itself, and appears scarcely to need any explanation. Yet every possible sort of mistake is daily made in filling it up, and the result is a vast amount of unnecessary work thrown upon my office and upon yours, and a very serious delay in auditing the accounts. Five minutes oral instruction would show even the most unintelligent clerk the way in which these memos. should be filled up, and would save me the constant trouble of returning the memos. for correction, and reiterating instructions only to find them again disregarded in the following month.

6. In conclusion, I must remind you that a memo. of transfer should always be sent through the Commissioner, and that it should be punctually submitted not later than the 10th of the month following that to which it relates. In case no transfers have been made, intimation to that effect must be sent, but it need not go through the Commissioner. It will be sufficient to send either a blank memo. on which are noted the names of the municipalities or of the District Fund Committee to which it refers, or to give the required information in a docket to my address.

GENERAL LETTER No. 5488—R.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 5th April 1882.

I have the honor to request the punctual submission of your statement of Currency Notes received and issued which is due on the 10th instant.

Currency Notes received from or issued to Currency agencies by your Treasury should be shown as received from or issued to "Other Treasuries," the words "On Currency Department" being added to those words in the Daily Register (Form 70 A) as well as in the Statement form 70.

INSERTION OF WRONG NOS. IN BILL REGISTER.

GENERAL LETTER No. 7181 C. D.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd May 1882.

I am frequently called upon by other Accountants General to reconcile discrepancies between the entries made in your Register of bills drawn and the details of the bills to which they relate. The disagreement is generally due to the incorrect numbering of the bills in the register, which I am unable to verify without reference to you, as the original bills are in the possession of the Accountants General concerned.

2. The long and frequent correspondence that takes place to reconcile such trivial discrepancies throws extra work on each office, which with a little care on the part of your treasury department could be avoided, and I must ask you to take such steps in the matter as will prevent a recurrence of such mistakes in future.

DEFECTS REVEALED BY TREASURY INSPECTION.

GENERAL LETTER No. 7435 T. A.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 6th May 1882.

I have the honor to note below, for your information, a few of the defects which Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions have noticed in their Inspection Reports on the Treasuries in this Province.

Either not kept, or not written up to date, or entries not attested, contrary to the provisions of Chapter 4, Rule 13, C. A. C., 2nd edition, and Section 125, page 66, C. P. C., 5th edition.

Service Books.

Payments made on the authority of letters of credit in favor of other than Public Works Officers.

Not noted thereon under the Treasury Officer's initials at the time of payment, contrary to Chapter 12, Rule 11, C. A. C., 2nd edition.

Entries of amounts placed under or withdrawn from double-lock custody, not made *at the time* by the Treasury Officer *with his own hand*, or if made, made by a clerk, contrary to Chapter 12, Rule 5, Note 6, C. A. C., 2nd edition. Also, doubtful whether drawn up on the day to which it appertains, contrary to Chapter 12, Rule 18 (6), C. A. C., 2nd edition.

Treasurers' Daily Balance Sheet.

Verification of the monthly Cash Balance.

Not made by District Officer in person, contrary to Chapter 12, Rules 22, 27 and 28 of the C. A. C., 2nd Edn.

Receipts and payments.

Not entered in the Cash Book until the close of the day, contrary to Chapter 12, Rule 12, C. A. C., 2nd edition.

Cash remittances between Sadr and Tahsil Treasuries.

Not watched by means of the Accountant's Daily Balance Sheet, contrary to Chapter 12, Rule 18 (a), of the C. A. C., 2nd edition.

Made *before a formal order* is obtained from the Treasury Officer to whom the papers were submitted in the evening, contrary to Chapter 12, Rule 7, C. A. C., 2nd edition.

Payments.

Register of enfaced Government Promissory Notes.

Not kept up to date, contrary to Chapter 14, Rule 2, C. A. C., 2nd edition.

Order for refund,

not compared by Treasury Officer with the entry in the register of receipts, contrary to Chapter 15, Rule 8, C. A. C., 2nd edition.

Deposits.

Each deposit in the receipt register not initialed by the Treasury Officer, contrary to Chapter 15, Rule 6, C. A. C., 2nd edition.

Cross-checks not applied and alleged, not understood by the Treasury Officer—See Chapter 16, Rule 12, C. A. C., 2nd edition.
 Bill issued.
 Advice lists not filed with others received from the same Treasury in order of date, contrary to Chapter 16, Rule 16, C. A. C., 2nd edition.
 Bills payable—Check Register.

Not always checked by the Treasury Officer on return in the evening, contrary to Chapter 16, Rule 34, C. A. C., 2nd edition.
 Bill forms.

Entries of deposits in pass book not compared in the Journal before attestation by Treasury Officer, contrary to Chapter 17, Rule 20, C. A. C., 2nd edition.
 District Savings Banks.

Payers into the Treasury pressed for name, contrary to Chapter 26, Rule 12, C. A. C., and this Office General Letter No. 1072 R., dated 22nd January 1881.
 Currency Notes.

2. You will observe from the foregoing which, in many respects, is a lamentable confession not of incapacity, but of weakness, that each of the errors described is an infraction of Code Rule, and I desire especially to solicit your attention to the fact, because it must be obvious that the most elaborate system of check and precaution that can be devised will necessarily fail if not faithfully followed. You are aware that only recently the Government of India have had under consideration the causes which lead to inefficient Treasury Administration, but, amongst the five assigned (G. I. F., & C., Departmental resolution No. 355, dated 18th January 1882), neglect of carefully drawn rules does not find a place. I do not know however of a more glaring instance than that of the Treasury Officer who apparently signed all his payment orders at the close of the day long after, it may be presumed, the departure of the payees with the cash from the treasury. This Officer has been cautioned; but I advert to the fact as an illustration of the easy manner in which the best precautions may be defeated if Treasury Officers do not strictly carry out the rules laid down for their guidance. I am glad to say that the instance I have quoted is exceptional, but I need scarcely add that it should never have occurred.

OPENING OF MURREE SUB-TREASURY.

GENERAL LETTER No. 7776 C. D.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 18th May 1882.

I have the honor to intimate that the Murree Sub-Treasury in the Rawalpindi District has been opened for the summer season. Remittance Transfer Receipts may now be drawn on it in accordance with the directions contained in the foot notes on page 280 of the Civil Account Code, 2nd edition.

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNFORESEEN CHARGES.

GENERAL LETTER No. 8071 T. A.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 18th May 1882.

Not infrequently expenditure has been debited in the Treasury Accounts to the head "Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges" under "30 Miscellaneous" which subsequent enquiry has shown to have been susceptible of other and more correct classification. The rectification of such errors, however, involves much correspondence which might with advantage be saved. With this object in view, but chiefly to ensure correct classification, I request that you will discontinue debiting expenditure to "Miscellaneous and Unforeseen Charges," and simply enter items which you have hitherto taken to that head, either in the Lists of Payments or District Fund Schedule, in sufficient detail to admit of their due classification in this Office.

LIGHT WEIGHT COINS.

GENERAL LETTER No. 9986 R. OF 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, AND AGENTS BANK OF BENGAL.

Dated 23rd June 1882.

In continuation of para. 4 of my General Letter No. 98 S. R. dated 3rd September 1881, I have the honor to request that you will include in your Cash Balance Report, under the head of "shroff marked coins," coins which, though they are not shroff marked, have lost more than 2 per cent. in weight by fair wear and tear, and have, therefore, like shroff marked coins been accepted at full nominal value.

2. The head "uncurrent silver" should show only such coins as may have been reduced in weight by fraudulent means and received into the Treasury as silver at 1 rupee per tolah weight.

3. In making remittances of shroff marked and uncurrent coins to Lahore, or any other Treasury, as well as in your Cash Balance Report, the only distinction made should be between coins received at their full nominal value and those received at a discount.

DECENTRALISATION OF AUDIT OF CONTINGENCIES.

CIRCULAR NEW SERIES No. 1 OF 1882.

To

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, ALL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPDTS. OF DIVISIONS, AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB: THE CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE, PESHAWAR: THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION: THE PRINCIPAL, GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Dated 27th June 1882.

Under orders of the Government of India and the Local Government, regarding the decentralisation of the present system of audit and check of certain ordinary and recurring contingent charges in various departments of this Province, I have the honor to issue the following instructions to be carried out by all the officers concerned from 1st July 1882.

2. Details of the classification of contingent charges are given in Appendix I to this Circular. It will be seen that they are divided into three classes, distinguished by the letters A, B and C.

(A). Ordinary contingencies for which fixed allowances will be made, and which will be subject to final audit by the Disbursing Officers only, *vide* Appendix II.

(B). Extraordinary contingencies admissible on the approval and final audit of the Controlling Departmental Officer.

(C). Contingencies admissible on the audit of the Accountant General's Office, being subject to rules regarding rates, conditions, tables of distances, &c., for the application of which this Office is responsible, or being restricted within such limits as have been fixed by specific orders of Government.

3. For items falling under A, the Disbursing Officer alone will keep up a Register in detail. This Register should be inspected by the Controlling Officer in his periodical tours, with a view, if need be, to check extravagance. All sub-vouchers for expenditure of this class should be preserved in monthly bundles until they are inspected by the Controlling Officer during his annual tour. Those for sums not exceeding Rs. 20 may then be destroyed. Of the remainder, those for sums not exceeding Rs. 100 should be retained for three years and then destroyed; and those for sums exceeding Rs. 100 should be forwarded to the Accountant Gen-

eral, who will dispose of them according to the rules of his department. The Disbursing Officer will submit his budget to the Controlling Officer in *detail* under the head "Petty or ordinary contingencies" and in totals under "Hot weather Establishment," and other heads for which a fixed allowance has been made, or may hereafter be made. The latter Officer will then exercise the necessary check, now too often left to post-audit when money has been expended which would never have been disbursed had a careful scrutiny of budget details been made in the first instance. The real check, however, over ordinary contingent charges rests with the Disbursing Officer at the time of disbursment; and it should be most careful and thorough, since he alone is responsible for the proper expenditure of his Budget grant, and no one else can so effectually prevent extravagance. The Controlling Officer will see that the monthly average is not exceeded without adequate reason. The charges should be drawn in the Contingent Bills under the various heads or items, without particulars.

4. For items coming under Class B, both the disbursing and Controlling Officers should keep up Registers of details. The Disbursing Officer will forward his detailed bill, with sub-vouchers for all sums exceeding Rs. 10, as at present, to the Controlling Officer, and the latter will forward to this Office merely the Contingent Bill and the sub-vouchers for sums exceeding Rs. 100. The sub-vouchers for sums not exceeding Rs. 100 should be retained by him for three years and then destroyed.

If in reviewing the Bill, the Controlling Officer thinks it necessary to disallow any charge, he will note the number of the sub-vouchers objected to, and forward the Bill to this Office. He will at the same time inform the Disbursing Officer of the retrenchment, and the amount should, without fail, be recovered by short-drawal on the next Abstract Bill for the same department. Should the item objected to be ultimately allowed, it can be re-drawn in a subsequent Bill. The general tendency is to spend up to the full amount of the Budget grant without any very strict limitation as to the necessity for the expenditure. But care should, in future, be taken to spend only so much as is actually required in any one month subject to the maximum limit imposed by the Budget-grant.

5. With regard to items coming under Class C, the vouchers must come to this Office for audit in detail as heretofore. Charges for Service Postage and Telegrams should be accompanied by the prescribed sub-vouchers. Travelling allowances are subject to rules, which will shortly be codified; but the errors to be avoided in the preparation of travelling allowance bills are sufficiently indicated in the Objection List of this Office. Vouchers for English books, and liveries, and for tent-equipage are required, to see that the special order issued in regard to those objects are observed.

6. Disbursing Officers will have full power to make transfers from one item to another of ordinary Petty Contingencies within the limits of their District Totals; and the Controlling Officer will have power to make transfers of grants from one item to another of the same Minor Head and in the same district; while the transfers from Provincial savings, as a whole, to particular districts will rest with the Local Government.

7. The fixed grants for ordinary contingencies which have been made by Government are detailed in the second appendix to this letter. The sums allotted for "*Miscellaneous*" expenditure are intended to meet only petty office expenses—such as—

Occasional Coolie hire;
Dusters for office use;
Repair of door-locks, bolts, &c.;
Water-pots, goblets and glasses;
Brooms for sweepers;

and petty sundries of this description. *Miscellaneous* items of an unusual nature are not to be charged against the fixed grants under this head.

APPENDIX I.

4. LAND REVENUE.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS' CONTINGENCIES.

- | | |
|--|--|
| C 1—Travelling Allowance of officers. | C 11—Official Postage. |
| C 2— Ditto of Establishment. | C 12—House or Office Rent. |
| B 3—Purchase of Furniture. | C 13—Service Telegrams. |
| A 4—Repair of do. | A 14—Charges for Remittance of Treasure within the District. |
| B 5—Purchase of Tents. | B 15—Tour charges. |
| A 6—Repair of do. | A 16—Cloth for Records. |
| C 7—Purchase of Books and Periodicals. | B 17—Miscellaneous (if above Rs. 5 in the month). |
| C 8—Subscription to Newspapers. | A 18— Do. (if not above Rs. 5 in the month). |
| A 9—Hot and cold weather charges. | A 19—Forest (<i>Rakh</i>) Contingencies. |
| A 10—Carriage of Stationery. | |

17. ADMINISTRATION.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.

- | | |
|--|--|
| C 1—Travelling Allowance of Officers. | C 10—Service Telegrams. |
| C 2— Ditto of Establishment. | C 11—Official Postage. |
| C 3—Purchase of Furniture. | A 12—Extra Tent Pitchers for Tour. |
| A 4—Repair of do. | C 13—Carriage of Tents and Records for Tour. |
| C 5—Purchase of Tents. | C 14—Country Stationery. |
| A 6—Repair of Tents. | A 15—Cloth for Records. |
| C 7—Purchase of Books and Periodicals. | C 16—Livery to Peons. |
| A 8—Carriage of Stationery. | A 17—Miscellaneous Petty Items. |
| A 9—Hot and cold weather charges. | |

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF DIVISIONS.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| C 1—Travelling Allowance of Officers. | A 9—Hot and cold weather charges. |
| C 2— Ditto of Establishment. | C 10—Service Telegrams. |
| C 3—Purchase of Furniture. | C 11—Official Postage. |
| A 4—Repair of do. | C 12—House or Office Rent. |
| C 5—Purchase of Tents. | C 13—Tour charges. |
| A 6—Repair of Tents. | A 14—Cloth for Records. |
| C 7—Purchase of Books and Periodicals. | A 15—Miscellaneous Petty Items. |
| A 8—Carriage of Stationery. | |

19.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| C 1—Travelling Allowances to Officers. | C 11—Official Postage. |
| C 2— Ditto to Establishments. | C 12—House or Office Rent. |
| B 3—Purchase of Furniture. | C 13—Diet money and Road Expenses of Witnesses. |
| A 4—Repair of do. | A 14—Conveyances of Corpses and Wounded Persons. |
| B 5—Purchase of Tents. | B 15—Tour charges. |
| A 6—Repair of do. | A 16—Cloth for Records. |
| C 7—Purchase of Books and Periodicals. | A 17—Miscellaneous Petty Items (if not above Rs. 5 in the month). |
| A 8—Hot and cold weather charges. | B 18— Do. (if above Rs. 5 in the month). |
| A 9—Carriage of Stationery. | C 19—Allowances to witnesses and jurors. |
| C 10—Service Telegrams. | |

22.—EDUCATION.

DIRECTION.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| C 1—Travelling Allowances. | A 7—Carriage of Stationery. |
| C 2—Service Postage. | C 8—Purchase of Furniture. |
| C 3—Service Telegrams. | A 9—Repair of Furniture. |
| C 4—House and Office Rent. | A 10—Cloth for Records. |
| A 5—Hot and cold weather charges. | C 11—Purchase of Books and Periodicals. |
| C 6—Tour charges. | A 12—Country Stationery. |

INSPECTION.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| C 1—Travelling Allowances. | A 7—Hot and cold weather charges. |
| C 2—House and Office Rent. | B 8—Tour charges. |
| C 3—Postage. | A 9—Carriage of Stationery. |
| B 4—Purchase of Furniture. | A 10—Cloth for Records. |
| A 5—Repair of do. | C 11—Purchase of Books and Periodicals. |
| C 6—Service Telegrams. | A 12—Country Stationery. |

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

C 1—Travelling Allowances.
 C 2—House or School Rent.
 C 3—Postage.
 B 4—Purchase of Furniture.
 A 5—Repair of do.

B 6—Grants for Libraries.
 A 7—Hot and cold weather establishments.
 B 8—Country Stationery.
 A 9—Miscellaneous Petty Items.

APPENDIX II.

Fixed Grants for Financial Commissioner's Ordinary Contingencies.

HEADS.			AMOUNT.
			Rs.
Repair of Furniture	...	...	40
of Tents	...	...	200
Carriage of Stationery	...	...	350
Hot and cold weather charges	...	...	550
Extra Tent-pitchers	...	...	450
Cloth for records	...	...	40
Miscellaneous	...	...	120
TOTAL			1,750

Fixed Grants for the Ordinary Contingencies of Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions, and the Civil and Sessions Judge, Peshawar.

Districts.	Repair of Furniture.	Repair of Tents.	Hot & cold weather charges.	Carriage of Stationery.	Cloth for records.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Delhi	30	65	370	20	20	60	565
Hissar	30	65	180	20	20	60	375
Umballa	30	65	60	20	20	60	255
Jullunder	30	65	210	25	20	60	410
Amritsar	50	65	240	25	20	60	460
Lahore	50	100	450	30	30	60	720
Rawalpindi	30	100	90	30	20	60	330
Mooltan	30	65	330	30	20	60	535
Derajat	30	65	230	35	20	60	440
Peshawar	30	65	280	35	20	60	490
Sessions Judge, Peshawar...	15	...	160	...	30	30	235
Total	355	720	2,600	270	240	630	4,815

Fixed Grants for the Land Revenue Ordinary Contingencies of Deputy Commissioners,

Names of Treasuries.			Repair of Furniture.	Repair of Tents.	Hot and cold weather charges.	Carriage of Stationery.	Charges for remittance of treasure.	Cloth for Records.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Delhi ...	...	...	40	50	230	125	120	45	96	706
Gurgaon ...	...	...	20	35	150	10	300	35	60	610
Karnál ...	...	...	20	35	170	5	50	35	60	375
Hissar ...	...	...	30	40	150	5	200	45	96	566
Rohtak ...	...	...	20	35	140	5	170	35	60	465
Sirsa ...	...	...	20	35	160	5	30	35	60	345
Umballa ...	...	...	40	50	340	20	480	45	96	1,071
Ludhiána ...	...	...	30	35	380	10	130	35	60	680
Simla ...	...	...	30	35	290	15	40	35	60	505
Jullundur ...	...	...	30	25	300	20	100	50	96	621
Hoshiárpur ...	...	...	30	25	300	25	150	50	60	640
Kángra ...	...	...	30	35	15	15	250	35	60	440
Amritsar ...	...	...	50	45	460	100	60	45	96	856
Gurdáspur ...	...	...	30	40	325	10	420	40	60	925
Siálkot ...	...	...	20	30	230	15	170	45	60	570
Lahore. ...	...	...	60	50	620	45	60	90	96	1,021
Gujránwála ...	...	...	50	50	280	20	60	35	60	555
Ferozepore ...	...	...	30	40	310	30	60	35	60	565
Rawalpindi ...	...	...	40	45	330	50	1,000	45	96	1,606
Jhelum ...	...	...	30	35	250	25	500	35	60	935
Gujrát ...	...	...	20	35	210	20	120	35	60	500
Shahpur ...	...	...	20	35	130	15	30	35	60	325
Mooltan ...	...	...	40	45	290	20	110	45	96	646
Jhang ...	...	...	20	35	190	15	110	55	60	485
Montgomery ...	...	...	20	35	190	15	70	35	60	425
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	20	35	200	20	130	40	60	505
D. I. Khan ...	...	...	30	45	240	40	90	45	96	586
D. G. Khan ...	...	...	30	40	310	50	160	35	60	685
Bannu ...	...	...	30	35	400	40	80	35	60	680
Pesháwar ...	...	...	60	50	750	80	750	45	96	1,831
Hazára ...	...	...	30	35	190	50	50	35	60	450
Kohát ...	...	...	30	35	210	60	60	35	60	490
Total ...	...	...	1,000	1,230	8,740	980	6,110	1,325	2,280	21,665

Fixed Grants for the Judicial Ordinary Contingencies of Deputy Commissioners.

Names of Treasuries.	Repair of Furniture.	Repair of Tents.	Hot and cold weather charges.	Carriage of stationery.	Cloth for records.	Conveyance of corpses.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
Delhi ...	40	50	230	125	45	40	96	626
Gurgaon ...	20	35	150	10	35	75	60	385
Karnal ...	20	35	170	5	35	60	60	385
Hissar ...	30	40	150	5	45	20	96	386
Rohtak ...	20	35	140	5	35	40	60	335
Sirsa ...	20	35	160	5	35	5	60	320
Umballa ...	40	50	340	20	45	60	96	651
Ludhiana ...	30	35	380	10	35	90	60	640
Simla ...	30	35	290	15	35	20	60	485
Jullunder ...	40	50	370	25	45	160	96	786
Hoshiarpur ...	30	35	300	25	20	150	60	620
Kangra ...	30	30	25	30	30	75	60	280
Amritsar ...	50	45	460	100	45	65	96	861
Gurdaspur ...	30	40	325	10	40	70	60	575
Siālkot ...	20	30	245	10	35	60	60	460
Lahore ...	60	50	620	45	45	40	96	956
Gujranwala ...	50	50	280	20	35	60	60	555
Ferozepur ...	30	40	310	30	35	90	60	595
Rawalpindi ...	40	45	330	50	45	200	96	806
Jhelum ...	30	35	250	25	35	160	60	595
Gujrat ...	20	35	210	20	35	60	60	440
Shahpur ...	20	35	130	15	35	50	60	345
Mooltan ...	40	45	290	20	45	110	96	646
Jhang ...	20	35	190	15	55	40	60	415
Montgomery ...	20	35	190	15	35	35	60	390
Muzaffargarh ...	20	35	200	20	40	40	60	415
D. I. Khan ...	30	45	240	40	45	20	96	516
D. G. Khan ...	30	40	310	50	35	30	60	555
Bannu ...	30	35	400	40	35	110	60	710
Peshāwar ...	60	50	750	80	45	50	95	1,131
Hazāra ...	30	35	190	50	35	150	60	550
Kohat ...	30	35	210	60	35	20	60	450
Total ...	1,010	1,260	8,835	995	1,230	2,255	2,280	17,865

Fixed Grants for Education—Ordinary Contingencies.

	Hot and cold weather charges.	Carriage of Stationery.	Repair of Furniture.	Cloth for Records.	Country Stationery.	Total.
Director of Public Instruction ...	330	100	40	10	70	550
<i>Inspectors of Schools.—</i>						
Umballa Circle ...	36	4	10	5	50	105
Lahore „ ...	50	8	10	2	40	110
Rawalpindi, „ ...	16	8	10	2	36	72
Mooltan „ ...	46	8	10	2	24	90
Government College, Lahore ...	200	...	40	2	50	292
Total ...	678	128	120	23	207	1,219

INDIA STOCK NOTES.
CIRCULAR NEW SERIES No. 2.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 22nd July 1882.

The revised rules and forms of account embodied in Chapter 14 A—Stock Notes —of the Civil Account Code, 2nd edition, necessitate the issue of modified instructions in supersession of those contained in my Circular New Series No. 2, dated the 6th ultimo, for which the present Circular bearing the same number should be substituted.

2. The Central Jail Press will forward to you direct the revised forms as under:—

FORM No. 20 A.—Account of Stock Notes under double locks in the District Treasury	1 Volume.
FORM No. 20 B.—Account of Stock Notes with Treasurer, or in Tahsil or Sub-Divisional Treasury	1 Volume.
FORM No. 20 C.—Plus and Minus Memo. of Stock Notes, ...	30 Copies.
FORM No. 20 D.—List of Stock Notes held in deposit ...	1 Volume.
REGISTER A (Rule 8).—Account of Stock Notes sold ...	30 Copies.
REGISTER B (Rule 21).—Coupons paid	Ditto.

3. On receipt in the manner prescribed in rule 4, Chapter 14 A, the Stock Notes will be credited by denominations in Form 20 A. When issued to Treasurers and Tahsil or Sub-Treasuries they will be charged off in the same form and credited in Form 20 B, a note of the numbers of each denomination being entered on the back of the account. When sold they will be debited in Form No. 20 B, and a record of the transaction entered in Register A in accordance with rule 8, chapter 14 A—the necessary credit being also afforded at the same time in the Treasury Cash Book. The year of issue must be carefully written, pending the receipt of stamps for impressing the year, in the middle of the back of that part of the note which will last remain in the holder's hands before requiring renewal—*vide* rule 12 of the chapter aforesaid.

4. When a note re-appears at a Treasury, it will be either for—

- (a) Payment of Interest,
- (b) Exchange, or
- (c) To be placed in deposit.

In the first case—payment of interest—provided the coupon to be paid be not the last and that the provisos of rule 20, chapter 14 A, be observed, the printed number of the coupon will be entered in the Register (B) prescribed in rule 21. If the coupon be the last to be paid, besides entering its No. in the register just mentioned, the principal value will also be entered in the last column of the register and a new note issued in lieu of the old one as prescribed in rules 22 and 23—the value of the exhausted note being written off Forms 20 B and 20 A as laid down in rule 20. Notes received in exchange will be entered in Form 20 B and with the exception touched upon in rule 17 will be treated as spoilt notes. A note issued in exchange must be marked with the year in which the exchange is effected, differing in this respect from a renewed note on which the number of the original year of issue must be impressed—*vide* last sentence of rule 22. Notes tendered for deposit will be

entered in Form 20 D, and as the interest becomes due and is paid, the payments will be noted also in Form 20 D and in Register B.

5. You will observe that in the above remarks, I have touched chiefly upon the account procedure to be followed in relation to the forms prescribed. The precautions to be taken in dealing with the notes, payment of interest, excision of lapsed coupons, &c., are so fully and clearly described in the rules already forwarded to you, that it is unnecessary to do more here than to commend them to your very careful perusal and observance.

6. Printed forms of Indent for Stock Notes (to be forwarded to me when necessary), and English and Vernacular placards containing a list of the treasuries in this Province at which interest may be paid, and other information as directed in rule 2, have been sent to you. The placards should be exhibited in conspicuous positions in your treasury and in each local Post Office, and a transcript in the local dialect might be similarly exposed with advantage.

7. You will of course remember—

- I. That Punjab Treasuries deal with no other Stock Notes than those of the Lahore Circle.
- II. That Interest will be payable at *any* Treasury within the Province, but on Lahore Circle Stock Notes only.
- III. That Receiving and Disbursing Officers will be personally liable for all deficient receipts and excess payments of notes and interest caused through any neglect of the conditions down in rules 4 and 10.

8. Par value, gross sales, including renewals of Stock Notes, should be credited in your Cash Account under "Stock Notes", with a separate detail of the denominations, and be vouched by a copy of Register (A) ; but the equivalent of renewed notes should be deducted from this credit. Receipts on account of accrued interest should be taken by deduction from the service head "Interest on Stock Notes" or be credited to that head if there be no disbursement of interest on Stock Notes during the month. Value of coupons paid, should be debited to "Interest on Stock Notes," and commission if any, to "Commission, on Stock Notes." Payments of interest will be vouched by the paid coupons and a copy of Register (B), referred to in para. 2.

9. The balance, receipts, sales, and discharges of Stock Notes of each denomination, will be exhibited by you in a separate monthly plus and minus memo. Form 20 C. in accordance with the instructions embodied in rule 13, chapter 14 A, Civil Account Code.

10. As I have already informed you in my No. R—9,749, dated 17th ultimo, the Government of India has given a monopoly of these notes for a limited period to Lalla Durga Pershad (generally known as Lalla Chota Lal), and Gokul Chand for the Lahore District ; and to the firm of Seth Lakhmi Chand Mani Ram of Muttra and elsewhere, for the rest of the Punjab : or in other words has agreed not to sell Stock Notes to other than the above persons and their agents within the localities respectively assigned to them. During the currency of this monopoly the monopolists will be entitled to purchase Stock Notes at Head-quarters' Treasuries only, receiving a commission or discount of one per cent on notes of all denominations, and to exchange without commission, notes that may have been issued to them for others of either a higher or lower denomination. Due notice will be sent to you of the date on which the monopoly for your district will expire, and until then you will take care that no Stock Notes are sold to other than the monopolists, or their agents.

11. On the expiration of the monopolies, the public will be entitled to purchase Stock Notes at Sub-divisional as well as Head-quarters' Treasuries, and full instructions on the procedure to be observed will be issued in due time.

12. Separate instructions will also be issued to the Deputy Commissioners of Delhi and Lahore, where branches of the Bank of Bengal transact treasury business, respecting the receipt of money tendered by purchasers of Stock Notes after the expiration of the existing monopolies, and local payments of interest; and to all Deputy Commissioners in regard to the procedure to be followed in the payment of interest at Tahsíl or Sub-divisional Treasuries.

ABSTRACT TREASURY ACCOUNT.

CIRCULAR NEW SERIES No. 3.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 24th July 1882.

I regret to notice that some Treasury Officers have again considerably delayed the submission to my office of the "Abstract Treasury Account," and have made serious mistakes in classification, such as the exhibition of items under "Civil Expenditure" that should have been shewn under "Civil Debt" and *vice versa*. I have on several occasions drawn particular attention to the very important nature of this return and the necessity for its accurate preparation and punctual despatch.

2. From the district returns I have to compile my provincial telegram to the Comptroller General, the figures of which are eventually telegraphed to the Secretary of State, and any error in classification must materially affect its value and mislead Government. I must therefore call your particular attention to my Circular No. 482, dated 22nd March 1881, regarding the procedure to be observed in classification, to my General Letter No. 10776, dated 19th July 1881, regarding the punctual submission of the Abstract, and to the Comptroller General's printed instructions No. 2317, dated 13th March 1882, regarding the exhibition of remittances received and despatched, which are at present very imperfectly observed; and I request that you will direct your Treasury Department to devote more care and attention to the preparation of this return and to observe more punctuality in its despatch.

3. The intervention of a hoilday is sometimes pleaded in excuse of delay, but I must remind you that hoildays are sanctioned subject to the condition of work, and should never be granted if their effect would be to delay returns beyond the due date for their despatch.

4. Many of the Abstracts for June received in this office on the 7th instant were dated 1st idem. It is most improbable that the Post Office is responsible for this delay, a portion of which may be due to a practice which has arisen in some treasuries of including urgent letters and returns with bulky accounts in a package sent by parcel post, and I request that you will be good enough to direct that Treasury Abstracts and other similar documents may invariably be sent by letter post.

PROMISSORY NOTES.
CIRCULAR NEW SERIES No. 4.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND

AGENTS, BANK OF BENGAL, PUNJAB.

Dated 26th July 1882.

In Rule 14, Chapter 14, of the Civil Account Code, it is directed that Government Promissory Notes sent for renewal to the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, shall be despatched in halves by post, registered. The neglect of this rule has recently led to the loss of a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,500, and in calling your particular attention to the subject, I have the honor to request that whenever it may be necessary to send Government Promissory Notes by post, whether for renewal or otherwise, you will take care that they are sent in halves, registered, the upper halves being despatched first and the lower halves retained until the acknowledgment of the upper halves has been received.

PAYMENT BY NATIVE STATES.
CIRCULAR NEW SERIES No. 5.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND AGENTS BANK OF BENGAL,
IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 4th August 1882.

In supersession of all former instructions on the subject, I have the honor to request that you will, in future, receive and credit all sums tendered on behalf of Native States in payment of amounts due to Government, provided that the tender is supported by the written authority of Government, though not necessarily by an express order to receive the money, and that there is room for the amount tendered in the strong room under double locks. In all such cases you should send to my office immediate intimation of the payment, or of the ground for declining to receive it.

CONTINGENT BILLS.
CIRCULAR NEW SERIES No. 6.

To.

THE FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER, ALL COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF DIVISIONS, AND DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB; THE CIVIL AND SESSIONS JUDGE PESHAWAR; THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION; THE PRINCIPAL, GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, LAHORE.

Dated 9th August 1882.

Questions having been raised as to the course to be followed in respect to the Contingent Bills referred to in this Office Circular New Series No. 1, I have the to state that separate Bills are required for each class of expenditure as noted below :—

- (a.) Bills for ordinary contingencies (Class A) to be forwarded to this office direct; further details than the totals opposite the sanctioned headings not needed. Sub-vouchers not required. The Budget and Expenditure note at foot of bill should be regularly and carefully filled up. In March a bill for this class of expenditure should be drawn on or immediately preceding the 31st March for the outlay incurred during that month which should be defrayed from the current year's grant.
 - (b.) Bills for extraordinary contingencies (Class B) to be forwarded as at present through the Controlling Officer.
 - (c.) Bills for special contingencies (Class C) to be forwarded through the Controlling Officer, or direct from Officer, whose Contingent Bills require no countersignature.
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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

To

ALL UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS

In response to a request from the United States Department of Justice, the National Bureau of Investigation is conducting a study of the activities of the various groups and organizations in the United States which are engaged in the promotion of the interests of the Native States in the Americas. The results of this study will be reported to the United States Department of Justice in a report to be published in the near future.

To

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIRTEEN OCTOBER 1933

Questions have been raised as to the activities of the various groups and organizations in the United States which are engaged in the promotion of the interests of the Native States in the Americas. It is requested that you advise the National Bureau of Investigation of the results of your study of these groups and organizations.

- below:
- (a) The National Bureau of Investigation is conducting a study of the activities of the various groups and organizations in the United States which are engaged in the promotion of the interests of the Native States in the Americas. The results of this study will be reported to the United States Department of Justice in a report to be published in the near future.
 - (b) The National Bureau of Investigation is conducting a study of the activities of the various groups and organizations in the United States which are engaged in the promotion of the interests of the Native States in the Americas. The results of this study will be reported to the United States Department of Justice in a report to be published in the near future.
 - (c) The National Bureau of Investigation is conducting a study of the activities of the various groups and organizations in the United States which are engaged in the promotion of the interests of the Native States in the Americas. The results of this study will be reported to the United States Department of Justice in a report to be published in the near future.

COMPULSORY USE OF FORM E " ON DUTY " CERTIFICATE BY MILITARY OFFICERS IN CIVIL EMPLOY TRAVELLING ON DUTY BY RAIL.

CIRCULAR, NEW SERIES, No. 7.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 12th September 1882.

In my General Letter No. 10,264 T. A., dated 27th June last, I invited your attention to the orders of the Government of India directing that Military Officers travelling on duty by rail should invariably use the prescribed form E " on duty " certificate and so travel at reduced rates. I have now to call your attention to the recent order of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce No. 3,505, dated 1st instant,—*vide* Punjab Government Notification No. 2,429, dated 8th idem,—directing that the fixed monthly travelling allowance of a Military Officer in Civil employ who may travel on duty by rail should be reduced by the amount which he saves by the use of the " on duty " certificate, form E. Also, that in drawing his fixed monthly travelling allowance, the Military Officer should state the railway journeys which he has made on duty, during the month, and make the requisite deduction (*vide* example given in my General Letter above quoted), from his allowance, or certify, as the case may be, that he has not made such journey.

ACCOUNTS AND ADVICE OF REMITTANCES DESPATCHED AND RECEIVED.

CIRCULAR, NEW SERIES, No. 8.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 13th September 1882.

I have the honor to request your particular attention to the revised rules regarding Accounts and advices of Remittances contained in the twentieth List of Corrections to Volume I of the Civil Account Code, dated 12th July last.

2. You will observe that from the 1st of October you are required to discontinue the detail of remittances dispatched and received hitherto sent with your abstract account. In place of this monthly advice you are now required, with effect from the current month, to advise me of all remittances on the day they are despatched or received. In the case of remittances of Surplus Foreign Circle notes sent to the Agent of the Branch Bank of Bengal at Lahore under the standing orders contained in my General Letter No. 10414, dated 9th July 1881, the advice should be sent by post, and should contain the particulars specified in Section 22 A, of Chapter 27 of the Civil Account Code. In the case of other remittances the advice should be sent by deferred telegram in the form prescribed in Section 22, unless the treasury be at some distance from a Telegraph Office, in which case it should be sent by post.

3. You should also be careful to observe the classification of remittances prescribed in Section 2 A, and the rules regarding the entry of remittances in the Cash Book, and the time and manner of dispatching Surplus notes laid down in Sections 21 and 22 A.

4. Should you have omitted to advise me of any remittances already despatched or received in the current month, I request you will now telegraph them to me at once.

5. The above rules do not apply to remittance between Head-quarters and Tahsil Treasuries in the same district.

EXHIBITION OF SAVINGS BANK TRANSACTIONS IN GROSS AND NOT NET.

CIRCULAR, NEW SERIES, No. 9 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 12th October 1882.

At the instance of the Comptroller General I have the honor to request that you will be careful to enter in your monthly cash account and lists of payments, the gross and not the net, totals of the Savings Bank transactions that may take place at your treasury. You are reminded that the old rule (36, chapter 18 revised C. A. C. 1st edition) which prescribed a net entry, has been omitted from the present edition of the Code.

GENERAL LETTER No. 16314 C. D. of 1882.

To

ALL CIVIL DEPARTMENTS AND HEADS OF OFFICES
UNDER THE GOVERNMENT PUNJAB.*Dated 14th October 1882.*

It has been proposed by the Government of India that whenever securities of any description are held by a public officer in virtue of his office, they should be held in the name of the office, not of the officer; and further that they should, if possible, be held by two officers and lodged with the Civil Account Officer of the Province.

2. Under the rule proposed Government Securities, or Shares in the Bank of Bengal or in the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway, held by an officer as Commissioner of Lahore, should formally stand in the name of the "Commissioner of Lahore" not of A. B., Commissioner of Lahore," and if possible some other office should be associated with that of the Commissioner. Under instructions from the Local Government, I now have the honor to request that you will, with the least possible delay, favor me with a return showing the securities, whether Government Promissory Notes or other securities of a miscellaneous character, which are held by you in your official capacity, alone, or jointly with another, and to state in each case the nature and purpose of the trust under which they are held; and, in case the security be held by you alone, whether the terms of the trust admit of the appointment of two trustees.

3. Should you hold no such securities I beg that you will inform me without delay, so that time may not be lost in awaiting the receipt of the return.

REMITTANCES TO SMALL COIN DEPÔTS.^A

CIRCULAR, NEW SERIES, No. 10.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 18th October 1882.

A case has just come to my notice in which a Treasury Officer, instead of acknowledging the full amount of a remittance invoiced to a small coin depôt credited only the amount found after examination, and justified his action on the

ground that the Code rules contained in paragraphs 23 and 24 of Chapter 27, applied to Treasury remittances and not to remittances to a "*Small coin Dépôt.*" To prevent future mistakes of this sort, I have the honor to request that the whole amount invoiced may invariably be credited at once in the "Statement of Small Silver and Copper Dépôt"; the amount of any deficiency discovered on examination should, if possible, be recovered from the Potedár, if there be one, otherwise it should be paid to the dépôt from the general balance, in coin of the denomination affected. The payment thus made should be charged off in the Cash book to "Advances Recoverable", and the Treasury Officer of the remitting Treasury should be requested to recover the amount and credit it to his general balance, distinctly noting particulars of the remittance in which the deficiency was discovered in order to facilitate its final adjustment in my office.

GENERAL LETTER No. 17512 B of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 9th November 1882.

I observe that it is the practice in some treasuries to credit to Government the *net* receipts realized from Fees at Fairs other than Cattle and Horse Fairs, after deducting charges locally incurred by District Officers.

2. Such a procedure is, I need hardly point out, erroneous, and I request that you will, in future, see that the *gross* receipts from all fairs are credited as Provincial income, and the charges accounted for as Provincial expenditure in the public accounts.

ISSUE OF REMITTANCE TRANSFER RECEIPTS AT PAR FOR REMITTANCE OF MONEY FOR INVESTMENT IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CIRCULAR NEW SERIES No. 11 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS & HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS,
PUNJAB.*Dated 23rd November 1882.*

Under instructions from the Comptroller General, I have the honor to state that Remittance Transfer Receipts may be issued at par for the remittance of money for investment under rule 5, chapter 11 of the Civil Account Code, and to request that, in future, Remittance Transfer Receipts may be invariably used for this purpose.

RIPON HOSPIPTAL, SIMLA.

GENERAL LETTER No. 18347—T. A. of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

Dated 1st December 1882.

With a view to facilitate the collection of subscriptions towards the construction of the new Hospital at Simla, I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to receive any money that may be tendered to you on this account, and to remit it by Remittance Transfer Receipts, which should be made payable to A. O. Hume, Esquire, c.b., Simla. In any place where a large amount is likely to be received, the money may be kept in deposit for a time and remitted at intervals as may be desired by Mr. Hume.

TREATMENT OF LIGHT WEIGHT COUNTERFEIT OR DEFACED COIN.

GENERAL LETTER No. 18869 R. of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND TREASURY OFFICERS,
IN THE PUNJAB.*Dated 11th December 1882.*

I have the honor to call your attention to Resolution No. 2849 of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 25th November 1882, and

republished in the *Punjab Gazette* of the 30th ultimo, Part II, page 258. This notification, you will observe, supersedes the Resolutions which embodied the rules hitherto in force for the treatment of light weight, counterfeit, or defaced coin, but the only material difference introduced in the rules now promulgated will be found in the lists of persons authorized to cut or break coin under Section 16 of the Coinage Act. In the original rules every officer in charge of a Government Treasury was authorized to do so, officers in charge of Sub-Treasuries being expressly excepted in a subsequent clause. In the new rules the authority is conferred on every officer in charge of a District Treasury and on every Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner, in charge of a Sub-Treasury.

2. You will be careful to observe that the present rules supersede only the *standing rules* previously in force, and in no way affect the special orders under which rules have been temporarily suspended, and in accordance with which shroff-marked and other coins, not diminished by fraudulent means, are for the present received at their full value.

SCHEDULES OF INLAND CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

GENERAL LETTER No. 19029 C. D. of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

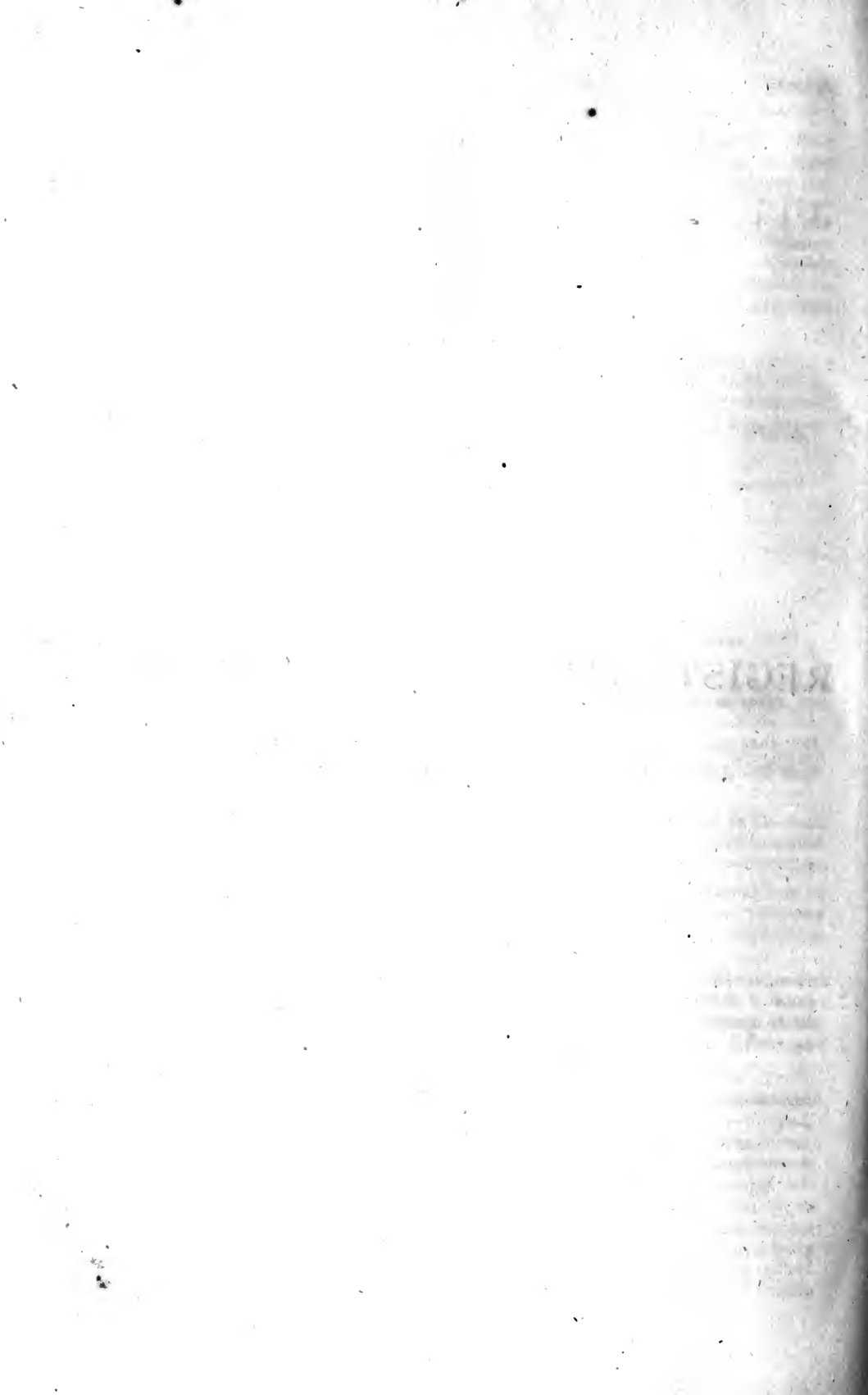
Dated 15th December 1882.

I have the honor to request your particular attention to the correct preparation of the Schedules of Inland Customs Receipts, in which the following mistakes are not unfrequently made:—

- (1). The Schedules are sometimes sent in manuscript, although printed forms have been supplied. Manuscript forms may cause misclassification and their use should be at once put a stop to.
- (2). Receipts from different Customs Officers are sometimes included in the same Schedule. A separate Schedule should invariably be used for each Customs Officer.
- (3). The first column of the form now in use, *viz.*, "name of Customs Officer on whose account, &c." is not always correctly filled in. Sometimes "Deputy Commissioner" is entered. The column heading sufficiently indicates what is required.
- (4). The details required to explain all entries in column "Miscellaneous (as per details on reverse)" are not always given. These are necessary to ensure correctness in classification. Fees and licenses for the manufacture of saltpetre should not be shown under "Miscellaneous," but under "Fees and Licenses of saline works."

2. Such mistakes as the above cause great inconvenience, and I trust that the instructions now given may be carefully observed.

REGISTRATION DEPTL. ORDERS,
1882.



REGISTRATION DEPTL. ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1 of 1882.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd January 1882.

Monthly form	No. I.	24 copies.	Advises despatch to his address this day of monthly Forms as per margin, and intimates that care should be taken of those now sent, as a further supply will not be available before this time next year.
Do.	No. II.	24 do.	
Do.	No. IV.	24 do.	
Commission bill,	24 do.		

CIRCULAR No. 2 of 1882.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 1st March 1882.

Has the honor to forward herewith 2 blank forms of each of the prescribed Annual Registration Statements, Nos. II, III, IV, V, VI, and VIII, and to request that they may be filled up and forwarded to this office, with a report as prescribed in paras 24 and 25 of standing order No. IV, of the Punjab Registration manual.

CIRCULAR No. 3 of 1882.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 21st April 1882.

The annexed Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 15th March 1882, reviewing the Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1880-81, is circulated for the information of Registrars of districts, whose attention is directed to para. 6 relating to the Punjab, and to the general remarks contained in para. 14.

2. In preparing their reports for the year 1881-82, Registrars will bear the requirements of the Government of India in mind; these are stated in the Resolution to be "a more intelligent examination of the general character of the documents presented in each district, and a more accurate knowledge of the circumstances of the people on the part of district and subordinate officers; neither the departmental officers nor the Government should accept mechanically and apply universally mere formulated theories which may be true in many cases but are not necessarily true in all." The Resolution goes on to say that "there is a great field for expansion open to the Registration Department in every Province of India, and while this is the case, any falling off in the general outturn of work cannot but suggest a doubt whether all has been done that could be done to make

the advantages of the system known, to prevent unnecessary delays and obstruction in the process of registering documents, and to encourage resort to registration by rendering the operation as easy, simple and unburdensome as possible."

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public)
No 10—407-13, dated the 15th March 1832.

READ—

Resolution of the Home Department, No. 26—936, dated the 5th July 1881, reviewing the Registration Reports of the several Provinces for the year 1879-80.

Read also—

The Registration Reports of the several Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1880-81.

6. *Punjab*.—The number of registrations effected in the Punjab during the year 1880-81 was 70,745 as compared with 71,163 in the previous year. The details under the headings of compulsory and optional registrations were—

			1879-80.	...	1880-81.
Compulsory	...	...	41,711	...	44,350
Optional	...	...	29,451	...	26,394
		Total	71,163	...	70,745

The number of registrations affecting immoveable property decreased from 59,449 to 59,149, of which 44,350 were compulsory and 14,799 optional, as compared with 41,711 and 17,738, respectively, in the previous year. In fifteen districts there was a falling off in the number of instruments registered and in seventeen districts an increase. The general results therefore of the operations of the Department during the year 1880-81 have been a small decrease in the total number of registrations, an increase in the number of compulsory registrations of 2,639, or 6·3 per cent., a decrease in the number of optional registrations of 3,057 or 10·03 per cent., an increase in the number of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property of 2,639, or 6·3 per cent., and a decrease in the number of optional registrations affecting immoveable property of 2,939, or 16·5 per cent. The above results may be briefly described as a considerable increase in compulsory registrations, accompanied by a decrease in registrations of the optional class, and the causes which have operated to produce these results have been fully discussed by the Inspector General and by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor in reviewing the report. The conclusion arrived at is, that while the steady and great increase in compulsory registrations is to be attributed to the general rise in the value of landed property, owing to which fields and houses which a few years ago would have been under the limit at which registration becomes compulsory, are now in excess of that limit, the falling off in optional registrations is due to the fact that for the class of documents of which registration is optional, the advantages secured by registration do not counterbalance the expense or trouble inevitable even under the best possible departmental management. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor refers to the fact that a decrease in registrations is not confined to the Punjab, but has also taken place during the past two years, to an even greater extent, both as regards compulsory and optional documents, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and he expresses his opinion that the yearly decrease in the number of optional registrations cannot properly be ascribed either to the high rate of the fees, or to ignorance of the law on the part of those concerned, or to the trouble involved in attending a registry office. It is suggested that money-lenders and petty traders whose dealings form the bulk of the business transactions of the Province, finding that book accounts or simple acknowledgments satisfy the Courts, do not care to go through the additional process of registration.

The financial results of the working of the Department appear to have been generally satisfactory. The receipts increased from Rs. 1,72,366 in the previous year to Rs. 1,77,349, or by 2·8 per cent., while the expenditure shows a slight decrease from Rs. 1,02,643 to Rs. 1,02,124. The surplus increased from Rs. 69,723 to Rs. 75,225, and the percentage of expenditure and receipts fell from 59·5 to 57·5.

14. In reviewing the report on the working of the Registration Department in the several provinces during 1879-80, the Governor General in Council observed* that, although such

* See paragraph 14 of Resolution Nos. 26—936 B to M, dated 5th July 1881.

causes as variations of season, the pressure or other,

wise of prices, and generally the circumstances of the people during the particular year to which the reports may relate, must doubtless affect the operations of the Registration Department, especially in regard to certain particular classes of documents, it was scarcely possible to accept without reserve the theory that an advance in the operations of the Registration Department in any year must necessarily imply that the people of the province in which such advance occurred were suffering from the pressure of high prices or from the effects of drought or famine. It was further remarked that registration transactions generally may be expected to increase, rather than decrease, with a general revival of business and traffic consequent on improved seasons, and that the fact of the condition of the people having improved with returning prosperity could not be admitted as a sufficient explanation for a marked falling off in the number of documents offered for registration. In several of the reports for the present year, and in the reviews of such reports by the Local Governments, it is urged that, in the case of instruments affecting immoveable property, movements of increase or decrease must necessarily depend upon the condition of the agricultural population of whose transactions such instruments are in the main the record. It is broadly stated that the number of documents of certain kinds offered for registration must always vary in inverse ratio to the prevailing degree of material prosperity, more especially in the case of the agricultural classes. The view is no doubt correct in so far as the number of certain classes of documents—as, for instance, instruments of sale and mortgage of immoveable property of small value—may be expected to be materially larger in years of scarcity or drought than during times of comparative prosperity; but, on the other hand, it by no means follows universally that any general advance or falling off in the operations of the Registration Department as a whole, or even under any one chief branch of its transactions, can be ascribed exclusively to such causes as variations of season or differences in the material condition of the people. If this conclusion were accepted, it would follow that the general results obtained in different provinces, or in the several districts of the same province, in which similar conditions as to season and the general circumstances of the people may have prevailed, should ordinarily correspond, but the reports of the Registration Department show that this is frequently not the case. Provinces or districts similarly circumstanced as to season and the general condition of the people in any given year show results, as regards the number of documents presented for Registration, so entirely different as to render it impossible to explain them satisfactorily by the operation of any one general cause. What is required therefore is a more intelligent examination of the general character of the documents presented in each district, and a more accurate knowledge of the circumstances of the people on the part of district and subordinate officers. Neither the departmental officers nor the Government should accept mechanically and apply universally mere formulated theories which may be true in many cases, but are not necessarily true in all. There is a great field for expansion open to the Registration Department in every province of India, and while this is the case, any falling off in general out-turn of work cannot but suggest a doubt whether all has been done that could be done to make the advantages of the system known, to prevent unnecessary delays and obstructions in the process of registering documents, and to encourage resort to registration by rendering the operation as easy, simple, and unburdensome as possible.

CIRCULAR No. 4 OF 1882.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated the 26th June 1882.

In accordance with orders received from Government the receipt of Registration Commission by Officers in charge of Treasuries is prohibited, with effect from 1st April 1882.

Withdrawal of Registration allowances.

2. Orders of Government have been solicited as to whether officers who have drawn the commission for April and May are to be required to refund the amount.

3. Pending further orders of Government the commission for June must not be drawn, and if drawn before receipt of this Circular, must be refunded.

4. For the present the Registration work at Sadr Stations will continue to be performed by the existing Sub-Registrars.

5. Sub-Registrars not in charge of Treasuries will draw their allowances as heretofore.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

... ..

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

11. The following table shows the number of people who have been convicted of a crime in the United States since 1970, by race and sex.

1. The first group of people who are not in the labor force are those who are not in the labor force because they are not in the labor force.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

... ..

SECRET

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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CIRCULAR No. 5 of 1882.

Dated 7th August 1882.

The annexed copy of a letter from the Junior Secretary to Government Punjab, No. 2044, dated 3rd instant, is forwarded for the information and guidance of all Registrars (Deputy Commissioners) of districts, and for communication to the Treasury officers concerned. All allowances drawn by Treasury officers in the Registration Department since April 1882 must, under para 2, be refunded, or in the cases of officers mentioned in para 4, be adjusted against the personal allowances therein sanctioned; and in future no allowances other than those so sanctioned will be admitted to Treasury officers for performing registration work.

*No. 2044, dated 3rd August 1882.**From—The Junior Secretary to Government Punjab and its Dependencies.**To—The Inspector General of Registration, Punjab.*

I AM directed to reply to the marginally noted letters from your predecessor, Mr. Miller, No. 52, dated 27th June 1882. and yourself, regarding the withdrawal of registration allowances from Treasury Officers and the grant of personal allowances in compensation for them. No. 57, dated 13th July 1882.

2. Mr. Miller was right in supposing that registration allowances are admissible for the month of March 1882, and that from 1st April 1882 they are to be disallowed in the case of all Treasury Officers, whether Covenanted, Uncovenanted, or Military Officers. The orders of the Government of India apply to Treasury Officers generally, and do not admit of any exception. If any Covenanted or Military Officers in charge of Treasuries have drawn the allowances for any period after 1st April 1882, they should be required to refund them.

3. The other questions referred by Mr. Miller are disposed of by the following orders.

4. In accordance with the authority conveyed in paragraph 4 of the letter from the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1306, dated 25th May 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the grant of a monthly personal allowance, not exceeding the amount specified against each, to the undermentioned officers being Extra Assistant Commissioners, in lieu of registration allowances, with effect from 1st April 1882 :—

Mr. J. G. Delmerick Rs. 60 ; Mr. J. Goldney, Rs. 15 ; Mr. C. M. Burton, Rs. 65 ; Mr. T. H. Homan, Rs. 55 ; Mr. F. Field, Rs. 65 ; Mr. J. A. Robinson, Rs. 150 ; Mr. W. B. D'Courcey, Rs. 45 ; Abdulla Athim, Rs. 50 ; Syud Jamal-ud-din Rs. 40 ; Hukm Chand, M.A. Rs. 25 ; Mr. B. A. Fox, Rs. 25 ; Mr. W. A. Harris, Rs. 70 ; Manohur Lal, Rs. 10 ; Maulvi Zia-ud-din Khan, Rs. 25 ; Chandarbal, Rs. 90 ; Mr. W. E. Browne, Rs. 160 ; Muhammad Latif, Rs. 45 ; Khoda Bakhsh, Rs. 35 ; Dewan Hari Singh, Rs. 45 ; Mul Raj, M.A. Rs. 70 ; Sanjhi Mal, Rs. 45 ; Mr. M. T. Rattigan, Rs. 30 ; Salig Ram, Rs. 30.

These allowances are sanctioned for a period of one year only, during which they may be drawn subject to the following conditions, *viz.*—

I.—If the officer cease to hold charge of a Treasury, the allowance shall be discontinued for such time as he may be without such charge.

II.—When an officer is promoted, his personal allowance shall be reduced by the amount of the increase in salary attending such promotion.

CIRCULAR No. 6 of 1882.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 9th August 1882.

In continuation of Circular No. 5, dated 7th instant, requests that the contingent expenses of Sub-Registrars who are Treasury Officers be defrayed by and included in the quarterly Contingent Bills of Registrars of districts. This order will have retrospective effect from 1st April 1882.

CIRCULAR No. 7 of 1882.

Dated 23rd September 1882.

The following copy of a letter No. 14786, dated 19th instant, from the Accountant General, Punjab, is circulated to all Registrars, Punjab, for information and guidance, and with a request that in future the personal allowances drawn by Treasury Officers, under the terms of Circular No. 5, dated 7th ultimo, may not be shown as charges of the Registration Department, nor included in the monthly or other returns of the Department.

*No. 14786, dated 19th September 1882.**From—The Accountant General Punjab,**To—The Inspector General of Registration, Punjab.*

In reply to your No. 159, dated 9th instant, enquiring whether the personal allowances granted to certain Treasury Officers in Punjab Government letter No. 2044, dated 3rd ultimo, in lieu of Registration Commission, should be included in the Officers' pay bills or drawn, as before, in the Registration Department, I have the honor to say that the Government of India having disapproved of registration work being attached to the charge of Treasuries (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, letter No. 1306, dated 25th May 1882, para. 4), disallowed the payment of registration fees to these Officers from 1st April last (Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department resolution No. 355, dated 18th January 1882, para. 5), but, to prevent hardships, sanctioned, in certain specified cases, the grant of personal allowances instead, for a period not exceeding one year. These personal allowances are treated as part of the Officer's pay in accordance with note under the definition of "pay and salary" on page XI of the Preliminary sections to the Financial Codes, are chargeable to the same heads and grants as the pay or salary, of which indeed they form a part of the Officers concerned, and should consequently be charged in the pay bills.

These allowances are unconnected with the Registration Department and are not given for the performance of registration work.

2. Accompaniments returned as desired.

The 30th August 1882.

MEMORANDUM ON THE REGISTRATION OF COMPANIES AND SOCIETIES.

1. Any seven or more persons associated for any lawful purpose may be registered, under the Indian Companies' Act, as an incorporated Company, with or without limited liability (Section 6). If the objects of the association be merely literary, scientific, or charitable, it may, if it so prefer, be registered as a Society under Act XXI of 1860 (Section 1). In this memorandum, associations under the Indian Companies' Act are hereafter referred to as "Companies" in contradistinction to Associations under Act XXI of 1860, which are referred to as "Societies."

Companies which must register.

2. In the following cases, registration is compulsory:—

- (a). Companies consisting of more than ten persons formed for the purpose of banking;
- (b). Companies consisting of more than twenty persons formed for any other purpose having for its object the acquisition of gain.

In all other cases, registration is optional.

- g. The new Indian Companies' Act, No. VI of 1882, came into force on 1st May 1882, superseding the previous Companies' Act, No. X of 1866; but provides that all Companies incorporated under the latter, shall be deemed to have been incorporated under the former Act (Section 2). A somewhat similar provision is made in Part VI in respect of Companies registered under the

Application of Act VI of 1882 to Companies formed before its commencement.

old Joint Stock Companies' Acts, Nos. XIX of 1857 and VII of 1860; while Part VII provides for the re-registration (if desired) of such Companies under the present Act, as well as for the registration of unregistered Companies formed before the 1st. May 1882. The provisions of this Part of the Act should be consulted by any such Companies contemplating registration, and they need not be particularised here.

4. The first step towards registration is the preparation of a memorandum of association. When a Company desires to be limited by shares, the memorandum should be prepared as laid down in Section 8; when limited by guarantee, as in Section 9; and when unlimited, as in Section 10 of Act VI of 1882. When a Society wishes to register under Act XXI of 1860, the memorandum of association should be drawn up in accordance with Section 2 of that Act. The memorandum of association of a Company must bear a stamp of Rs. 15 (Article 43, Schedule I, Indian Stamp Act, 1879). When the memorandum of association is duly registered, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies (hereinafter called "the Registrar") will furnish a certificate of incorporation in the case of a Company (Section 41), and a certificate of registration in the case of a Society (Section 3).

5. The memorandum of association may, in the case of a Company limited by shares, and must in the case of a Company limited by guarantee, or unlimited, be accompanied when presented for registration, by articles of association prepared in the manner prescribed in Sections 37 and 39; and, in the case of a Society it must be accompanied by a certified copy of the Society's rules and regulations (Section 2). If a Company limited by shares omits to file articles with its memorandum of association, it shall be deemed to have accepted the regulations contained in Table A annexed to the Act (Section 38). Articles of association should be stamped Rs. 25 (Article 8, Schedule I, Indian Stamp Act, 1879).

6. Every Company must have a registered office to which all communications and notices may be addressed (Section 63). Notice of the situation of such office, and of any change therein must be given to and recorded by the Registrar (Section 64). When the Company is limited, its name must be painted or affixed in a conspicuous position outside the registered office and places of business (Section 65).

7. The following books and records must be maintained at the registered office of each Company :

(1). *Register of members* (Section 47). This is a very important record, and should be kept with great care, both because it is open to public inspection (Section 55), and because it is *prima facie* evidence of all matters directed or authorized to be inserted in it (section 60). It should contain the following particulars :—

- (a) names, addresses, and occupation of members—and when the capital is divided into shares, the number and value of each share ;
- (b) date of entry on register ;
- (c) date of ceasing to be member.

The Act prescribes no precise form for the register, nor is there any legal objection to a Company adding, for its own convenience, other particulars ; but it will generally be found best to enter the prescribed particulars in the order mentioned in the Act, and to limit the entries to those particulars. On the issue of a share-warrant, the entry in the register must be made in accordance with Section 34. When the register is rectified by order of Court, notice of such rectification should, in the case of a Company having a share-capital, be given to the Registrar (Section 59).

(2). *Minute book* (Section 92) for recording resolutions and proceedings of meetings of the Company, or of the directors or managers. All such minutes should be authenticated by the signature of the chairman of the meeting, or of the chairman of the next succeeding meeting. It will generally be found convenient to have separate books for recording minutes of proceedings at meetings of the Company, and at meetings of the directors or managers.

(3). *Register of directors or managers* (Section 70). This register is required to be kept only by Companies not having a divided capital. Copy of this register must be sent to the Registrar, as well as notice of all changes in the direction or management.

(4). *Register of mortgages* (Section 68). This is required to be kept only by limited Companies. It is open to inspection by any creditor or member of the company.

(5). *Half-yearly statement of capital, liabilities, and assets* (Section 69). This is required only from limited banking Companies, insurance Companies, and deposit, provident, or benefit Companies. Every such Company must prepare this statement according to Form D, Schedule I of the Act, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, before it commences business, and also on the first Monday in February and August of each year, and put up a copy thereof in a conspicuous place in the registered office, and in every branch office or place of business.

8. A general meeting of every Company must be held within six months after registration (Section 75), and thereafter, once at least in every year (Section 74). A balance-sheet, in the form annexed to Table A, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, must be made out and filed with the Registrar within twelve months after registration, and thereafter, once at least in every year within twelve months from the filing of the last balance-sheet. The accounts of the Company and the balance-sheet must be audited annually, and the Registrar will not file any balance-sheet unless its correctness is certified by the auditor, and it has been laid before and adopted by the Company in general meeting.

9. The annexed table shows the principal documents and notices of fact which the law requires or authorizes to be delivered to the Registrar for registration or record, together with the proper fee in each case, the time at which the document or notice should be delivered, and the consequences of default. All such documents and notices should be delivered or left for the Registrar at his office during business hours, or sent to him through the post in registered cover (Section 89); and they must be accompanied by the proper fees. Mention has already been made of some of the documents and notices of fact enumerated in this table; the remainder will now be noticed.

10. Every Company having a share capital is required to prepare an annual list of its members prefaced by a summary of its capital, according to Form E at the end of the Act. This list should be made out for the fourteenth day succeeding the ordinary general meeting, or if there be more than one, the first such meeting in each year; and should be "contained in a separate part of the register" of members (Section 48). Where the shares or members are numerous, it will generally be found convenient to have a separate volume of the register of members for these annual lists and summaries. A copy is to be forwarded without delay to the Registrar.

11. Every Society under Act XXI of 1860 is required to file an annual list of its governing body with the Registrar, not later than fourteen days after the date on which, according to its rules, the annual general meeting of the Society is held, or if the rules do not provide for such annual meeting, then in the month of January (Section 4). The Registrar has no means of enforcing compliance with this rule, seeing that no penalty is provided for default; but in the interests of the Society the managing body should be careful to see that it is complied with, otherwise the Society may find, in time of need, that by neglect of this provision of the law, it may not be able to avail itself of the benefits of registration.

12. In the case of Companies with a share-capital, every increase of the registered capital, and in the case of Companies not having a divided capital, every increase in the registered number of members, must be notified to the Registrar within fifteen days of its being resolved upon. (Section 57). Every Company with a share-capital which consolidates its capital and divides it into shares of larger amount, or convert any portion of its capital into stock, must notify the fact to the Registrar within the same time (Section 51). When a company limited by shares has resolved to reduce its capital, it must produce before the Registrar the order of Court confirming the reduction, and deliver to him for registration a copy of such order, and of a minute, approved by the Court, showing how the capital will be altered; and on these documents being registered, the reduction of capital will take effect (Section 18).

13. Attention is called to the definition of a "special resolution" in Section 77. Such a resolution must be passed by a majority of three-fourths at least at a general meeting of which due notice has been given, and confirmed by a simple majority at a subsequent general meeting held at an interval of not less than fourteen days nor more than one month. A printed copy of every special resolution must be forwarded to the Registrar for record within fifteen days from the date of confirmation (Section 79). A copy of every such resolution must be annexed to, or embodied in every copy of the articles of association issued after the passing thereof (Section 80).

14. When a company is ordered by Court to be wound up, the Company must send a copy of the order to the Registrar (Section 137). Winding-up. When the affairs of the Company have been completely wound up, and the Court has made an order of dissolution, the official liquidator must report such order to the Registrar (Section 160). In the case of a Company winding up voluntarily, when its affairs are fully wound up, the liquidator must lay before a general meeting of the Company an account of the manner in which the winding-up has been carried out (Section 186), and make a return to the Registrar of such meeting having been held, and of the date on which it was held (Section 187). This is important because on the expiration of the three months from the registration of such return, and not before, the Company shall be deemed to be dissolved.

15. Any person may, on payment of the prescribed fees, inspect the documents kept by the Registrar, and obtain a certified copy of Inspection of records, &c. or extract of any such document, or a certificate of incorporation of any Company on his register (Section 220, clause (e), Act VI of 1882, and Section 19, Act XXI of 1860). Certified copies or extracts must be stamped as follows :—

if the original was not chargeable with stamp duty, or if the duty did not exceed one rupee	...	...	...	eight annas ;
in any other case	...	...	...	one rupee.
(Art. 22, Schedule I, Indian Stamp Act 1879). The fees are—				
for each inspection	...	...	...	one rupee ;
for certified copies or extracts, per 100 words	...	...	...	two annas ;
for a certificate of incorporation	...	...	...	three rupees

16. This memorandum does not pretend to be either exhaustive or authoritative, nor has precision of language been attempted. Object of this memorandum. The sole object of this paper is to assist Companies and Societies now on the register of this office, or which may hereafter be brought thereon, by pointing out the main provisions of the law, chiefly in reference to their relations with this office. But the Companies' Act in the case of incorporated Companies, and Act XXI of 1866 in the case of registered Societies should invariably be consulted.

Table showing the documents required or authorized to be registered, and the facts required or authorized to be recorded, by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and Act XXI of 1860 ; together with the fees to be paid, the time when the document or notice of fact is to be delivered for registration or record, and the effect of default in each case.

Description.	Fee Rs.	When document or notice of fact is to be delivered to Registrar for registration or record.	Effect of default.
I.—AS TO COMPANIES INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1882.			
1.—Memorandum of association (Section 40)—	...	At time of registra- tion of Company.	Certificate of incorporation withheld until memorandum of association is delivered and registered.
In the case of a Company having a share-capital—			
when the capital does not exceed Rs. 20,000.	40		
for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 20,000 up to 50,000...	20		
Do. do. do. 50,000 „ 1,00,000 ...	5		
Do. do. do. 1,00,000	1		
Provided that the fee shall in no case exceed	1,000		
In the case of a Company not having a divided capital—			
when the number of members does not exceed 20	40		
when it exceeds 20 but does not ex- ceed 100	100		
and for every 50 members or part there- of in excess of 100	5		
when the number is unlimited	400		
Provided that the fee shall in no case exceed	400		
N. B.—The same fee is charged for registering an existing as a new Company, excepting in cases where Companies are expressly exempted from the initial registra- tion fee by Section 233.			

Description.	Fee Rs.	When document or notice of fact is to be delivered to Registrar for regis- tration or record.	Effect of default.
2.— <i>Articles of association</i> (Section 37)	5	In the case of a Com- pany limited by gua- rantee or unlimited, must accompany memorandum of as- sociation. In the case of a company limited by shares, optional.	Registration refused until articles are received, in cases where they are com- pulsory.
3.— <i>Notice of situation of registered office</i> (Section 64).	5	On commencing busi- ness.	Company liable to a penalty of Rs. 50 for every day dur- ing which default continues.
4.— <i>Notice of change of situation of Registered Office</i> (Section 64).	5	When the change takes place.	As above.
5.— <i>Notice of rectification of register of members of a Company having a share-capital by order of Court</i> (Sec- tion 59).	5	When the order is made.	No penalty provided.
6.— <i>Copy of register of directors or mana- gers of a Company not having a divided capital</i> (Section 70).	5	At time of appoint- ment.	Company liable to a penalty of Rs. 100 for every day during which default con- tinues, and every director or manager who knowingly and willingly authorizes or permits such default liable to the same penalty.
7.— <i>Notice of change of directors or mana- gers of a Company not having a divided capital</i> (Section 70).	5	At time of occur- rence.	As above.
8.— <i>Annual balance-sheet</i> (Section 74) ...	5	The first to be made out and filed with- in twelve months after the Company is registered, and thereafter once in every year within twelve months from the filing of the last.	Every director or manager who know- ingly or wilfully authorizes or per- mits such default liable to a penalty of Rs. 1,000.
9.— <i>Copy of annual summary of capital and list of shareholders of a Com- pany having a share-capital</i> (Sec- tion 48).	5	Within twenty-one days after the ordi- nary general meet- ing of the Company.	Company liable to a penalty of Rs. 50 for every day dur- ing which default continues, and every director or manager who knowingly or wilfully authorizes or permits such de- fault liable to the same penalty.

Description.	Fee. Rs.	When document or notice of fact is to be delivered to Registrar for registration or record.	Effect of default.
10.—Notice of <i>increase of capital</i> , after first registration, of a Company having a share-capital (Section 57)—the same fee for every Rs. 10,000 or part thereof, as would have been payable if such increased capital had formed part of the original capital at time of registration.	...	Within fifteen days of the passing of the resolution by which such increase has been authorized.	Company liable to a penalty of Rs. 100 for every day during which neglect to give notice continues, and every director or manager who knowingly or wilfully authorizes or permits such default liable to the same penalty.
11.—Notice of <i>increase of members</i> , after first registration of a Company not having a divided capital (Section 57)—for every 50 members, or less, of such increase.	5	Within fifteen days of the time at which such increase has been resolved on, or has taken place.	As above.
12.—Notice of <i>consolidation of capital</i> and division into shares of larger amount, by a Company having a share-capital (Section 51).	5	Within fifteen days of such consolidation.	Change not valid until notice is given and recorded.
13.—Notice of <i>conversion of capital into stock</i> , by a Company having a share-capital (Section 51).	5	Within fifteen days of such conversion.	As above.
14.—Copy of order of Court confirming <i>reduction of capital</i> of a Company limited by shares (Section 18).	5	} No time fixed .. {	The reduction will not take effect until the order and minute are registered.
15.—Copy of <i>minute</i> of particulars of such reduction (Section 18).	5		
16.—Printed copy of <i>special resolution</i> (Section 79).	5	Within 15 days of its confirmation.	Company liable to a penalty of Rs. 20 for every day during which default continues, and every director or manager who wilfully or knowingly authorizes or permits such default liable to the same penalty.
17.—Copy of <i>order of Court for winding up</i> a Company (Section 137).	5	When the order is made.	No penalty provided.
18.—Official liquidator's report of <i>dissolution order of Court</i> (Section 150).	5	When the order is made.	Official liquidator liable to a penalty of Rs. 100 for every day during which default continues.
19.—Liquidator's <i>return of final general meeting</i> of a Company winding-up voluntarily (Section 187).	5	Immediately after the meeting is held.	Liquidator liable to a penalty of Rs. 50 for each day during which default continues; and Company shall not be deemed to be dissolved until the expiration of three months from the date of registration of the liquidator's return.

Description.	Fee Rs.	When document or notice of facts is to be delivered to Registrar for registration or record.	Effect of default.
20.—Any other document registered, or fact record under the Indian Companies Act, 1832.	5		
II.—AS TO SOCIETIES REGISTERED UNDER ACT XXI OF 1860.			
21.— <i>Memorandum of association</i> , accompanied by certified copy of Society's rules and regulations (Section 3).	50	At time of registration of Society.	Certificate of registration withheld until memorandum and copy of rules are filed.
22.— <i>Annual list of governing body</i> (Section 4).	Nil.	On or before the fourteenth day succeeding the day on which the rules require the annual general meeting to be held, or if the rules do not provide for this, in the month of January.	No penalty provided.

CIRCULAR No. 8 OF 1882.

To

ALL REGISTRARS, PUNJAB.

Dated 7th November 1882.

The annexed copy of a letter, No. 2720, dated 16th October 1882, from the Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab, to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, ruling that the permanent service of Registry Moharrirs is service qualifying for pension, is circulated for the information of Registrars of Districts and for communication to all concerned.

2. Particular attention is at the same time called to the 3rd para. of that letter, wherein a new charge of 11 per cent. is imposed on the funds at the Inspector General's disposal for establishments and contingencies, to provide for prospective pensionary claims. To meet this new charge the most rigid economy will be necessary, and the Inspector General will be compelled to order reductions in all districts in which the cost of establishments and contingencies exceeds the income from copying fees, except where strong reasons to the contrary can be established.

*No. 2720, dated 16th October 1882,**From—The Junior Secretary to Government Punjab,**To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

I am now directed to convey the orders of Government on the subject of the pensionary claims of registration establishments referred for consideration in your letter No 1261, dated 13th December 1881.

It has been ascertained that these establishments are pensionable in Bengal, the Financial Commissioner and Inspector General of Registration are of opinion that they should be pensionable in the Punjab, and the Punjab Government ruled that they were so in its Financial Resolution No. 600, dated 24th April 1874. The Accountant General, however, was doubtful whether the establishments were not contract establishments within the meaning of section 67 of the Civil Pension Code. A perusal of the rules in the Registration Manual which relate to establishments leaves no doubt in the mind of the Lieutenant Governor that the duties and pay of the establishments are regulated under conditions determined by Government as contemplated by section 66 of the Code, and that they are not on the footing of the contract establishments referred to in section 67. Accordingly His Honor is pleased to decide that the permanent service of Registration establishments in the Punjab shall be treated as qualifying, and thus to re-affirm the ruling to this effect passed in 1874.

3. But, in order to make special provision for the prospective pensionary claims now admitted, it will be necessary to effect a slight alteration in the powers of the Inspector General as to sanction of establishments. The Accountant General has advised that about 11 per cent. of the cost of establishments actually employed will be a fair charge on the copying fees as a reserve for future pensions. The Inspector General will therefore be requested to amend rule 2 of section II, chapter IV of the Registration Manual, so as to provide that the expenditure to be incurred during any year on the office establishments and contingencies of Registrars and Sub-Registrars plus 11 per cent. on the cost of such establishments shall not exceed the sum realized as copying fees during the last year for which accounts have been made up.

STAMP DEPTL. ORDERS,
1882.

STAMP DEPTL. ORDERS.

CIRCULAR No. 1.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 3rd January 1882.

Annexed to my Circular No. 1, dated 4th January 1881, was a list of all the Circulars of this office, 47 in number, which were in force, in whole or in part, at the close of 1880. Of these 42 have since been expressly rescinded (chiefly in the process of consolidation,) by the Circulars marginally noted; while three others, namely, No. 4, dated 19th March 1875, No. 13, dated 27th November 1879, and No. 23, dated 1st October 1880, although not expressly superseded, have been embodied in the new rules issued by the Director General of the Post Office for the custody, distribution and sale of postage stamps, and may accordingly now be disregarded. Hence, of the Circulars enumerated in the list referred to, only two remain in force at the present time, *viz.*,—

No. 18, dated 12th July 1880—containing rules for the custody and accounts of stamps at Tahsils; and

No. 26, dated 20th November 1880—circulating a table of remissions and reductions of stamp duty made under Government of India Notifications since 1860.

2. I now annex a list of the Circulars issued from this office during the past year, to which a column has been added showing which of those Circulars are still effective and which have become obsolete. District Officers should satisfy themselves that a copy of each of the Circulars still in force exists in the Treasury Office for ready reference.

List of Circulars issued by the Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab, during the year 1881.

No.	Date.	Subject.	REMARKS.
1	4th January ...	List of Circulars in force to end of 1880	Obsolete.
2	7th January ...	Treating of Act I of 1879	Superseded by Cir. No 13.
3	25th January ...	Calling attention to new rules for the custody, distribution and sale of postage stamps.	This Circular was in its nature only temporary, but the rules to which it called attention are still in force.
4	1st February ...	Rules for the custody and accounts of stamps.	Still in force.
5	28th February ...	Concerning the vend of stamps	Do.
6	3rd March ...	Preparation of annual Stamp Report and Returns.	Still useful for reference.
7	11th March ...	Half yearly enumeration of stamp balances.	Obsolete.
8	28th March ...	Descriptions of Non-Judicial stamps available in Calcutta Central Depôt.	Superseded by Cir. No. 16.
9	12th April ...	Rules made by Government of India under Indian Stamp Act.	Superseded do. No. 13.
10	21st April ...	Concerning stamping of Hundis	Do. do. do.
11	21st April ...	New pattern 12-anna Court Fees label	Do. do. No. 19.
12	31st May ...	Translation of Act I of 1879	Still in force.
13	31st May ...	Treating of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879...	Do.
14	22nd June ...	Employment of rural Post Masters in vend of stamps.	Obsolete.
15	27th June ...	Amending Circular No. 13, dated 31st May 1881.	Still in force.

No.	Date.	Subject.	REMARKS.
16	21st July ...	Denominations of stamps of which the stock is low in Calcutta Central Depôt.	Superseded by Cir. No. 18.
17	2nd August ...	Forms of stamp indents to be obtained from Superintendent of Stationery.	This is merely of the nature of a reminder. Its purport is embodied in Circular No. 4, dated 1st February 1881.
18	6th September ...	Stock of 4-anna stamps low in Calcutta Central Depôt.	Still in force.
19	7th September ...	Treating of the Court Fees Act ...	Do.
20	14th September ...	Half-yearly enumeration of stamp balances.	Obsolete.
21	20th September ...	Punjab Stamp Manual of 1873 withdrawn as a work of authority.	Still in force.
22	3rd October ...	Change in color of 7-rupee Court Fee labels.	Do.
23	28th November ...	Punching instruments for cancelling Court Fee labels.	Temporary.
24	12th December ...	Refund of stamp duty on spoiled documents certified under Section 31 of the Stamp Act.	Still in force.

CIRCULAR No. 2.

Dated 7th January 1882.

The following copy of a letter No. 2013, dated 30th December 1881, from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, regarding the introduction of 1½ and 3 anna Postage labels, is forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, for information, with reference to Director General of Post Office India's Notification, dated 15th December 1881, published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* dated 24th December 1881.

*No. 2013, dated 30th December 1881.**From—The Officiating Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta,**To—The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

Referring to your Memo. No. 246, dated 21st current, forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Deputy Commissioner, Ludhiana, regarding the introduction of 1½ and 3 anna Postage stamps. I have the honor to state that these stamps have been introduced because 3 annas is the existing single letter rate for all Union Countries, except the United Kingdom and countries served through the United Kingdom, so also 1½ anna represents the single rate now prevailing for newspapers, books and samples to the United Kingdom. It was expected that the Director General of the Post Office of India would have notified this to the Public. I have now addressed that officer on the subject.

CIRCULAR No. 3.

Dated 21st January 1882.

The following copy of a letter regarding the diminished stock of Hundi stamps in the Central Depôt, Calcutta, is forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners for information, with a request that until the new pattern Hundi stamps are received from England, they will reduce their demand for these stamps to the lowest quantity possible.

*No. 9, dated 5th January 1882.**From—The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta,**To—The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

I have the honor to inform you that my stock of 2 annas, 6 annas, and one Rupee Hundi stamps is exhausted, and as new impressed Hundi stamps received from England will be issued to all Treasuries very shortly, to request that you will be so good as to supply the Treasury Officer, Lahore, with a supply of those stamps by a transfer from some other Treasury and also to make similar transfers wherever possible in cases of other Treasury Officers requiring supplies of those stamps of the same or other values in order to avoid the manufacture of any more Hundi stamps of the old design.

CIRCULAR No. 4 OF 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 20th February 1882.

Court fee stamp statement.
General do. do.
Postage do. do.
Telegraph do. do.
Income do. do.
Expenditure do. do.

Advices despatch to his address this day of monthly forms as per margin, and intimates that care should be taken of those now sent as a further supply will not be available before this time next year.

CIRCULAR No. 5 OF 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 8th March 1882.

I have the honor to forward herewith three sets of blank forms, as per margin, for recording the statistics relating to the Stamp Revenue during the year 1881-82, and to request that you will, as soon as possible after the close of that year, cause one set to be carefully filled up and transmitted to my Office for incorporation in the Annual Report for the whole Province. I shall be glad to receive, at the same time, a brief report containing such remarks as the figures may suggest to you, or which you may otherwise have to offer in regard to the operations of the year, in the preparation of which you should be guided by the general instructions contained in para. 2 of my Circular No. 6, dated 3rd March 1881.

Statement No. VIII.—
Receipts and charges of the
Stamp Department.
Appendix A.—Pauper
Suits.
Do. B.—Sales of
each kind of Stamps.

CIRCULAR No. 6 OF 1882.

Dated 10th March 1882.

The following copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, regarding the issue of a new description of Hundi Stamps, to be brought into use from the 1st proximo, is circulated for the information of all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, in continuation of Circular No. 3, dated 21st January last.

No. 482, dated 2nd March 1882,

From—*The Officiating Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.*
To—*The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

I have the honor to inform you that I have received the orders of Government to issue the new impressed Hundi Stamps recently received from England, a supply of which will accordingly be despatched to the several Treasuries at once; but they are not to be brought into use until the first of April next, as the rules legalising their use, which will shortly issue, will take effect from that date. I shall therefore be prepared to comply with indents for Hundi Stamps of the old design, which may be required for consumption up to 1st April next, and beg that you will pass them accordingly, arranging for transfers wherever possible.

CIRCULAR No. 7 OF 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th March 1882.

Reminds them that the half-yearly enumeration of stamps has to be performed at all Central and Branch Treasuries on the last open day of the current month. Begs that Officers in charge may be reminded of this duty.

2, Officers in charge of Branch Treasuries will render, with their monthly accounts for March, a certificate in form prescribed in para 6 of this office Circular No. 18, dated 12th July 1880; while Treasury Officers will attach, to the General, Court Fees and Telegraph Stamp Accounts for the same month rendered to this office the certificates prescribed in para 31 of Circular No. 4, dated 21st February 1881, and to the Postage Stamp account the certificate prescribed in para XVIII of the Rules published in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated 15th January 1881, vide para 2 of Circular No. 3, dated 25th idem.

CIRCULAR No. 8 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th March 1882.

The attention of all officers concerned is called to the new Rules made by the Governor General in Council under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, contained in Notification of the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1288,* dated 3rd March 1882, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 4th idem. These rules, a copy of which is hereto annexed,* come into force from 1st April 1882, superseding Notification of the same Department No. 875, dated 26th February 1881, which forms Appendix A of this Office Circular No. 13, dated 31st May, and Notification No. 966, dated 4th June last, which formed the subject of my Circular No. 15 of 27th idem.

2. The changes thus effected in the law will now be pointed out, and they should be noted in the proper places in all copies of my consolidated Circular treating of the Indian Stamp Act, No. 13, dated 31st May 1881.

3. The principal change has been made in Rule 6, relating to Hundis, or native Bills of Exchange. Hundis, payable on demand, may be written on any kind of paper, and stamped, when required, with an adhesive one-anna stamp; Hundis payable otherwise than on demand, with usance not exceeding one year and for amounts not exceeding Rs. 30,000 in value, must be written "on impressed sheets bearing the word *Hundi*"; stamps of this new pattern have already been supplied to Treasuries. All other Hundis must be written on paper of the prescribed size, stamped with "impressed labels," of the kind heretofore in use. The provisions in Rule 5 in respect to the use in certain cases of more than a single sheet of stamped paper, are made applicable to Hundi Stamps also.

4. Rule 7 is new; it provides that the duty on an instrument chargeable with one anna may be denoted by a colored impression marked on a skeleton form by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Rangoon; but the Superintendent of Stamps for the Punjab is not authorized to stamp in this mode.

5. The only other change needing notice is that made by Rule 11 (b), relating to the stamping, in this office, of unexecuted documents with impressed labels of a value less than Rs. 20. Heretofore, such labels have required to be cancelled by stamping or writing the date of impressment on the face of the labels; now, when the stamp duty amounts to Rs. 5 or upwards, the Stamping Officer is further required to write his initials on the labels, and when the duty amounts to Rs. 20 and upwards, also to attach his signature immediately under the labels. Under the general authority quoted in paragraph 89 of my Circular No. 13, dated 31st May last, in the absence from Lahore of the Superintendent of Stamps, the initialling of labels required by this rule will be effected, when the value is less than Rs. 20, by his Head Clerk.

CIRCULAR No. 9 of 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th March 1882.

In para. 15 of this Office Circular No. 4, dated 1st February 1881, it is directed that when stamps are received at a Treasury from the Calcutta Depot or from another district, and on opening the parcels or boxes it is found that their contents do not correspond with the invoice, intimation thereof should at once be made to the despatching officer and to this office.

I have now the honor to request that the same procedure be followed when stamps are received in a damaged condition.

* See Supreme Government orders, p. 23.

To **CIRCULAR No. 10 of 1882.**
ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 29th March 1882.

The following copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, regarding the receipt of a new denomination of Hundi Stamp of the value of Rs. 15, is forwarded to all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, for information, in continuation of Circular No. 6, dated 10th instant.

No. 701, dated 24th March 1882.

From—*The Officiating Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.*

To—*The Officiating Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

In continuation of my letter No. 482, dated the 2nd instant, I have the honor to say that besides the Hundi Stamps already supplied, as noted in the margin, I have now received 15 rupees value stamps which can be indented for by any officers requiring them.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, ans. 1,
1½, 2½, 3, 4½, 6, 7½, 9, 12, and
18, Rupees.

CIRCULAR No. 11 of 1882.

Dated 19th April 1882.

The following copy of a correspondence regarding the stamping of applications for the inspection of records is circulated for general information, and with a request that the last clause of paragraph 49 of Circular No. 19, dated 7th September 1881, may be struck out as overruled.

No. 2681, dated 14th April 1882,

From—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,*

To—*The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

Registrar Chief Court No. 586,
dated 20th February 1882.
Secretary to Financial Com-
missioner No. 2680 of this date.

I am directed to forward to you copies of the letters marginally noted, and to suggest that Section 49 of Stamp Circular No. 19 of 1881 should be amended in accordance with the view of the law expressed by the Judges.

Copy of a letter No. 586, dated 20th February 1882.

From—*The Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab,*

To—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

It has been brought to the notice of the Judges that conflicting instructions have been issued by the Court and the Superintendent of Stamps, with the concurrence of the Financial Commissioner, regarding the stamping of applications for inspection of records.

2. Rule IV in Judicial Circular XCIII lays down that applications for inspection of records shall be received on plain paper, whereas the Superintendent of Stamps, in paragraph 49 of his Circular No. 19 of 1881, has published a ruling of the Financial Commissioner that such applications require a Court fee of one anna, under the last clause of Part (a), article 1, Schedule II, to the Court Fees Act.

3. The Judges, I am to add, have great doubts as to whether the clause quoted above applies, and would, therefore, recommend that, if the Financial Commissioner considers it desirable to charge a Court fee of one anna on these applications, a suggestion to this effect should be made to the Legislative Council in connection with the pending Bill on Court fees. The Judges themselves are inclined to think that, as a substantial fee is already charged for the privilege of inspecting a record, it is hardly necessary to levy an additional fee on the application.

Copy of a letter No. 2680, dated 14th April 1882.

From—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,*

To—*The Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.*

With reference to your No. 586, dated 20th February, regarding the conflicting instructions issued by the Chief Court and the Superintendent of Stamps as to the stamping of applications for the inspection of records, I am directed to reply that Mr. Lyall accepts the view expressed by the Judges, and the Superintendent of Stamps will be asked to amend Section 49 of Circular 19 of 1881.

To **CIRCULAR No. 12 of 1882.**
ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 26th April 1882.

The following copy of a correspondence on the subject of Stamp Punches is circulated to all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, in continuation of Circular No. 23, dated 28th November 1881, with a request that they will take steps, where necessary, for supplying all their courts with punching instruments.

No. 10, dated 5th April 1882.

From—*The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab,*
To—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

Your letter No. 7742, dated 8th November last, conveyed the request of the Financial Commissioner that I should ascertain what courts, if any, in each district were without punching instruments for cancelling Court Fee Labels, and what was the pattern generally used. I accordingly addressed a Circular (printed copy annexed) to all Deputy Commissioners, in which I somewhat amplified the Financial Commissioner's request; they were asked to report whether all the courts of their districts were provided with such instruments, what was the pattern in use, whence obtained, at what price, and whether it worked well; and for the sake of completeness I sent a copy of this Circular to the Settlement Commissioner, and asked him to supply the same information in respect to the Settlement courts.

2. All officers have now replied with more or less fullness to my Circular, and I enclose their replies in original. Their purport may be briefly summarized thus—

- (1). That with very few exceptions all courts are now supplied with punching instruments. I am glad to learn this, for in the course of my tours during the last 3 or 4 years I came across several courts unprovided with such instruments, and I have from time to time had applications from officers for information as to where they were to be procured.
- (2). That the patterns most commonly in use are one or other of the various patterns patented by the late Mr. Lancaster, at prices varying from Rs. 4 (Shahpur) to Rs. 10-4 (Delhi). These have, however, been sometimes supplemented by instruments of local manufacture, mostly imitations of Lancaster's instruments, at prices varying from Re. 1 (Shahpur) to Rs. 7-8 (Peshawar). I gather, however, from the reports that these locally made instruments are generally not lasting.
- (3). That, as a general rule, the instruments now in use work properly. My examinations of the files deposited in record offices for some years past do not support this; on the contrary, I am of opinion that a large proportion of the instruments in use do *not* work properly, that instead of punching out a clear-cut hole, they either merely bruise the label and paper to which it is attached, or only partially cut through them, leaving the pieces adhering, so that the finger nails have to be used to pinch it out. It would have been more satisfactory if officers had illustrated their reports of the working of these instruments, by sending specimens of the perforations made by them. In two cases, Muzaffargarh and Kohat, this had been done, and I invite the Financial Commissioner's inspection of these perforations as confirming what I have above stated—it will be manifest in nearly every one of these perforations that the circular piece, instead of being removed by a clear punch, has been *torn out*, leaving an irregular jagged hole.

3. My own opinion is, that none of the instruments now in use are equal, for use in the Courts, to the Rurki-Lancaster instrument, described in para. 6 of my letter No. 22, dated 20th June 1878, one of which pattern accompanied that letter, and is now presumably in your office. For use in *Record Rooms* the nipper-shaped instrument now commonly employed is better adapted. I think, too, that officers would not only receive better but cheaper instruments, in the long run, if they were all supplied from a Central Depot, while of course such a system would secure uniformity in the perforations, which is a desirable precaution against fraud.

4. As, however, officers are on the whole satisfied with existing arrangements, and as the new Court Fees Bill not only contemplates a partial return to stamped paper, but provides for local rules for cancelling adhesive labels, which may possibly do away with the necessity of punching instruments altogether, I recommend that matters be allowed to remain for the present *in statu quo*.

5. I beg to call the Financial Commissioner's attention to a Notification at page 596 of the *Gazette of India* of 3rd December 1881, from which it appears that Major W. E. Forbes, Deputy Commissioner of Gonda in Oudh, has patented a new instrument for cancelling adhesive labels. Would the Financial Commissioner wish me to procure a few of these instruments for experimental purposes?

6. The return of the original enclosures of this letter, when no longer required, is solicited.

No. 2837, dated 19th April 1882.

From—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,*
To—*The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

With reference to your No. 10, dated 5th April, regarding the use of Stamp Punches in the courts of the Province, I am directed to reply that for the reasons which you gave, Mr. Lyall agrees with you in thinking that no special action is at present advisable. Wherever there is any court unprovided with a punch, the Deputy Commissioner of the district should be addressed and asked to remedy this defect without delay.

2. Mr. Lyall will be glad if you order a few specimens of the punch patented by Major Forbes, for experiment and report as to its suitability for use in Courts and Record Rooms.

To

CIRCULAR No. 13 OF 1882.

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 26th May 1882.

In continuation of Circular No. 6 of 10th March 1882, and with reference to para. 3 of Circular No. 8 of 14th March 1882, Deputy Commissioners are requested to note in their stamp returns for May, or in a supplementary return, what number and value of the Hundi stamps in store at the end of May consist of stamps of the old pattern, *viz.*, with value embossed over an adhesive label, and what quantity are likely to be required in a year for the purposes for which such Hundi stamps are prescribed, *viz.*,

- (a). Hundis exceeding Rs. 30,000 in value.
- (b). Hundis payable at more than a year after date or sight; and,
- (c). Hundis paper stamped with one anna adhesive labels which may be used for Promissory notes.

2. As Hundis of classes (a) and (b) are not often used—and as Promissory notes can be stamped with the ordinary one anna receipt stamp—it is probable that the greater part of the stock of the old pattern of Hundi stamps may be set aside for return to Calcutta on receipt of orders. In the meantime they should not be sold to vendors or to the public for purposes for which the new pattern is prescribed, which includes all ordinary Hundis.

To

CIRCULAR No. 14 OF 1882.

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 21st July 1882.

The following copy of a letter from the Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, regarding the sale of Court Fee Labels, is circulated for general information. Para. 10 of Circular No. 5, dated 28th February 1881, is to be read as modified accordingly.

*No. 5284, dated 13th July 1882.**From—The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.**To—The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

With reference to your No. 54, dated 21st April, regarding the arrangements for the vend of Court Fees Stamps in the Gujrānwāla District, I am directed to forward, for your information, a copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Lahore, No. 5283 of this date. Mr. Lyall is afraid that the 10th paragraph of your Circular No. 5 of 1881, may be read as leaving to Deputy Commissioner a wider discretion in regard to the appointment of vendors of Court Fees Stamps than in the Financial Commissioner's opinion they ought to have. Government is not disposed to assent to increases of Treasury Establishment though the sanctioned Treasury Establishment is in many Districts not large enough to perform the work, especially at busy times of the year. The sanctioned pay therefore as a rule gives no profit to the Firms who accept the charge of Government Treasuries; on the contrary, they often disburse in salaries more than the sanctioned pay. In old days Government Treasurers had certain privileges. They were practically allowed to use Tahvīl money and to sell stamps from the Tahvīl, accounting ultimately to Government for their value. These privileges have been withdrawn. We also now object to their using as assistants in the Treasury persons working for them as Stamp vendors. The consequence is that the advantages of the office of Government Treasurer are becoming less.

2. Mr. Lyall is, therefore, from experience more than before of opinion that the Treasurer through his agents should have a monopoly of the sale of Judicial Stamps, if he will provide as many agents in as many places as the Deputy

Commissioner thinks necessary, and provided that his agents are not found in any way to abuse the monopoly.

CIRCULAR No. 15 of 1882.

Dated 26th July 1882.

The following copy of a letter regarding the diminished stock of Court Fees Stamps in the Central Depôt at Calcutta, is circulated for the information and guidance of all Deputy Commissioners and Treasury Officers in the Punjab.

No. 1538, dated 19th July 1882.

From—The Offg. Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.

To—The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.

I have the honor to say that my stock of Rs. 2 Court Fees Stamps is exhausted, and that of Rs. 4, 5, 7, and 10 Court Fees Stamps is very low, and to request that you will be good enough to cause such Treasuries as require the Rs. 2 Stamps to be supplied from the surplus stock of other Treasuries, and to cut down indents for Rs. 4, 5, 7, and 10 Stamps to 6 months' supplies, as the present Court Fees Stamps will be shortly superseded by new Adhesive Stamps and Stamped papers.

To

CIRCULAR No. 16 of 1882.

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 27th July 1882.

In continuation of Circular No. 12, dated 31st May 1881, I have the honor to request that a memorandum may be sent to this Office showing the number of Urdu copies of the Indian Stamp Act which have been sold to the public and the number remaining unsold. District Officers are reminded that by Article VIII of the Rules attached to Circular No. 5, dated 28th February 1881, each vendor of Non-Judicial Stamps is required to have a copy of the Act at his place of vend.

To

CIRCULAR No. 17 of 1882.

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 15th August 1882.

As several indents for stamps have been received during the current month, the attention of all District and Treasury Officers is called to the concluding period of para. 9 of Circular No. 4, dated 1st February 1881, directing that officers should avoid indenting as much as possible during the months of February and August.

CIRCULAR No. 18 of 1882.

Dated 31st August 1882.

The following copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, intimating the replenishment of the Stock of 2 rupees Court Fees Stamps is circulated for the information of all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab, in continuation of Circular No. 15, dated 26th July 1882.

No. 1694, dated 18th August 1882.

From—The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.

To—The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 1538, dated 19th ultimo, I have the honor to say that I am now in a position to supply Treasury Officers in the Punjab with 2 rupees Court Fees Stamps, equal to two months consumption, and to request that you will be good enough to pass their indents accordingly.

CIRCULAR No. 19 OF 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 14th September 1882.

Reminds them that the half yearly enumeration of stamps has to be performed at all Central and Branch Treasuries on the last open day of the current month. Begs that officers in charge may be reminded of this duty.

2. Officers in charge of Branch Treasuries will render, with their monthly accounts for September, a certificate in the form prescribed in para 6 of this office Circular No. 18, dated 12th July 1880 ; while Treasury Officers will attach, to the General Court Fees and Telegraph Stamp accounts for the same month rendered to this office, the certificates prescribed in para 31 of Circular No. 4, dated 1st February 1881, and to the Postage stamps account, the certificate prescribed in para XVIII of the rules published in part II of the Gazette of India, dated 15th January 1881, *vide* para 2 of Circular No. 3, dated 25th idem.

CIRCULAR No. 20 OF 1882.

To

ALL DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated 1st October 1882.

No. 3, dated 21st January 1882.

" 6. " 10th March "
 " 10. " 29th " "
 " 13. " 26th May "

With reference to the circulars marginally detailed, it is requested that the surplus stock of Hundi Stamps of the old pattern, now lying in the several Treasuries, may be returned to the Central Stamp Depot at Calcutta.

2. It must be remembered that under rule 6 of Government of India Notification No. 1288, dated 3rd March last (annexed to this Office Circular No. 8 of 14th idem) all Hundis having usance not exceeding one year and for amounts not exceeding Rs. 30,000 in value, must be written on hundi paper of the new pattern ; but that hundis of longer usance, as well as hundis exceeding Rs. 30,000 in value, must still be written on the paper of the older pattern with stamped labels affixed. It is believed that hundis exceeding Rs. 30,000 in amount, or of longer usance than a year, are not common in the Punjab ; still to provide for such cases, a small stock of the hundi paper of the older pattern, the amount of which is left to the discretion of District Officers, must be retained in each treasury, the excess being returned, as above directed, to Calcutta. It will be seen from article II, schedule I of the Stamp Act, that hundis exceeding Rs. 30,000 in value must bear a minimum stamp of Rs. 24 rising by Rs. 6 for each Rs. 10,000 in amount, and that hundis having usance exceeding one year are chargeable with stamp duty as bonds.

CIRCULAR No. 21 OF 1882.

Dated 3rd October 1882.

The following communication from the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, is circulated for the information and guidance of all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

*No. 1847, dated 23rd September 1882.*From—*The Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta.*To—*The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

Referring to the enclosed notice from the Presidency Post Master, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to direct Treasury Officers in the Punjab, who are affected by the abolition of the Bullock Train Department, to give full directions in their indents for stamps, as to the mode of despatch.

POSTAL NOTICE.

The Government of India having sanctioned the abolition of the Government Bullock Train Office at Calcutta, it is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Bullock Train Office will be abolished from the 1st October 1882, and that no packages will be received for transmission by Bullock Train on and after the 16th September current.

CIRCULAR No. 22 OF 1882.

Dated 9th October 1882.

The following correspondence with the Secretary to Financial Commissioner Punjab, is circulated for the information of all Deputy Commissioners, Punjab.

No. 26, dated 16th August 1882,

From—*The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab,*

To—*The Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab.*

I have the honor to transmit, for the decision of the Financial Commissioner, a case stated by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar, under Section 45 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

2. The document which gave rise to this reference is in effect an entry in a banker's *bahi* wherein the writer acknowledges to have received Rs. 600 which he promises to repay (no time specified with interest at 12 annas per cent.; and the question is under what article of Schedule I, of the Stamp Act, is the document chargeable?

3. But for the promise to pay *interest*, the document would, I think, clearly fall under Article 1; and if the writing had been witnessed, it would have been chargeable as a "bond" under Article 13 [*vide* Section 3, Clause 4 (b)]. As it is, it must either fall under Article 11, as a "promissory note," or (as contended by the applicant) under Article 5 (c) as a "memorandum of an agreement not otherwise provided for" chargeable with a duty of 8 annas. Mr. Hawkins, on the other hand, thinks it is a promissory note, payable on demand, chargeable with a duty of one anna, under Article 11 (a), but as he has some doubt on the subject, owing to the absence of express words in the writing stipulating for payment on demand, he has referred the matter for decision under Section 45.

4. Now if Mr. Hawkins' view be correct, the applicant will be without any remedy whatever, for under the last clause of Section 37, his document cannot be validated even on payment of deficient duty and penalty. The term "promissory note" is not defined in the Stamp Act, but probably the definition given in Section 4 of the Negotiable Instruments' Act, would be accepted, *viz.* "an instrument in writing containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to a certain person," and it is explained in Section 5 that the sum payable may be "certain" although it includes future interest. But I think there is reasonable room for doubt as to whether the writing under reference is a formal "instrument" at all (see *Waman Ranchandra v. Dhondiba Krishnaji*, I. L. R. 4 Bo. 126) and whether it does not partake more of the character of an informal "memorandum of an agreement"; and on the principle enunciated by the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court in *Daya Chand v. Hem Chand* (I. L. R. 4. Bo. 515) I should be disposed to give the applicant the benefit of the doubt.

5. With these remarks, I beg to forward the case for the Financial Commissioner's decision.

No. 7595, dated 5th October 1882.

From—*The Junior Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab,*

To—*The Superintendent of Stamps, Punjab.*

I am directed to return the enclosures of your letter No. 26 of the 16th August, and to state that the Financial Commissioner concurs in the view expressed by you, that the document in question should be considered as a memorandum of an agreement under Section 5 (c) of Schedule I of the Stamp Act, 1879, rather than as a promissory note.

SUPREME GOVT. ORDERS,
1882.

SUPREME GOVT. ORDERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 69—2039-50.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public), under date Fort William, the 15th December 1881.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 507, dated 9th March 1881.

Home Department Circular No. 22—733-741, dated 2nd June 1881.

Letter from Government of Bombay, No. 6055, dated 14th September 1881.

" " Bengal, No. 2460, J., dated 18th June 1881.

" " North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, No. 1138, dated 15th September 1881.

Letter from Government Punjab, No. 4266, dated 23rd November 1881.

" Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 3216—177, dated 31st August 1881.

" " " British Burma, No. 4428—20 A., dated 27th June 1881.

" " " Coorg, No. 810—49, dated 25th August 1881.

" " " Assam, No. 847, dated 28th June 1881.

" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 243, dated 23rd June 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The result of the enquiry made in Home Department Circular No. 22—733-741, dated 2nd June 1881, has been to show that considerable diversity of practice exists in the several provinces in regard to the issue of licences, under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, for the repair, as differing from the manufacture or conversion, of arms. In some provinces such licences have been required, while in others it has not been the practice to require persons who merely repair arms to provide themselves with licenses under the Act. In one province it has been held that such cases fall under Section 5 of the Arms Act, inasmuch as in order to repair arms a person must necessarily have such arms in his possession.

2. It may be observed that when a person who repairs arms is also a maker of arms, it is necessary, under the existing law, that he should provide himself with a license in the latter capacity, so that the present question practically only affects persons in the position of ordinary blacksmiths or others who may have arms in their temporary keeping for purposes of repair. In regard to these classes of persons, the Governor-General in Council is decidedly of opinion that it formed no part of the intention of the Arms Act to require licenses to be taken out, and His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that, in future, no license shall be required merely for carrying on the business of repairing arms.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	British Burma.
North-Western	Coorg.
Provinces and	Assam.
Oudh.	Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance, also to the Foreign Department for information.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 11th January 1882.

No. 59.

Read the undermentioned papers relating to the issue of duplicates of Government Promissory Notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed :—

For the second time—

Proceedings in the Financial Department for the month of September 1873, Accounts, Nos. 6—12, deciding that, as a general rule, duplicate notes should not be issued till after ten years from the last correct advertisement of loss, and then only under direct orders received from the Government of India.

Proceedings in the Financial Department for October 1878, Nos. 772—773, authorising the Comptroller General to issue duplicates under the rules, taking orders of Government only in exceptional cases.

For the first time—

Letter from Comptroller General,	No. 733,	dated the 23rd April	1880.
" to "	" "	No. 664,	" 19th May "
" from "	" "	No. 2614,	" 28th June "
" " "	" "	No. 2241D.,	" 15th " "
" to "	" "	No. 2730,	" 9th September "
" " "	" "	No. 2468,	" 27th August "
" from "	" "	No. 4478D.,	" 9th September "

OBSERVATIONS.—By existing practice, when the applicant for a duplicate note has given evidence of the loss of the original, and has established, by strong *prima facie* evidence, his title to the note, and has taken the prescribed measures preliminary to the application, a duplicate is issued after the lapse of ten years from the date of the last correct advertisement of the loss on a bond being executed by the claimant and two sureties, indemnifying Government against loss. Meanwhile, interest is allowed to be drawn also under a bond of indemnity.

2. It is found that, as the law at present stands, these measures do not give the Government sufficient protection from loss, as the period of limitation against the possible holder of the original note runs only from the date on which the note becomes payable; and the date may be many years after the bond of indemnity under which the duplicates have been issued has ceased to be of any practical value.

RESOLUTION.—To protect the State from such double liability, the Governor General in Council has resolved to modify the procedure as follows :

- (1) Every claim to the issue of a duplicate note, in lieu of one alleged to be lost, will be submitted by the Public Debt Office to be provisionally decided by the Comptroller General after at least two years have elapsed from the date of the last correct advertisement.
- (2) If there appears to be no objection to the issue of a duplicate note to the claimant, the Comptroller General will record his opinion to that effect, and will direct that interest upon the note be paid to the claimant after execution of a bond of indemnity with two sufficient sureties.
- (3) If the note is payable after notice given in the Gazette, the Comptroller General will give that notice, and will (unless any reason to the contrary appears) issue a duplicate note, on indemnity bond as above, six years after the date of payment fixed in such notice.
- (4) But if the note is of a loan of which such notice of payment cannot immediately be given, then no further steps can be taken, until notice of payment can be given in accordance with the terms of the loan.

- (5) The Comptroller General will publish these notices twice a year, about January and again about July, and will to each such notice append a list showing the numbers of notes already, within the last six years, advertised for payment under this Resolution.
- (6) These orders will apply to all notes on which, under existing rules interest has been ordered to be paid, but of which duplicates have not yet been issued.
- (7) No lost note of a loan, which has been ordered for discharge, may be paid until a duplicate note has been issued under the above procedure.

These orders do not apply to stock certificates payable to bearer, of which duplicates may not be issued without special orders of Government in each case.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General for information and guidance.

The 17th January 1882.

No. 318.

Read—

Resolution No. 3353, dated 30th September 1881.

„ No. 4070, „ 9th November „

Read also the following communications :—

To the several Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 3513—19, dated 10th October and No. 3589, dated 13th October 1881.

From the Government of Bombay, Nos. 3776 and 4161, dated 12th October and 8th November 1881.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 80T, dated 27th October 1881.

From the Government of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Nos. 1666 and 1929, dated 3rd November and 13th December 1881.

From the Government of Punjab, No. 3456, dated 5th November 1881.

From the Chief Commissioner of Assam, Nos. 64T. and 3603, dated 30th November and 29th December 1881.

From the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, Nos. 564-76A. and 323-76A., dated 26th October and 16th November 1881.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. ⁴¹⁸⁶/₂₀₈, dated 14th November 1881.

From the Government of Madras, No. 36, dated 9th January 1882.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that the Local Governments and Administrations, without exception, cordially accept the scheme for the extension of the system of Provincial finance and local self-Government put forth in the Resolution of the 30th September last. .

2. With reference to paragraph 9 of that Resolution, His Excellency in Council is glad now to be able to announce definitively that the contributions made to

	Lakhs.	the Imperial by the Provincial Governments in the
Bengal	20	years 1879-80 and 1880-81 will be restored to
North-Western Provinces		them. The Comptroller General will place the
and Oudh	15	amounts specified in the margin to the credit of
Bombay	8	the several Provincial Governments before the 31st
Punjab	6	March next. These amounts will, it is understood,
British Burma	6	be applied to Productive Public Works in all cases
Central Provinces	5	where the whole, or a portion, may not be indis-
Madras	4	pensable in order to raise the Provincial working
Assam	3	balance to a proper level.
TOTAL	67	

3. In the course of the correspondence which has taken place, various questions have been asked by one government or another, to which it may be convenient to give replies for the information of all.

4. With reference to paragraph 12 of the Resolution of 30th September, it may be explained that the figures contained in the statement were merely illustrative of the scheme as contained in the schedule, and intended to facilitate a comprehension of it by showing, as stated in the paragraph, what would be its actual operation if applied to the estimates of 1881-82. Final calculations of this nature, however, should always be based on the latest and most accurate estimate obtainable at the time of settlement; otherwise the Imperial or the Local Government, as the case might be, would be deprived of any advantage which the recent information might afford. It is intended to take the Regular Estimate of the current year as the basis for final settlement, which will be effected after careful consideration of the circumstances of each Province.

5. The allusion in the latter portion of the same paragraph to the possibility of modification being required in the schedule and statement had reference merely to the indication of transfers and exchanges made between Provincial and Local heads and of the amounts or items retained in the former, which alone constitute the resources of the Provincial Government available for general purposes. The administrative and financial arrangements thus made in pursuance of the policy of "de-provincialization" will not, however, affect the assignment to be made from Imperial revenue.

6. The settlements now about to be effected will in all cases be for a term of five years commencing from the 1st April next. It is to be distinctly understood that the Imperial Government reserves to itself on the expiration of the term the power to revise the settlements, and to withdraw from any Local Government such portion of its grant as cannot then be continued without injustice to other Provinces whose means are straitened, or limitation of Imperial undertakings which need early development. To the Local Governments such revision will afford no cause of complaint, because the inducements now offered for entering into an agreement are the freedom to administer their own resources, and to apply at will (subject to the general standing orders) any increase reaped during the term of settlement alone. On the other hand, while the Local Governments will undertake, for the term of the settlement, all ordinary fluctuations in their revenues and expenditure, and to make such increases in the latter as may be necessary on the existing basis of administration, due allowance will be made, by modification of the fixed percentage of land revenue or otherwise, for any material alterations in the nature of their income, resulting from legislation or organic change of financial system effected for Imperial reasons.

7. In explanation of paragraph 20 of the Resolution, it may be added that the intention is to allow the Local Governments the same rights over divided revenues, and the same power to sanction new expenditure under divided heads, as they now possess in the case of the heads exclusively Provincial. It is not, however, in contemplation to disturb the existing powers of the Provincial Governments in respect of the Land Revenue, or their relations with special Departments having a distinct organisation such, for instance, as the Forest Department in Provinces other than Madras and Bombay.

8. The new terms on the subject of famine relief, contained in the Resolution, supersede any obligations which may have been imposed upon the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces of setting aside such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of increasing the revenues available for defraying expenditure incurred or

to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in their respective territories. Any amounts hitherto so set aside will hereafter be at the disposal of the Local Governments for ordinary Provincial expenditure. Moreover, as a consequence of the new principles laid down in the Resolution of 30th September last, and of the separate provision in the Imperial Budget of a permanent annual allotment of one crore and a half of rupees for "Famine Relief and Insurance," the Local Governments, while always needing a moderate reserve, over and above the mere "working balance," of sufficient amount to meet scarcity and distress not indisputably amounting to severe famine, or other temporary exigencies, will no longer find it necessary to accumulate a great Provincial reserve fund, out of which the demands of severe famine could in future be largely met. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that, subject to the moderate reserve just referred to, the Provincial Resources can be best utilised by being invested to the full, from year to year, in works of a Productive or Protective character.

9. The arrangements with the several Local Governments have now so far advanced that there will be no difficulty in applying the new scheme in all cases from the commencement of 1882-83. The separate communications, now in course of issue to each Local Government, will, it is believed, enable it promptly to communicate to the Local Accountant General or Controller any modifications which, in consequence of the settlement arrived at, it may desire to make in its Budget proposals for Provincial expenditure. On receipt of these by the Comptroller General, the Budget, which will have been already sent in on the 20th instant, will be recast to meet the altered circumstances, the exact percentage of Land Revenue assignment will be calculated, and a copy will be sent to the Local Government in time, when possible, to allow of special corrections being made by telegraph.

10. Regarding the measures to be adopted for extending local self-Government, detailed proposals have as yet been received from one Government only. His Excellency in Council trusts that the matter may receive as early disposal as its comprehensive nature will allow, and that, in any case, transfers and exchanges of revenues or charges will be arranged in time to come into effect with the new financial year.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home, Foreign, Military and Public Works Departments, as also to the Comptroller General and Accountants General, and the several Local Governments.

No. 326.

Read—

- Representation, dated 8th January 1880, addressed to the Secretary Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, by the President of the Salt Chamber of Commerce of Cheshire and Worcestershire, regarding the equalisation of the salt duties.
- Memorial, dated 15th June 1880, addressed to the Secretary of State for India, by ditto, regarding the price of salt sold by Government in Madras and Rajputana.
- Representation, dated 6th January 1881, addressed to the Finance Minister of the Government of India, by ditto, regarding the price of salt sold by Government in Rajputana.
- Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 54, dated 15th July 1880.
- Letter addressed by the Secretary, Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, on the subject of a proposal to fix a uniform price for salt sold at all Government Works throughout India.
- Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 63, dated 6th December 1880.
- Ditto from " " " No. 15, " 10th February 1881.
- Ditto to " " " No. 29, " 21st May 1881.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under careful consideration the reports upon the subject of the price of salt sold at Government Works, and the practical operation of the various systems in force, which have been submitted by the Local Governments and the Commissioner of Inland Customs.

2. His Excellency in Council is satisfied that, owing to the differences of system which of necessity prevail in different parts of India, the proposal to fix a uniform price, at which salt should be sold at all Government Works throughout India, is impracticable. In order, however, to ensure that the price, in such instances as it lies in the power of Government to fix it, is calculated upon sound principles and not in such a manner as to compete at an unfair advantage with salt supplied to the market by private enterprise, the issue of definite instructions appears to be required.

3. The systems under which the Government connection with the salt trade is carried into effect are three—

- (1) Charging a customs duty on all salt imported into British India.
- (2) Charging an excise duty on all salt manufactured in British India by private persons on their own account.
- (3) Manufacturing salt by Government on its own account, either by hired or contract labour, and selling it at a price sufficient to cover the cost of so doing, together with a fixed duty equal to the customs or excise duty.

Under the first two systems Government confines itself to taxation; under the third it undertakes the functions of a private manufacturer in addition. In former days the Government was not only a manufacturer but an absolute monopolist; but in 1836 it so far abandoned this position, on the recommendation of a Committee of the House of Commons, as to throw open the salt import trade to private enterprise, retaining a monopoly of local manufacture only. From that date onwards, it has been gradually relinquishing direct manufacture in all cases where the necessary supply of salt to the public could be ensured under either the customs duty of the excise duty systems.

4. The three systems at present prevail in the localities described below :—

- (1) *Customs duty*.—Bengal (including Behar), Assam, and British Burma.
- (2) *Excise duty*.—Western India, from the Tapti river south to Cape Comorin, Berar, and the south-west portion of the Central Provinces; also a few spots in Bengal and Orissa, and to a limited extent in Burma.
- (3) *Manufacture and monopoly*.—The east coast of the Madras Presidency, the rest of the Central Provinces, Bombay north of the Tapti, Sind, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana and Central India.

This classification is, of course, in very general terms; the different salts compete with each other on the boundaries, and interlace in their areas, according to local taste and preference and not price alone; but it may be considered substantially correct.

5. The charges of all kinds which fall on Government from its connection with salt may be described and classified as follows :—

1. Cost of administration	...	} Charges common to all systems, and arising out of the Government taxation of salt.
2. " collection	...	
3. " preventive establishments	...	
4. " production (1)	...	} These charges appertain to all systems under which Government either produces salt by hired labour, or buys the salt from the actual producer for re-sale to the public.
5. " conveyance to store-house	...	
6. " storage	...	
7. " wastage	...	
8. " interest on capital, fixed or floating.	...	

(1) This may be defined as " the mere making of the salt, *i.e.*, the total cost up to the time when so much salt is laid down in a marketable condition at the very spot where it was made."

9. Treaty payments ...	...	These appertain to the same systems as the preceding. Treaty payments are not always of the same nature ; in some instances they correspond with rent which might be paid by a private manufacturer for mines or salt works ; in others they are payments to secure the suppression of manufacture in Foreign States, or the right to charge duty on salt consumed in such States.
10. Rent of salt sources ...	...
11. Cost of supervision of production		{ Found only when Government produces the salt by hired labour.
12. Commission to agents and contractors on sales.		{ An exceptional charge, sometimes indispensable.

It will be observed that cost of conveyance from store-house to market is not mentioned, because it is outside the purposes of our calculations, and necessarily falls on the consumer in proportion to his distance from the salt source from which he draws his supplies. In some cases, moreover, where the dépôts are at a distance from the market, the cost of conveyance to them may be advanced by Government, and recovered in ordinary course.

6. On a scrutiny of the charges enumerated in the preceding paragraph, it will be seen that the first three only, viz., administration, collection, and prevention, are incidental to the interference of Government, for taxation purposes, in the matter of salt. The remainder are all borne alike by Government and private individuals whenever either of them undertakes the trade of producing and selling salt. From this, and economic principles which are so evident that it seems superfluous to set them forth, it follows that whenever Government and the private trader meet, they do not do so on fair terms, and the latter is unjustly weighted, unless the former scrupulously includes in its selling price (exclusive of duty) whatever items the latter has ordinarily to bear. To be more specific, the first three items of charge just mentioned should be paid out of the receipts for duty, the rate being fixed accordingly, if necessary ; the remainder should all come into the calculation of the selling price with the exception of such Treaty payments as are made for the prevention of smuggling, or in order to secure for the British Government the right of charging duty on salt consumed in Foreign States. If the selling price is less than it should be, in order to cover all the proper items, a particular locality benefits at the expense of the general tax-payer ; if the reverse, the Government is really levying more than the tax allowed by law, excepting of course in the case of salts which, from superior quality and limitation of supply, have an adventitious market value not dependent upon the cost of production. The price may also, in special cases, be affected by the place in which the salt is sold, the quantity included in any transaction, the sum paid by the Government for its purchase, or other peculiar circumstances affecting the sale.

7. To apply the test of these principles to every salt work or group of works with which Government is more or less connected, would in this place be a tedious and unnecessary task. It is sufficient to state that a very careful review of the Indian salt system which has been made shows that in Bengal, Bombay, Sind, and the Punjab mines, Government makes no attempt to impose any charge on salt other than the fixed duty, and, in any case where Government holds a monopoly of salt, a selling price which is calculated to cover the cost of manufacture. The price of salt in Madras is found to be fixed in conformity with the provisions of sections 8, 9, and 10 of Act XVIII of 1877.

8. At the Rajputana salt sources likewise, the price just amounts to what it ought to be under the principles already enumerated, but, as the question is in this instance complicated by large payments made under treaty with various Native

State, some further explanation appears desirable. The payments by Government to Native States in Upper India fall under one or other of three heads, being in consideration of their—

- (1) leasing certain salt sources to Government ;
- (2) taking certain measures which rendered it possible to abolish the Inland Customs line ; or
- (3) transferring to the British Government the right to levy duty on salt consumed by the subjects of their States.

As to the first-named payment, there can be no doubt that they should be covered by the selling price of salt. Rent of a salt source, and any payment, whether by way of royalty or otherwise, for permission to work it are as much a portion of the legitimate trade costs of manufacture as storage, wastage, or any other of the unquestioned items. If there were no Government monopoly, or even no duty, a private individual embarking in the salt business of these localities would have to pay them, just as a trader may have to purchase a predecessor's good-will, or the right to a patent, or to rent a petroleum spring or a gold-washing before he can work them. On the other hand, payments under the second and third heads are obviously incidental to the levy of a duty upon salt under any system ; if the monopoly system were abolished they must be paid by Government, and they should, therefore, be met out of the proceeds of the duty and not included in the selling prices. As to the second, it may be explained that when the abolition of the Inland Customs line was contemplated, it became necessary to arrange with the bordering Native States that they should adopt such measures as would render its continuance unnecessary. The Customs line levied duty on sugar exported from British territory, and on salt imported into British territory, and it prevented the smuggling into British territory of articles, such as spirits, on which the British Government levied an excise duty. The Native States were induced, in consideration of certain payments,—(a) to close their salt works ; (b) to prevent the export to British territory of salt, spirits, bhang, &c., &c. ; (c) to undertake not to render the abolition of the duty on sugar nugatory by levying a transit duty on it.

As the expenditure on the Customs line, so far as regards salt, was an expenditure coming under the head of "Prevention and collection," the payments to Native States for exactly the same purposes which replaced it should also be classed under "Prevention and collection." A careful scrutiny of the treaties with the Rajputana State, under which about 28½ lakhs of rupees are paid to the latter, shows that the amount to be included on all accounts in the selling price of salt under the foregoing principles is Rs. 12,78,740. The balance is chargeable to the duty. Treating the Rajputana sources as one commercial group or concern, which is indispensable in order to prevent unreasonable differences of price within adjacent areas, it has also been ascertained that the average selling price should be 5·2 annas per maund. It actually amounted to 4·95 annas during the past year, and as the difference is inconsiderable and will almost immediately disappear owing to the increasing consumption of Sambhar salt, no change is at present called for.

9. His Excellency the Governor General in Council has considered it to be necessary, in view of the discussions which have arisen, and the uncertainty which has prevailed, to lay down the principles upon which the selling price of salt should be regulated in all parts of British India in which it is fixed by the Government. Though no change is, as far as His Excellency in Council is aware, called for immediately, it will rest with the Local Governments, and the Commissioner of Inland Customs, within their respective jurisdictions to scrutinise periodically the price from time to time in force, and to take into consideration such adjustments as an increase of sales, or of expenditure, or otherwise, may be found to demand.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments, and to the Commissioner of Inland Customs.

The 18th January 1882.

No. 355.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 3461, dated 5th December 1873.

Ditto No. 3853, dated 19th June 1874.

Ditto No. 1796, dated 24th July 1876.

Read—

Circular from the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3227, dated 16th October 1880, calling for copy of the record in all past cases of fraud in the treasuries of the several local Governments and Administrations.

Replies thereto from—

The Accountant General, Bombay, No. 4755, dated 15th June 1881.

Ditto Punjab, No. 16257G., dated 17th November 1881.

Ditto Madras, No. 3619, dated 12th September 1881.

Controller, Central Provinces, No. 1452, dated 9th July 1881.

Ditto Hyderabad, No. 3944—21, dated 30th September 1881.

Ditto Assam, No. $7\frac{33}{47}$, dated 19th February 1881.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 46 (Financial), dated 27th January 1881.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 249, dated 1st October 1881, paragraph 19.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of the administration of district treasuries throughout India, and the system for their management and periodical inspection which is at present in force under the orders quoted above.

2. The information which has already been received shows that fraudulent transactions, considerable in number and in some cases of no mean importance, have taken place within the last few years in almost every province in India. It is also difficult to resist the inference that, if so many frauds are discovered, there must be others which escape detection. It may be that the number and amount of these frauds are not greater than might be expected, considering the large number of districts and subordinate treasuries (some 1,300), and the other peculiar conditions of financial administration in India. But whether frauds are more or less prevalent than might be expected, it is abundantly proved that a system of rigorous financial control over the treasuries is necessary.

3. The principal causes which lead to inefficient treasury administration appear to be the following:—

- (a) Frequent changes of the officers in charge of treasuries.
- (b) The placing of young and inexperienced officers in charge of treasuries.
- (c) Insufficient acquaintance with the system of treasury accounts on the part of Revenue Officers.
- (d) Absence of professional inspection of treasuries.
- (e) Inadequate treasury establishments.

Some of these causes are specially observable in one province, others in another, but, with the view of their removal wherever they may prevail, some special regulations appear now to be indispensable.

4. It is impossible for treasury administration to be satisfactory unless it is permanently conducted by officers who have some considerable experience of and familiarity with the subject. At the same time it is not a function which requires officers of a very high grade for its efficient performance. The frequent changes of officers in charge, which occur in some provinces, appear to be attributable to (1) undue prevalence of the system by which work is distributed, as it turns up, by the Collector or Deputy Commissioner amongst his Assistant or Deputy Collectors, instead of a definite, territorial, or other specific charge being assigned to each; (2) tendency of superior officers to remain at head-quarters in preference to going into camp, and consequent delegation to them of duties comparatively trivial, or which could be equally well performed by officers of a lower grade; (3) special allowances for registration or other duties, which, being, in some provinces, coupled with the charge of a treasury, render the latter an object of desire and an incident of promotion; (4) the disposition to pass on to every new-comer the irksome, yet responsible, duty of charge of a treasury in districts where it carries no pecuniary advantage. With reference to these causes of change, it is sufficient to remark that the employment of superior officers on treasury or other comparatively routine duty is contrary to the policy which has been laid down by the highest authorities; that the system of definite, territorial, or other charges, and frequent residence in camp, as recommended by the Famine Commission (Report, pages 104-5), has received the entire approval of the Government of India; and that the inducement of special emoluments in order to secure the performance of ordinary duties is objectionable in the case of members of the covenanted and superior uncovenanted services, and has been for the most part abandoned throughout India.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council upon the foregoing considerations is pleased to direct—

1st.—That no covenanted civil servant (including military and uncovenanted officers in the Commissions of Non-Regulation Provinces) shall be placed in charge of a district treasury, except for the purpose of training as provided in paragraph 7 of this Resolution, or as a strictly temporary measure, pending the arrival of a Deputy Collector (or Extra Assistant Commissioner) appointed to the post.

2nd.—That all special emoluments accompanying in any locality the charge of a treasury shall cease from April 1st, 1882. If the amount of these should, in any province, be considerable, it may be specially reported by the local Government, when replying on the subject of revision of salaries to the letters from the Department of Finance and Commerce, dated 28th December 1881.

3rd.—That the charge of district treasuries shall be entrusted to Deputy Collectors, but may be combined with such definite charge of magisterial, revenue, municipal, or other work as may not be incompatible with the efficient performance of the primary duty of treasury administration.

4th.—That the Deputy Collectors entrusted with the charge of treasuries shall be, as far as possible, officers selected from among the whole body of Deputy Collectors for acquaintance with, or aptitude for, accounts which they may have evinced, and that, though rising in the general graded list of Deputy Collectors, they shall ordinarily be employed on treasury duty at one station or another, and thus gradually become the trained and experienced agency which is desired. Sub-divisional treasuries, (1) which are peculiar to the Lower Provinces, may, under the same general principles, be placed in charge of Deputy Collectors or of officers of the Sub-Deputy class, as to the local authorities may in each case seem expedient. It will be distinctly understood that officers in charge of treasuries should not be in any inferior

(1) This term is used in the local sense, and does not mean the Treasury of a Tahsildar or similar office, to which it is applied in other provinces.

position, as regards prospects of promotion, to others in the graded list who may be differently employed, and that efficiency in treasury management shall not be overlooked.

6. The appointment of young civilians, and of supernumerary and probationary Deputy Collectors, who have not passed all or any of their examinations appears to have been a fruitful source of laxity and irregularities on the part of subordinate officials. His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that this practice may be discontinued, and that (except as provided in paragraph 7) no Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collector remain hereafter in charge of a district or sub-divisional treasury unless he has passed the departmental examination according to the higher standard, and has also been not less than three years in the service of Government.

7. In order to ensure a better acquaintance with the system of treasury accounts, and of the revenue accounts which in some provinces are an important contributory to the accuracy of the latter, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct—

1st.—That Examination in treasury and local fund accounts, and in departmental revenue accounts, shall form a part of the test obligatory on all Assistant and Deputy Collectors or other officers at the departmental examinations according to both the lower and higher standards. The scope of the questions at the former will necessarily be somewhat elementary, but at the latter the candidate should be required to exhibit a satisfactory general acquaintance with the whole system of accounts as prevailing in the province in which he is employed. A paper of questions on treasury and local fund accounts, set by the local Accountant General or Comptroller, should form a part of the examination under each standard.

2nd.—That every “covenanted” officer, or Deputy Collector, shall until he has passed the higher departmental examination, be placed, for purposes of training, in charge of a district treasury, under the general supervision of the Deputy Collector ordinarily in charge, or some other competent officer on the spot, for a period not less than six weeks or more than two months in each year. A certificate from the Collector of the District, that the officer in training has under these provisions, duly attended to, and satisfactorily discharged, the duties of treasury officer shall be indispensable to the examinee being declared to have passed any departmental examination.

8. With reference to the inspection of treasuries, His Excellency the Governor General in Council trusts that, under the provisions of the last preceding paragraph, executive officers of all grades will gradually become more competent to perform the duty of inspecting treasuries. This duty is of the utmost importance, and is clearly defined in the Resolution No. 1796, dated 24th July 1880, which is to be considered as still in full force. Collectors of Districts are not to consider that by the improvement of the arrangements for the immediate charge of treasuries their own responsibility is in any sense diminished. If any Local Government, in pursuance of paragraph 5 of that Resolution, should desire to make special provision for inspection of a more professional nature, in addition to that which the local executive officers perform, His Excellency in Council will be ready to view favourably any proposals, involving increased provincial expenditure, which may be submitted, with this object. The question of whether any higher supervision and audit, by the Comptroller General or other officer of the Financial Department of the Government of India, should be superadded to the local precautions above referred to, is under separate consideration.

9. Another point worthy of attention is the large expansion of treasury transactions, which has in some provinces followed the establishment of local funds and municipalities, and the necessity of providing treasury establishments adequate

in both strength and emoluments, to the increased labour and responsibility which have thus arisen. It rests with the Local Governments and Administrations to keep a careful watch in this respect, so that a colourable excuse for laxity and irregularities may not be afforded, or a door opened to actual fraud.

10. In conclusion, His Excellency in Council would invite the special consideration of the Local Governments and Administrations to the necessity, which has been made plain by the nature of some of the frauds which have occurred, that the Revenue Department, in its various branches, should systematically ascertain that the whole of its demands are satisfactorily accounted for by collection or otherwise, and that amounts realised invariably reach the regular treasuries, where alone the responsibility of the account department begins. The Revenue and other Departmental authorities should distinctly understand that it is their duty to see that the statements which they receive, or the accounts which they keep, are in absolute accordance with the figures which appear in the financial accounts.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations for guidance, and to the Home and Revenue Departments, as also to the Comptroller General and the Accountants General and Comptrollers, for information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 20th January 1882.

No. 53.—In continuation of Home Department Notification No. 1437, dated the 23rd September 1881, re-publishing rules regarding the sale of property to Natives by Government officers, it is hereby notified for general information that the above rules are not applicable to *bonâ fide* transactions with regular dealers.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 31st January 1882.

No. 591.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Local Authorities' Loan Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council directs that the following Rule shall be substituted for Rule IV of the Rules published by the Notification in this Department, No. 3745, dated the 8th November 1879 :—

"IV.—No loan shall be granted to or raised by any District Committee for the construction of any Public Work, unless it be estimated that a direct net revenue will be derived therefrom equal to at least four per centum per annum on its capital cost. Provided, however, that the Local Government may make a loan, not exceeding Rupees 20,000, and repayable in not more than one year, to a District Committee, for a work designed especially to employ labour for the purpose of relieving distress."

The 3rd February 1882.

No. 683.

Read—

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, dated 27th December 1877, and 9th February 1878.

Financial Statement for 1878-79, No. 1911, dated 18th March 1878, paragraphs 28 and 29.

Financial Statement for 1880-81, paragraphs 57 to 66, in Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, dated

Financial Statement for 1881-82, paragraphs 54 to 68.

Report of the Famine Commission, 1880, Part I, paragraphs 75 to 100.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 435, dated 23rd December 1880.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 30, dated 2nd February 1881.

Ditto		ditto	ditto,	No. 38,	"	14th	"	1881.
Ditto	from	ditto	ditto,	No. 135,	"	14th	April	1881.
Ditto	to	ditto	ditto,	No. 165,	"	24th	June	1881.
Ditto	from	ditto	ditto,	No. 230,	"	4th	August	1881.

RESOLUTION.—In the Financial Statement of the current year, it was announced that the sum of £1,500,000, to be provided annually as an insurance against famine, instead of being considered, as heretofore, to be a surplus receipt for subsequent appropriation, would be treated as a fixed portion of the normal expenditure of each year. At the same time, the Government of India reaffirmed its applicability to the extinction of debt, the relief of famine, or the construction of protective works, not necessarily remunerative, but obviously protective in the sense of guarding against a probable future outlay in the relief of the population, and declared their intention to nominate a "Commission for the reduction of debt," with a view to the more effectual execution of the famine insurance policy. It was also pointed out that the amount to be provided as an insurance against famine was only so far dependent upon the receipts from the License Tax and the Public Works cesses that those receipts go to swell the general revenue and by so much facilitate the execution of the policy under discussion, that the policy of the Government was to apply annually a specified sum from the general revenue in order to provide an insurance against famine, that there was no special connection between the amount so provided and the amount received from the License Tax or the Public Works cesses, and that those taxes had never yielded so large a sum as £1,500,000 in any one year.

2. In pursuance of the policy thus briefly explained, it has been decided,

31. *Famine Relief and Insurance.*

1. Relief.
2. Protective Works.
3. Reduction of Debt.

that the heading in the Budget and the Public Accounts shall be amended and divided into three sub-heads, as shown in the margin. The first sub-head will comprise all actual relief; the other two will represent Famine Insurance under the two forms in which it is

provided. The relief of actual famine will be a first charge upon the whole

million and a half annually provided as expenditure ; protective works will be the next charge, but only to the extent of three-quarters of a million, or such portion of that sum (if any) as may remain after all necessary relief of actual famine has been afforded ; to reduction of debt the remaining three-quarters of a million will be assigned, except so far as all or any portion of it may be needed for relief of actual famine. In the event of any portion of the allotment for Protective Public Works not being actually expended in the course of the year it will be carried forward for expenditure in the year following, in addition to any fresh allotment appertaining to the latter.

3. With reference to the disposal of the amount thus appropriated to the reduction of debt, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has little to add to the information which has already been afforded to the public in paragraphs 59 to 66 of the Financial Statement for the current year, and on previous occasions. Whether the sum available shall be appropriated to the actual discharge of existing rupee debt or sterling debt, or whether it shall be temporarily invested in Government securities, or whether it shall be re-transferred from the Commissioners to the Government treasury with a view to the avoidance *pro tanto* of new debt which might otherwise be incurred for the construction of Productive Public Works, is a question which must be considered and determined from year to year, in view of the condition of the money market in India and England, and other circumstances. It may, however, be explained that Her Majesty's Government is precluded by the provision of the 41st clause of the Act 21 and 22 Vic., cap. 106, that "the expenditure of the revenues of India, both in India and elsewhere, shall be subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council," from entrusting the final decision of this important question to any independent authority.

4. The "Commission for the reduction of debt" will consist of three members, namely, one high Government official, holding the post *ex-officio*, together with one European and one Native member of the non-official community. They will be appointed from time to time by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and the non-official members will ordinarily hold office for a term of two years. Although His Excellency in Council is unable, for the reason above stated, to invest the Commission with independent authority, he trusts that it will be able to perform consultative and auditing functions of high value to both the State and the public.

5. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules with reference to the Famine Insurance appropriation for the reduction of debt :—

1st.—On a certain date in every official year, not earlier than the 15th February, or later than the 31st of March or any subsequent date previous to which it may not have been possible, owing to expenditure on actual famine, to ascertain the actual state of the account, the Government of India shall, by a Resolution to be published in the *Gazette of India*, make known to the public the manner in which the famine allotment of one million and a half has been, or is being, appropriated during the year, under the general policy above explained.

2nd.—On the receipt of such Resolution, the Comptroller General shall forthwith transfer to a separate deposit head in the public accounts, called the "Account of the Commission for the reduction of debt," the amount, if any, set forth in the Resolution as available for the reduction of debt.

3rd.—The Commissioners for the reduction of debt shall, on the receipt of the said Resolution, or as soon after as may be, submit to the Government of India their recommendations for the disposal of any amount so available.

4th.—The Government of India shall, after full consultation with the Commission, issue to the Comptroller General such instructions for the disposal of the amount in the reduction of debt as it may deem fit.

5th.—The Comptroller General shall thereupon, without any avoidable delay, carry such instructions into effect, and lay before the Commission whatever evidence, in the form of cancelled obligations of the Government of India or otherwise, they may require for the purpose of satisfying themselves that the amount has been disposed of in the manner prescribed. On being so satisfied, the Commission shall give to the Comptroller General an authority in writing for charging the amount disposed of to their account, constituted under Rule 2nd.

6th.—The Commission shall, as soon after the close of each official year as it may be in a position to do so, certify to the public, by a notification to be published in the *Gazette of India*, the manner in which the whole Famine allotment of one million and a half for that year has been disposed of.

7th.—The Commission shall be entitled to free access to the recorded correspondence, and the accounts of the Government of India, so far as the same may be necessary, for the purpose of enabling it duly to perform the functions hereby assigned to it.

8th.—The Commission may submit for the consideration of the Government of India any remarks or suggestions on matters within the scope of its duties, which it may deem expedient, and the Government of India may similarly consult the Commission on such matters, at any time other than that specified in Rule 3rd. All recommendations of the Commission shall be fully considered by the Government of India, and the reasons for not in any instance carrying any such recommendations into effect shall be communicated to the Commission.

9th.—All business in connection with the Commission will be conducted by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

6. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be members of the Commission for the reduction of debt :—

The Head Commissioner of Paper Currency (*ex-officio*).

Mr. J. J. J. Keswick.

The Hon'ble Durga Churn Law.

The action of the Commission under the 3rd and 4th Rules has for the

Under No. 4034, dated 3rd November 1881—				Rs.
4 per cent loan of 1871	...	...	...	20,31,000
5 " " 1867	...	...	...	60,03,000

Under No. 2121, dated 21st December 1881—				Rs.
4 per cent. loan of 1824-25	...	...	...	3,16,053
" " 1828-29	...	...	...	63,253
				<hr/> 84,13,306

current year been unavoidably anticipated by the Notifications in the Department of Finance quoted in the margin, under which about Rs. 84,00,000 of the Indian 5 and 4 per cent. rupee debt will be discharged by an appropriation of

the Famine allotment : but in other respects the Rules will be fully brought into effect from this date.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, to Mr. J. J. J. Keswick, to the Hon'ble Durga Churn Law, to the Revenue and Agriculture and the Public Works Department, and to the several Local Governments and Administrations, for information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PRESENT POSITION OF EDUCATION IN BRITISH INDIA.

No. 1—60.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education),—under date Fort William, the 3rd February 1882.

READ—

Selections from the Records of the Government of India, Home Department,—

- (a) No. LXXVI.—“Collection of despatches from the Home Government on the subject of Education in India, 1854 to 1868.”
- (b) No. LIV.—“A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1865-66, by Mr. A. M. Monteath, C. S.”
- (c) No. LXVII.—“A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1866-77, Mr. A. P. Howell, C. S.”
- (d) A Note on the State of Education in India, during 1867-68, by Mr. A. P. Howell, C. S.
- (e) Note on Education in British India prior to 1854 and in 1870-71, by Mr. A. P. Howell, C. S.
- (f) Annual Reports on Public Instruction in the different Provinces of British India from 1871-72 to 1880-81.
- (g) Circular letters to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 4—157 to 164, dated 10th June 1881, and Nos. 6—230, to 239, dated 30th July 1881, calling for report on the system of Primary Education now in force and the progress made in Primary Education since the Education Department was made over to Local Governments in 1871.
- (h) Replies of Local Governments and Administrations to the foregoing circular.

RESOLUTION.—The despatch from the Court of Directors of the East India Company, No. 49 of the 19th July 1854, held down in clear, though general, terms the principles which should govern the educational policy of the Government of India. It set forth (in the words of Lord Dalhousie) “a scheme of education for all India, far wider and more comprehensive than the Supreme or any Local Government could ever have ventured to suggest.” Up to the time of its issue the efforts of the Government in the cause of education had been marked neither by consistency of direction nor by any breadth of aim. The annual expenditure upon Public Instruction had been insignificant and uncertain; and the control of its operations had not been deemed worthy the attention of any special Department of the State. The educational system elaborated in the despatch was indeed, both in its character and scope, far in advance of anything existing at the time of its inception. It furnished in fact a masterly and comprehensive outline, the filling up of which was necessarily to be the work of many years. Hence it became a matter of importance that Government should from time to time review the progress made under its orders, and enquire how far the superstructure corresponded with the original design.

2. Such an enquiry was instituted by the Secretary of State for India in his despatch No. 4 of the 7th April 1859, in which, after describing the measures actually taken upon the orders of 1854, Her Majesty's Government confirmed and supplemented the lines of policy therein contained, so far as general education was concerned, and called upon the Government of India for fuller report as to the operation of the system in all its parts. Owing to imperfections in the method of the annual reports as then prepared, the Government of India found it difficult to comply in any satisfactory manner with this demand of the Secretary of State, and it was not until the year 1867 that it was found possible to present anything like a complete review of the whole educational system. In March of that year Mr. A. M. Monteath, then Under Secretary in the Home Department, submitted his “Note upon the state of education in India during 1865-66, which was followed by similar “Notes,” prepared by his successor Mr. A. P. Howell, dealing with the statistics of 1866-67, 1867-68, and 1870-71.

3. In the year 1871 the control of the Educational Department was, under the operation of the financial decentralisation scheme, made over to the Local

Governments; and the Government of India has since that time had to depend mainly upon the Annual Departmental Reports for its knowledge of the manner in which the educational system is progressing, and in which it is being developed and adapted to the more modern requirements of the different Provinces.

4. In view of the facts that, since the measures set forth in the despatch of 1854 came into active operation, a full quarter of a century has elapsed, and that it is now ten years since the responsible direction of the educational system was entrusted to the Local Governments, it appears to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that the time has come for instituting a more careful examination into the results attained, and into the working of the present arrangements, than has hitherto been attempted. The experience of the past has shown that a mere critical review or analysis of the returns and reports of the different Provinces fails to impart a thoroughly satisfactory knowledge of the actual state of things in the districts, and that there are many points which only an acquaintance with local circumstances can adequately estimate or explain. His Excellency in Council has therefore decided to appoint a Commission on behalf of Government to enquiry into the present position of education in British India, and to nominate to this Commission a sufficient number of persons from the different Provinces to secure the adequate and intelligent consideration of the facts that will be laid before it.

5. The Commission will be constituted as follows;

President.—The Honourable W. W. Hunter, L.L.D., C.I.E.

Members.—The Honourable Syud Ahmed Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.; The Honourable D. M. Barbour, C.S.; The Reverend W. R. Blackett, M.A.; Mr. Ananda, Mohun Bose, B.A.; Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A.; Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.; Mr. J. T. Fowler; Mr. A. P. Howell, M.A., C.S.; Mr. H. B. Jacob; Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A. C.S.; The Reverend W. Miller, M.A.; P. Ranganada Mudaliar, M.A.; The Honourable Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.I.E.; Mr. C. Pearson, M.A.; The Honourable Maharaja Jotendro Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.; Kashinath Trimbuk Telang, M.A. L.L.B.; Mr. G. E. Ward, C.S.

A Representative of Roman Catholic Educational Missions.

An Educational Officer from the Central Provinces.

A Native Gentleman from the Punjab.

Secretary.—Mr. B. L. Rice.

} Nominations under consideration.

6. It will be the duty of the Commission to enquire particularly (subject only to certain limitations to be noticed below) into the manner in which effect has been given to the principles of the despatch of 1854; and to suggest such measures as it may think desirable in order to the further carrying out of the policy therein laid down. The Government of India is firmly convinced of the soundness of that policy, and has no wish to depart from the principles upon which it is based. It is intended only at the present time to examine into the general results of its operation, and to scrutinize the efficiency of the machinery that has been set on foot for bringing about those ends, which the Government from the outset had especially in view. The general purport of the despatch of 1854 was thus summarized by the Secretary of State in 1859:

The improvement and far wider extension of education, both English and Vernacular, having been the general objects of the despatch of 1854, the means prescribed for the accomplishment of those objects were the constitution of a separate department of the administration for the work of education; the institution of universities at the several presidency towns; the establishment of training institutions for raising up teachers for the various classes of schools; the maintenance of the existing Government colleges and schools of a higher order, and the increase of their number when necessary; the establishment of additional zillah or middle schools; increased attention to vernacular schools for elementary education, including the indigenous schools already existing throughout the country; and finally, the introduction of a system of grants-in-aid under which the efforts of private individuals and of local communities would be stimulated and encouraged by pecuniary grants from Government in consideration of a good secular education being afforded in the aided schools,

It will be for the Commission to enquire how far these objects have been attained and how this machinery is working at the present time.

7. It will not be necessary for the Commission to enquire into the general working of the Indian Universities, which are controlled by corporations comprising representatives of all classes interested in collegiate education. Of the results of their operation a fair estimate can always be formed independently of any special enquiry such as is now proposed. Nor will it be necessary for the Commission to take up the subject of special or technical education whether medical, legal, or engineering. To extend the enquiry to these subjects would expand unduly the task before the Commission. Again, the Government of India has itself very recently dealt with the question of European and Eurasian education, and no further enquiry is necessary as regards that. But with these exceptions the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the Commission may usefully consider the working of all branches of the Indian educational system. These branches are, it is believed, so closely connected one with another, that it is only by examining the system as a whole that any sound conclusions are likely to be come to. The Commission need not concern itself with the details of the educational system in British Burma. The arrangements there are of comparatively recent date, and in great measure peculiar to the Province. Any suggestions of general value that the Commission may evolve can easily be applied to British Burma hereafter in consultation with the Chief Commissioner.

8. It is the desire of the Governor General in Council that the Commission should specially bear in mind the great importance which the Government attaches to the subject of primary education. The development of elementary education was one of the main objects contemplated by the despatch of 1854. Attention was specially directed in that despatch to the question "how useful and practical knowledge, suited to every station in life, might be best conveyed to the great mass of the people who are utterly incapable of obtaining any education worthy of the name by their own unaided efforts," and it was desired that "the active measures of Government should be more especially directed for the future to this object." Although the matter was thus prominently and at the outset pressed upon the attention of the Indian Administrations, there can, His Excellency in Council believes, be very little doubt that, owing to a variety of circumstances, more progress has up to the present time been made in high and middle than in primary education. The Government of India is not disposed in any way to regret this advance. It would be altogether contrary to its policy to check or hinder in any degree the further progress of high or middle education. But the Government holds that the different branches of Public Instruction should, if possible, move forward together, and with more equal step than hitherto, and the principal object, therefore, of the enquiry of the Commission should be "the present state of elementary education throughout the Empire, and the means by which this can everywhere be extended and improved."

9. While this is the main object to which the enquiries of the Commission should be directed, the Governor General in Council desires to impress upon it at the same time the fact that it is not possible for the Government to find funds sufficient to meet the full requirements of the country in the matter of primary education, if those requirements are to be judged by any European standard. The resources at the disposal of Government, whether Imperial, Provincial or Local, are, and must long remain, extremely limited in amount, and the result is, not only that progress must necessarily be gradual, but that, if satisfactory progress is to be made at all, every available private agency must be called into action to relieve and assist the public funds in connection with every branch of Public Instruction. It was in view of "the impossibility of Government alone doing all that must be done to provide adequate means for the education of the natives of India," that the grant-in-aid system was elaborated and developed by the despatch of

1854; and it is to the wider extension of this system, especially in connection with high and middle education, that the Government looks to set free funds which may then be made applicable to the promotion of the education of the masses. "The resources of the State ought," as remarked by the Secretary of State in despatch No. 13 of 25th April 1864, "to be so applied as to assist those who cannot be expected to help themselves, and the richer classes of the people should gradually be induced to provide for their own education."

10. In pursuance of this policy it is the desire of Government to offer every encouragement to Native gentlemen to come forward and aid, even more extensively than heretofore, in the establishment of schools upon the grant-in-aid system: and His Excellency in Council is the more anxious to see this brought about, because, apart altogether from the consequent pecuniary relief to Government, it is chiefly in this way that the Native community will be able to secure that freedom and variety of education which is an essential condition in any sound and complete educational system. It is not, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, a healthy symptom that all the youth of the country should be cast, as it were, in the same Government educational mould. Rather is it desirable that each section of the people should be in position to secure that description of education which is most consonant to its feelings and suited to its wants. The Government is ready therefore to do all that it can to foster such a spirit of independence and self-help. It is willing to hand over any of its own colleges or schools in suitable cases to bodies of Native gentlemen who will undertake to manage them satisfactorily as aided institutions; all that the Government will insist upon being that due provision is made for efficient management and extended usefulness. It will be for the Commission to consider in what mode effect can most fully be given to these views; and how the grant-in-aid system may best be shaped so to stimulate such independent effort, and make the largest use of the available Government funds.

11. It is specially the wish of Government that municipal bodies should take a large and increasing share in the management of the public schools within the limits of their jurisdictions. The best way of securing this result should also be considered by the Commission.

12. It has been not unfrequently stated that the wealthier classes do not at present pay enough for the education of their children. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that a good deal of misapprehension exists as to the real truth in this matter; but it is one into which the Commission should make careful enquiry. It is no doubt right that persons in good circumstances should pay the full cost of their children's education, or at any rate that no part of this should fall upon State funds. But in endeavouring to secure this result, care must be taken that no unnecessary obstacles are thrown in the way of the upward progress of really deserving students of the poorer classes. The Governor General in Council has no wish to close the doors of high education to all but the wealthiest members of the Native community. Hitherto those who have been most ready to take advantage of superior instruction have frequently belonged to families of comparatively limited private means, and there should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be no such sudden and general raising of fees as to carry high education beyond the reach of those classes who at present *bonâ fide* seek for it, or to convert the Government colleges into places to which only the higher classes can procure admission. But, speaking broadly, the fees in colleges and high schools should be on the whole adequate; provision being made by means of a proper system of scholarships for the rise of youths of proved ability from the lowest to the highest grade of institution. The funds available for scholarships ought in any case to be so distributed that ample facilities for obtaining a good secondary education are held out to a large number of youths in the

lower schools. The provision of scholarships tenable during a university course need not be so liberal, but should still be sufficient to afford the best of the pupils of middle and high schools a fair opportunity of obtaining an advanced education if they show themselves fit for it. The Government scholarships ought, however, in no way to be placed on an eleemosynary basis, but should always be given as distinct rewards for merit tested and proved by competitive examinations. This will leave a wide field open for the establishment of scholarships requiring local or other qualifications, through the munificence of private individuals or corporations. The Commission is requested to devote special attention to the whole subject of scholarships with reference to the foregoing remarks..

13. In connection with the general subject of primary education, the Commission should particularly enquire as to the extent to which indigenous schools exist in different parts of the country, and are, or can be, utilised as a part of the educational system. The Government of India is disposed to advocate the making as much use as possible of such schools.

14. The investigation of this last point will no doubt lead the Commission to consider the subjects of instruction for primary schools. It is very important that schools of this class should be made as attractive as possible to the classes of the population for whom they are intended. By teaching subjects to which the parents attach importance children will be more readily drawn into the schools, and it will not then be difficult to graft on to those more popular branches of instruction others which are more valuable from a sound educational point of view. It is believed that the great hold which in many parts of the country the indigenous schools have acquired over the masses is due to the *quasi* technical character of the instruction given;—the son of the ryot and the petty trader being taught, though often in a mechanical and unintelligent way, things likely to prove useful to him in his daily after-life. It would seem that in some provinces the advantages of this system have been overlooked in favour of a scheme of elementary education more in accordance with European methods and standards.

15. Bearing these facts in mind, the Commission should consider how best to provide for the extension of primary schools, and in discussing this the limitation imposed upon the action of Government by financial considerations must always be borne in mind. Subject to this it may be said that, generally speaking, the great object in the first instance is to get such schools established: their improvement and elevation to a higher standard being, though of great importance, an object of subsequent endeavour. Provision for such improvement in a reasonable way, by a gradual raising of the standard of instruction entitling to grants of public funds must, however, be made; and the Commission should advise as to how this can best be done without attempting a too rapid advance or throwing obstacles in the way of the extension of the area of instruction, especially in backward districts.

16. The arrangements existing in different parts of the country for training the teachers of primary schools should be brought under careful review, and suggestions for rendering that training more efficient and practical should, if possible, be submitted.

17. In connection with the subject of secondary education, the Governor-General in Council is disposed to think that good might result from an enquiry into the quality and character of the instruction at present imparted in schools of this class. The great majority of those who prosecute their studies beyond the primary stage will never go beyond the curriculum of the middle or at furthest of the high schools. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the education they receive should be as thorough and sound as possible. There are grounds for doubting whether there is not in some provinces, at any rate, much room for improvement in this respect. It might be advisable at the same time to enquire

what practical steps are being taken to give effects to the suggestions of the Simla Text Books Committee, and the orders of the Government of India thereupon, as contained in the Resolution of the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Departments No. 1—3-18 of the 10th January 1881; especially as regards the arrangements made for teaching such subjects as may store the minds of the pupils in secondary schools with practical and useful information. It will be understood that the Government of India has no wish to depart from the principles laid down in that Resolution. It would be contrary to the policy of Government to adopt any measures that would have the appearance of restricting aided schools to the use of any particular class of text books, or to interfere with the free choice of the managers in such matters. But it is desirable to know how far the general suggestions of the Committee have found acceptance in the different provinces, and what is being done to carry them out in the case of both Government and aided instruction.

18. The Commission may further with advantage enquire into the present system of educational inspection, with a view to the removal of defects and introduction of improvements. It is quite certain that if there is any great extension of primary schools, arrangements must be made for securing the assistance of a large amount of voluntary agency in the work of inspection and examination. The most likely means of securing this should be considered and discussed:

19. In its bearing upon the grant-in-aid system, the plan of payment by results will call for the careful consideration of the Commission. The mode in which this is at present worked in the different provinces,—the extent to which it would be wise or practicable to enforce it generally,—its applicability to primary as well as to secondary and collegiate education,—are all matters demanding special investigation.

20. Lastly, the Governor General in Council would wish the Commission to consider the important and difficult subject of female education, and the best means of encouraging and extending it, so far as the circumstances of the country will at present permit.

21. The Government of India has indicated generally in the foregoing paragraphs the matters to which the enquiries of the Commission may chiefly and most properly be directed; but it is at liberty to express its opinion upon any matter arising out of, or cognate to, the subjects thus referred to it.

22. As regards the manner of conducting the enquiry, the Governor General in Council thinks that the Commission should meet at Calcutta as soon as its members can be got together; and that it should sit for the transaction of business until at any rate the end of March. After that the members should return to their provinces, while the President and the Secretary should arrange to make a tour, (say) during the rains, to the different presidencies with a view to collecting definite information on any points indicated by the Commission upon which such local enquiry may seem necessary. The Commission should then re-assemble early in December and proceed to the final settlement of the questions before it and the preparation of its report. In the matter of procedure the Commission will be left free to make its own arrangements, and may call for such information or take such evidence as may seem necessary or desirable for the purposes of its enquiry.

23. Advantage will be taken of the presence on the Commission of educational officers from different provinces to have the Annual Statistical Returns of Education once for all revised and placed upon an intelligible and uniform basis.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the President and Members of the Commission, and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information.

The 9th February 1882.

With reference to Home Department Resolution No. 1-60, dated the 3rd instant, appointing a Commission to enquire into, and report upon, the present position of education in British India, which was published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 4th idem, the following complete list of the Members constituting the Commission is republished for general information :—

President.—The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, LL.D., C.I.E.

Members.—The Hon'ble Syud Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, C.S.I.; The Hon'ble D. M. Barbour, C.S.; The Rev. W. R. Blackett, M.A.; Mr. Ananda Mohun Bose, B.A.; Mr. C. A. R. Browning, M.A.; Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A.; Mr. K. Deighton, B.A.; Mr. J. T. Fowler; Haji Ghulam Husain; Mr. A. P. Howell, M.A. C.S.; Mr. H. P. Jacob; The Rev. A. Jean, D.D.; Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S.; The Rev. W. Miller, M.A.; P. Ranganada Mudaliar, M.A.; The Hon'ble Baboo Bhudeb Mookerjee, C.L.E.; Mr. C. Pearson, M.A.; The Hon'ble Maharaja Jotendro Mohan Tagore, C.S.I.; Kashinath Trimbuk Telang, M.A., LL.B.; Mr. G. E. Ward, C.S.

Secretary.—Mr. P. L. Rice.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 21st February 1882.

No. 1065.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 3780, dated 21st October 1881.

Read also the undermentioned papers :—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Government of Bombay No. 13, dated the 22nd September 1881.

Letter to the Government of Bombay, No. 3809, dated the 25th October 1881.

" from " " " 7521, " 14th November 1881. and enclosures.

" to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, No. 1806, dated the 6th December 1881.

" from the Government of the Punjab, No. 15, dated the 21st January 1882.

RESOLUTION.—In the Resolution No. 3780 of 21st October, the Chief Commissioner of Assam was told that swords required for the Police should be obtained of Indian manufacture instead of being procured from England. He was at the same time informed that swords of better quality than those ordinarily made for trade purposes in England were manufactured by native armourers in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces.

2. The Government of Bombay having about the same time sent to the Secretary of State for India an indent for swords required for the Bombay Police, the Secretary of State enquired whether suitable swords for such services could not be purchased in India at a cost equivalent to the estimate given in the indents. The Government of Bombay reported that good country-made swords could not be procured at the price mentioned. The Secretary of State accordingly sanctioned the supply of swords from England.

3. A copy of this correspondence having been obtained from the Government of Bombay, enquiry was made of the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab as to the sources whence swords for the Police in those Provinces were obtained. From the answer received from the Government of the Punjab it appears that all sergeants and men of the local Police are armed exclusively with Indian-made swords, that good weapons can be made in almost any district of the Province, and that skilled workmen are to be found in the Districts of Gujrat and Gujranwala.

4. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests that, in future, swords required for the Police and other Departments may be procured of Indian manufacture in communication with the Inspector General of Police in the Punjab, if they cannot be made within the local limits of the Presidency or Provinces concerned.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations,

Also to the Military Department for consideration, with reference to the supply of swords to native troops.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 3rd March 1882.

No. 1288.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections nine, fifteen, seventeen, thirty-two, fifty-one, and fifty-six of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules :—

CHAPTER I.—*Preliminary.*

1. These Rules shall come into force throughout British India on the 1st April 1882 in supersession of the Rules promulgated by Notifications No. 875, dated 26th February, and No. 966, dated 4th June 1881.

2. All words and expressions used in these Rules and defined in the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, shall be deemed to have the meaning attached to them respectively by the said Act.

3. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments under the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, namely—

(a) Impressed Stamps—including—

Impressed Sheets,—that is to say, sheets of paper bearing the impression of Stamps of different values engraved thereon, and sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

Impressed Labels,—to be affixed and impressed by Government Officers as directed in Chapter III of these Rules.

(b) Adhesive Stamps sold to the public for use by them in accordance with these Rules.

CHAPTER II.—*Of Impressed Sheets.*

4. All instruments chargeable with duty, except Hundis, may be written on Impressed Sheets, and, except as provided by Section ten of the said Act and by these Rules, shall be so written.

5 (a). When any instrument is to be written on an Impressed Sheet, if the amount of duty with which such instrument is chargeable does not exceed one hundred rupees, a single sheet shall be used, unless—

where the application for the required stamp is made at a treasury, the officer in charge of such treasury, or, where such application is made to a stamp-vendor, the vendor certifies that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value.

(b). When the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument exceeds one hundred rupees, or a treasury officer or stamp-vendor has certified under clause (a) that he is unable to furnish a single stamp of the required value, the number of sheets used for indicating the payment of duty shall not exceed the number which the treasury officer or the stamp-vendor certifies in either case to be the smallest number which he can furnish so as to make up the required amount.

(c). No certificate shall be made under clause (a) or clause (b) by a stamp-vendor in any case in which the stamp duty required exceeds the highest value of the stamps which such vendor is authorised to sell.

(d). When, under this Rule, two or more Impressed Sheets are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.

(e). When a single sheet used under this Rule is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument: provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp must be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter can be written on the plain paper joined to such sheet. Provided further, that the part of the instrument written on the plain paper must be attested by the signatures or marks of all the persons executing the document and the witnesses to the same.

6 (a). Hundis other than hundis which can be stamped with an adhesive stamp under Section ten of the said Act shall be written as follows :—

- (1) Hundis payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight, and for amounts not exceeding Rs. 30,000 in individual value, on impressed sheets bearing the word Hundi ;
 - (2) Hundis exceeding Rs. 30,000 in individual value, and Hundis payable at more than one year after date or sight, on paper supplied for sale by the Government, and to which labels have been affixed by one of the officers mentioned in Rule nine, clause (b), or by the Superintendent of Stamps, Calcutta, and impressed by him in manner provided by Rule ten.
 - (b). Every sheet of such stamped paper shall be of a size not less than $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.
 - (c). The provisions in Rule five as to use of two or more sheets of stamped paper when a single stamp of the required value is not procurable apply also to Hundi stamps used under this Rule.
7. The duty payable on any instrument chargeable with a duty of one anna may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Rangoon.

CHAPTER III.—Of Impressed Labels.

8. Impressed labels may be used for the following instruments and counterparts thereof, namely,—

- (1) Administration-bonds :
- (2) Affidavits :
- (3) Appointments made in execution of a power :
- (4) Articles of Association of a Company :
- (5) Articles of clerkship ;
- (6) Bills of lading :
- (7) Charter-parties :
- (8) Declarations of trust :
- (9) Instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the repayment of a loan made upon the deposit of title-deed or other valuable security, or upon the hypothecation of moveable property :
- (10) Leases printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one-fourth of the printed matter :
- (11) Memoranda of Association of Companies :
- (12) Notes of Protest :
- (13) Petitions for leave to file a specification of an invention, &c. :
- (14) Policies of insurance :
- (15) Revocations of trust :
- (16) Warrants for Goods :

and for the following—when written in any European language, provided that any instrument written in any European language other than English shall have attached to it a translation in the English language—

- (17) Agreements or memoranda of Agreements, which in the opinion of the officer empowered to affix the label cannot conveniently be written on Impressed Sheets :
- (18) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style, which in the opinion of such officer cannot conveniently be written on Impressed Sheets :
- (19) Awards :
- (20) Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India :
- (21) Bonds :
- (22) Certificates of sale :
- (23) Composition-deeds :
- (24) Conveyances :
- (25) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property :
- (26) Instruments of apprenticeship :

- (27) Instruments of co-partnership :
- (28) Instruments of dissolution of partnership :
- (29) Instruments of exchange :
- (30) Instruments of gift :
- (31) Instruments of partition :
- (32) Leases :
- (33) Letters of License :
- (34) Mortgage-deeds :
- (35) Powers of Attorney :
- (36) Reconveyances of mortgaged property :
- (37) Releases :
- (38) Settlements :
- (39) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article No. 60, clauses (b), (c), and (d) of the First Schedule of the said Act.

9. The following officers are empowered to affix these labels to the instruments mentioned in Rule eight, namely,—

- (a) the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi ;
- (b) the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, Lahore, Rangoon, Maulmain, and Akyab ;
- (c) the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ;
- (d) the Superintendent of Stamps, (Political Resident), Aden.

10 (a). Every such officer shall, upon any instrument mentioned in Rule eight being brought to him before it is executed, and application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the label or labels before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels must be further secured by metallic eyelets.

(b). When the stamp duty amounts to five rupees or upwards, such officer shall further write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, when the stamp duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the labels.

11 (a). The payment of duty on instruments (other than Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and Promissory Notes) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India, shall be indicated only by impressed labels.

(b). When any such instrument is taken to the Collector under Section seven-teen of the said Act, the Collector, unless he be Collector of Calcutta or Karachi shall send the instrument to one of the officers mentioned in Rule nine, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect of such instrument : and such officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by Rules 10 (a) and 10 (b) and return the same to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

CHAPTER IV.—*Adhesive Stamps.*

12. Bills of Exchange, payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of stamp duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

13. Except as otherwise provided in these Rules, the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "one anna."

14. The following instruments when stamped with adhesive stamps shall be stamped as follows :—

- (a) Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and Promissory Notes drawn or made out of British India, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."
- (b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."
- (c) An entry as an Advocate, Vakil, or Attorney on the roll of any High Court, with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate," "Vakil," or "Attorney."

(Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. The gazetted officer who affixes the stamp shall write on the face of it his usual signature and the date of signature before parting with the instrument).

(d) Notarial Acts, with adhesive Foreign Bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial" printed over them.

CHAPTER V.—*Miscellaneous.*

15. When it is necessary under Section fifteen of the said Act to denote upon one instrument the payment of duty in respect of another, such payment shall be denoted by an endorsement under the hand of the Collector on the former instrument.

16. Every payment made under Section thirty of the said Act shall be made in cash.

17. The Collector may require every person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter VI of the said Act, or his duly authorised agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to put in an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen. The Collector may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in the deposition or affidavit of the claimant or his Agent.

18. Any Magistrate convicting or trying an offender under Chapter VIII of the Stamp Act may grant to any person, who may have contributed to the conviction, a reward within a limit to be fixed by the local Government.

SEPARATE REVENUE.—SALT.

The 10th March 1882.

No. 1449.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Salt Act, 1882, the Governor General in Council directs that on and after the date of this Notification the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in or imported by land into any part of British India, except Burma and that portion of the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab which lies west of the river Indus, shall be rupees two for each maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois weight.

2. The Governor General in Council further directs that not less than two copies of a notice, in the vernacular language of the district, stating that the salt duty has been reduced from Rs. 2-14 (or Rs. 2-8 as the case may be) to Rs. 2 per maund, shall be issued by each Local Government to every town and village within its jurisdiction to which the reduction applies, and shall also be made public in such other manner as the Local Government may deem fit.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 22nd March 1882.

No. 474.—Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following endorsement shall be added on Forms VI and VII prescribed in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March 1879, so far as those forms relate to licences to sell arms, ammunition, and military stores:—

This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition, or military stores effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

Under the provisions of section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule to be added, as Rule 3 (a), to the Rules framed under section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879:—

3 (a). A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition, or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition, or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantity and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition, and military stores may supply the order of any such person, and may without a separate transport license send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser the articles ordered by any such person, so long as they fulfil the requirements of Rule 3, and are legibly addressed to the person for whom they are intended.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 14th April 1882.

No. 329.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty payable under the said Act on all agreement papers passed by Commissariat contractors when their security deposits are transferred to a Savings Bank.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.—STORES.

No. 226 of 1882.

The 17th April 1882.

READ the following :—

No. 16, dated 9th March 1882.

From—The Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

As the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company proceed direct to London, and no longer touch at Southampton, the clearance of all packages, forwarded from India by this route is now effected by the Store Department of this office. I am informed that advices of the packages, in the form of a "Manifest Paper," have hitherto been forwarded direct to Messrs. Hill, Obree & Co., the Agents of this office at Southampton by the despatching officers in India, so as to anticipate the arrival of the packages. I have, therefore, to request that instructions may be issued for the transmission of similar advices in future to the "Superintendent, India Store Depot, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E."

2. Each package should be distinctly marked with a number, which should be shown in the "Manifest Paper" or Advice, and in the "List of Packets," forwarded to this office.

The 21st April 1882.

No. 472.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that a military

* "164. Commissioned, warrant, and native commissioned officers travelling 'on duty,' but without a Government passage warrant, or proceeding on or returning from leave on medical certificate and paying their own fares (whether entitled to mileage allowance or not), are to be allowed to travel in the next higher class of carriage than that for which they purchased tickets, on their producing a certificate, Form E (Appendix No. 1), signed by a staff officer directing them to travel on duty.

"I.—This, however, is subject to the limitation that commissioned and first class warrant officers only are to travel first class with second class tickets, and second class warrant and native commissioned officers second class with third class tickets."

* * * * *

"III.—This order does not apply to any class of Government servants other than those specified above, nor is it applicable to the wives and families of commissioned or warrant officers; and the certificate is not to be granted to commissioned and warrant officers travelling by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, so long as the fares are not in excess of nine pies and two pies per mile, respectively, for upper and lower classes."

officers being signed by a staff officer, or the officer under whom they are serving.

commissioned, warrant, or native commissioned officer in civil or military employ travelling on duty by rail without a Government passage warrant, shall, unless he is entitled to travel free of charge, invariably make use of the Form E "on duty" certificate (copy annexed) as provided in paragraph 164* of the Transport Regulations, Part II; the authorised scale of travelling allowance being reduced by the amount by which the first class fare exceeds the second class or the second class fare the third class, as the case may be.

2. Commissioned officers will themselves sign the Form E certificate, that for warrant officers and native commissioned

FORM E.

(Referred to in paragraph 164 of Transport of Troops—By Railway).

No. _____

To

The Station Master _____

Station _____

Date _____

Certificate that (Rank) _____ (name)

_____ (Corps or Department)

_____ is proceeding on duty, and

is entitled to conveyance from _____ to _____

in a _____ class Railway carriage upon payment

of _____ class fare.

Signature.

No. 569.—In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe that a public officer proceeding from one appointment to another in the public service on the occasion of his transfer either permanently or temporarily, and whether with or without promotion, shall, if he is allowed or entitled to draw pay or acting allowance during the period of transit, be permitted to draw travelling allowance at the usual rates, unless he is transferred at his own request,

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No.—11—426-37.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—dated 17th March 1882.

READ the undermentioned papers :—

Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 3303J., dated the 15th August 1881.

Circular Endorsement to Local Governments and Administrations, No. 49—1597-1605, dated the 4th October 1881.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1573, dated the 21st November 1881.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 3467, dated the 17th October 1881.

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 260, dated the 26th January 1882, and enclosures.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 4450, dated the 6th December 1881.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 408—205, dated the 4th February 1882.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, No. 569—299 N., dated the 26th October 1881.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 1130—71, dated the 21st October 1881.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 5T., dated the 1st November 1881.

Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 460, dated the 14th December 1881 and enclosure.

RESOLUTION.—In a letter dated 15th August 1881 the Bengal Government referred, for the consideration of the Government of India, a question which had arisen in connection with an application made by a member of the Native Civil Service for permission to lend money beyond the limits of the district in which he was employed. It was pointed out that the existing legislative provisions prohibiting trading and money-lending in the case of members of the Covenanted Civil Service, appeared to apply equally to Natives of India appointed to the Civil Service under the provisions of 33 Vic., Chap. III., section 6, and that the particular application made by a member of the Native Civil Service for permission to lend money was accordingly inadmissible. At the same time it was suggested that some relaxation of the existing rule might be desirable in the case of Natives of India appointed to the Civil Service under the provisions of the above Statute, and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that a general rule should be issued permitting members of the Native Civil Service to invest money in landed securities, provided that the transaction was negotiated through a respectable firm of solicitors at the Presidency Town, and that the Commissioner of the Division was informed at the time of the transaction.

2. After a careful consideration of the question, and of the replies received from Local Governments and Administrations whose opinions were invited upon the recommendation made by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Governor-General in Council has arrived at the conclusion that as regards trading and lending or borrowing money, there is no sufficient reason why members of the Native Civil Service should be placed under different rules from Covenanted Civil Servants generally. The rules, therefore, upon these subjects which at present apply to members of the Covenanted Civil Service, should be held to apply also to Natives of India appointed to the Civil Service under the provisions of 33 Vic., Chap. III., section 6.

3. As regards the holding of land, the case is different, inasmuch as members of the Native Civil Service do, at the present time, in some cases, hold land in the Provinces in which they are employed, and it appears unnecessary to require them to divest themselves of such land or to prevent them from acquiring additional landed property, provided that certain restrictions are observed. In these respects, the rules at present applicable to members of the Covenanted Civil Service may, in the opinion of the Government of India, properly be relaxed in the case of members of the Native Civil Service, who should be permitted to hold any lands actually in their possession when they enter the service of Government, or which may come into their possession thereafter by inheritance, gift, or devise, provided that full information in respect of such lands is given to the Local Government, which will consider in each

case whether the fact of an officer holding any particular lands need be a bar to his employment in the district where these are situated. No fresh *purchase* of land should, however, be allowed on the part of a member of the Native Civil Service without the previous sanction of the Local Government under which he is serving.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance; also to the Foreign Department for information.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 12th May 1882.

No. 1001.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Opium Act 1878, and in supersession of the Notification No. 7, dated 3rd January 1880, the Governor-General in Council directs that duty at the rate of Rs. 175 shall be levied on each chest of opium of 140½ lbs. avoirdupois net weight imported into the Punjab, with effect from the 10th August 1881.

No. 1101.

The 18th May 1882.

Read again—

Financial Resolution No. 1065, dated 21st February 1882, regarding the supply of swords of Indian manufacture.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 255, dated 3rd May 1882.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 4 of the Resolution of the 21st February 1882, read above, the Governor General in Council requested that in future swords required for the Police and other Departments might be procured of Indian manufacture in communication with the Inspector General of Police, Punjab, if they could not be made within the local limits of the presidency or province concerned. As, however, it has since been ascertained that swords can be extensively manufactured in the North-Western Provinces as well as in the Punjab, and that skilled workmen can now be found in almost every district in the North-Western Provinces, the Governor General in Council requests that when it is found more convenient to obtain swords from the North-Western Provinces than from the Punjab, the necessary steps to procure them may be taken in communication with the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces.

ORDERED, that the foregoing be communicated to the Military Department and to all Local Governments and Administrations for information, in continuation of Financial Resolution No. 1065, dated 21st February 1882.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

No. 17—747-759.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department,—(Public),—dated the 18th May 1882.

Read the undermentioned papers:—

Home Department Circular No. 4—70 to 76, dated 10th May 1881, calling for a report on the working of the elective system in municipalities.

Replies to the above circular:—

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1404, dated 3rd August 1881.

“ “ “ of Bombay, „ 3510, dated 20th October 1881.

“ “ “ of Bengal, „ 603, dated 12th July 1881.

“ “ “ of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 630, dated 7th September 1881.

“ “ “ of North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 700, dated 24th September 1881.

“ “ “ of Punjab, No. 300, dated 5th September 1881.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2895-100, dated 6th August 1881.

" " Secretary for Berar to Resident at Hyderabad, No. 236, dated 21st June 1881.

Resolution of the Department of Finance, No. 3353, dated 30th September 1881.

Financial Department letter No. 3513, dated 10th October 1881, to the Government of Bengal.

" " " " 3514, dated—October 1881, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

" " " " 3515, dated 10th October 1881, to the Govt. of Madras.

" " " " 3516, dated 10th October 1881, to the Government of Bombay.

" " " " 3517, dated 10th October 1881, to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

" " " " 3518, dated 10th October 1881, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

" " " " 3519, dated 10th October 1881, to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

" " " " 3589, dated 13th October 1881, to the Government of Punjab.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council in the Resolution of the Financial Department, dated the 30th September 1881, set out, for the information of the Local Governments, the principles upon which it was proposed to revise the agreements then in force for the administration of the Provincial Services, and to establish the decentralised system of finance on a uniform and extended basis. It was explained that intimately connected with this general scheme for the decentralisation of finance was the very important question of developing local self-government. Considerable progress in this direction had, it was admitted, been made since 1870. A large income from local rates and cesses had been secured, and in some provinces the management of this income had been freely entrusted to local bodies. Municipalities had also increased in number and usefulness. But there was still, it was remarked, a greater inequality of progress in different parts of the country than varying local circumstances seemed to warrant. In many places services admirably adapted for local management were reserved in the hands of the central administration while everywhere heavy charges were levied on Municipalities in connection with the police, over which they had necessarily no executive control.

Paragraph 11 of the Resolution went on to say—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore of opinion that the time has now arrived when further practical development may be afforded to the intentions of Lord Mayo's Government, and that the Provincial agreements should no longer exclude from all consideration the mass of taxation under Local and Municipal management, together with the similar resources still retained in Provincial control, and ignore the question of local self-government. The Provincial Governments, while being now largely endowed from Imperial sources, may well, in their turn, hand over to local self-government considerable revenues, at present kept in their own hands, but similar in kind to many which have long been 'locally' managed with success by Committees, partly composed of non-official members, and subject only to a general remedial control reserved to the State by the Legislature. At the same time, such items should be generally made local as the people are most likely to be able to understand the use of and to administer well. His Excellency would therefore invite the Local Governments to undertake a careful scrutiny of Provincial, Local, and Municipal accounts, with the view of ascertaining (1) what items of receipt and charge can be transferred from 'Provincial' to 'Local' heads, for administration by Committees comprising non-official and, wherever possible, elected members, and what items already 'Local,' but not so administered, might suitably be so; (2) what redistribution of items is desirable, in order to lay on Local and Municipal bodies those which are best understood and appreciated by the people; (3) what measures, legislative or otherwise, are necessary to ensure more local self-government. Incidentally to the scrutiny they will probably notice, and might carefully consider (4) ways of equalising local and municipal taxation throughout the Empire, checking severe or unsuitable imposts, and favouring forms most in accordance with popular opinion or sentiment. The Government of India have already made some preliminary enquiries in the same direction, the results of which will shortly be communicated to the several Local Government for consideration in conjunction with their own.

2. Accordingly on the 10th October 1881, letters were addressed to the various Local Governments indicating those branches of expenditure which appeared to the Government of India most suited for local control, and inviting each Government to examine any other heads of account which might seem to cover items capable of transfer to such control. It was pointed out that it was not the intention of the Government of India that the proposed transfer of the control of expenditure of a specially local character to local bodies should involve any addition to existing local burdens; and it was therefore shown to be necessary to arrange for the simultaneous transfer of receipts sufficient to meet any net balance of additional expenditure which in any instance might arise. The receipts to be thus transferred should, it was suggested, be such as to afford a prospect that, by careful administration, with all the advantages due to local sympathy, experience and watchfulness, they would be susceptible of reasonable increase. In cases where larger assignments of funds were required, the receipts from pounds, or a share of the assessed taxes collected within the jurisdiction of a local body, were indicated as suitable sources of revenue to be made over. But on this, as on other points, a wide discretion was left to the Local Governments.

3. As regards the character of the Local bodies to whom those powers of control and administration were to be entrusted, it was remarked that already in most parts of British India there were in existence Municipal Committees, whose powers might in many cases be advantageously extended, and District Committees for various purposes, which might very well be consolidated into single homogeneous working bodies, with ancillary subordinate committees for each tahsil or sub-division of the district. It was suggested that the Magistrate and Collector should be President of the District Committee, and the Assistant or Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division, President of the subordinate Committees; but in each case the local bodies should, it was said, comprise persons not in the service of Government, and elected or nominated, as might seem best, in a proportion of not less than from one-half to two-thirds of the whole number of members. For the satisfactory development of this plan, it was admitted that legislation would probably be necessary in most provinces, and the Local Governments were invited in their replies to explain the general outlines which such legislation should follow. In regard to this it was said:—

“Special attention will be required in settling the relations between the various local bodies and the officers of the general administration, and in providing for a certain measure of control and inspection on the part of Government. It would be hopeless to expect any real development of self-government, if the Local bodies were subject to check and interference in matters of detail; and the respective powers of Government and of the various local bodies should be clearly and distinctly defined by statute, so that there may be as little risk of friction and misunderstanding as possible. Within the limits to be laid down in each case, however, the Governor General in Council is anxious that the fullest possible liberty of action should be given to local bodies.”

4. The policy thus enunciated by the Government of India has, on the whole, been loyally, and in some cases cordially, accepted by the Local Governments, several of which have already drawn up schemes for giving effect to it, and have submitted these for the information of the Government of India. The Governor General in Council desires to acknowledge the care and thought with which some of these schemes have been worked out. Upon each the Government of India will communicate hereafter its views in detail to the Local Government concerned. Meantime, however, it will be convenient that the Governor General in Council should explain somewhat more fully than he has hitherto done the general mode in which he would wish to see effect given to the principle of local self-government throughout British India outside the Presidency Towns. This is the more necessary, as further consideration of the subject and examination of the schemes prepared for the different Provinces have suggested the propriety of certain modifications of the plan sketched out in the Circular letters of the 10th October last.

5. At the outset, the Governor General in Council must explain that, in advocating the extension of local self-Government, and the adoption of this principle in the management of many branches of local affairs, he does not suppose that the work will be in the first instance better done than if it remained in the sole hands of the Government district officers. It is not, primarily, with a view to improvement in administration that this measure is put forward and supported. It is chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. His Excellency in Council has himself no doubt that, in course of time, as local knowledge and local interest are brought to bear more freely upon local administration, improved efficiency will in fact follow. But at starting there will doubtless be many failures, calculated to discourage exaggerated hopes, and even in some cases to cast apparent discredit upon the practice of self-government itself. If, however, the officers of Government only set themselves, as the Governor General in Council believes they will, to foster sedulously the small beginnings of independent political life; if they accept loyally and as their own the policy of the Government; and if they come to realise that the system really opens to them a fairer field for the exercise of administrative tact and directive energy than the more autocratic system which it supersedes, then it may be hoped that the period of failures will be short, and that real and substantial progress will very soon become manifest.

6. It is not uncommonly asserted that the people of this country are themselves entirely indifferent to the principle of self-government; that they take but little interest in public matters; and that they prefer to have such affairs managed for them by Government officers. The Governor General in Council does not attach much value to this theory. It represents no doubt the point of view which commends itself to many active and well-intentioned district officers; and the people of India are, there can be equally no doubt, remarkably tolerant of existing facts. But as education advances, there is rapidly growing up all over the country an intelligent class of public spirited men, whom it is not only bad policy but sheer waste of power, to fail to utilise. The task of administration is yearly becoming more onerous as the country progresses in civilisation and material prosperity. The annual reports of every Government tell of an ever-increasing burden laid upon the shoulders of the local officers. The cry is everywhere for increased establishments. The universal complaint in all departments is that of overwork. Under these circumstances it becomes imperatively necessary to look around for some means of relief; and the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in stating his conviction, that the only reasonable plan open to the Government is to induce the people themselves to undertake, as far as may be, the management of their own affairs; and to develop, or create if need be, a capacity for self-help in respect of all matters that have not, for imperial reasons, to be retained in the hands of the representatives of Government.

7. If it be said that the experiments hitherto made in this direction have not been encouraging, the Governor General in Council must avow his belief that the principle has not as yet been, in any general or satisfactory fashion, fully and fairly tried. There is reason to fear that previous attempts at local self-government have been too often overridden and practically crushed by direct, though well-meant, official interference. In the few cases where real responsibility has been thrown upon local bodies and real power entrusted to them, the results have been very gratifying. There is even now a vast amount of assistance rendered to the administration by Honorary Magistrates, members of Municipal Corporations and other Committees; and there is no antecedent improbability in the theory that if non-official auxiliary agency were more thoroughly organised and more fully trusted, there would be a speedy and marked improvement, not only in its amount, but in its efficiency.

8. Holding therefore, that it is the duty and interest of the ruling power to take care that the further advance which it is now proposed to make in the direction of local self-government shall be, though cautious, yet at the same time real and substantial, the Governor General in Council will proceed to indicate, for the guidance of the Provincial administrations, the general principles upon which, in the judgment of the Government of India, these measures should be shaped. The subject may for the purposes of this Resolution be divided into two parts—the first, relating to the mode in which local boards, whether municipal or district, should generally be constituted; and the second, to the degree of control which the Government should retain over such bodies and the manner in which that control should be exercised.

9. In regard to the first of these points, the Governor General in Council would observe that he is quite aware of the absurdity of attempting to lay down any hard-and-fast rules which shall be of universal application in a country so vast, and in its local circumstances so varied, as British India. It would be unreasonable to expect that any uniform system of local government could be applied with equal success in provinces differing as the Punjab, for instance, differs from Madras, or Bengal from Burma. A large latitude of application must therefore, in every case be left to the local authorities. Indeed we are really as yet so much in the infancy of self-government, and have perhaps so little knowledge of the directions in which it would naturally develop itself among the people, that there is a distinct advantage in having different schemes tried in different places, in order to test by practical experience what arrangements are best suited to the ways of thinking, habits, and other idiosyncrasies of the heterogeneous populations of the Empire. But there are, nevertheless, fundamental principles which, after every allowance has been made for local peculiarities, must be universally followed and frankly adopted, if the system is to have anywhere a fair trial.

10. The Government of India desires, then, that, while maintaining and extending, as far as practicable, the plan of municipal government in the cities and towns of each province, the Local Government will also maintain and extend throughout the country, in every district where intelligent non-official agency can be found, a network of local boards, to be charged with definite duties and entrusted with definite funds. The Governor General in Council considers it very important that the area of jurisdiction allotted to each board should in no case be too large. If the plan is to succeed at all, it will be necessary to secure among the members both local interest and local knowledge. Experience proves that District Committees are, as a rule, very badly attended by members not actually residing in the vicinity of the head-quarters' station. Those who do attend have frequently no intimate acquaintance with the wants of outlying parts of the district. The consequence is, either that undue attention is given to the requirements of the immediate neighbourhood of the central station or that the business falls entirely into the hands of the district officer, the Committee contenting itself with formally endorsing his proposals. Modifying, therefore, to some extent the suggestions made in paragraph 8 of the Circular letters of the 10th October last, the Governor General in Council desires that the smallest administrative unit—the sub-division, the taluka, or the tahsil—shall ordinarily form the maximum area to be placed under a local board. He would not indeed object to even smaller jurisdictions where these were deemed suitable. In some provinces it may be found possible to leave these sub-divisional boards to their own independent working arranging for a periodical District Council, to which delegates from each local board might be sent to settle such common matters as the rate of land cess to be levied during the year, the allotment to be made of district funds, and other questions of general interest. In other provinces, again, it may be thought best to have a District Board with controlling power over the smaller

local boards. But whatever system is followed, the cardinal principle, which is essential to the success of self-government in any shape, is this, that the jurisdiction of the primary boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members.

11. The Municipal Committees will, of course, remain the local boards for areas included within town limits. The relations between such municipal boards and the sub-divisions or district boards within whose jurisdiction the towns lie must be carefully settled in each case. In some instances the town boards will be left entirely independent and apart. In others it may be found desirable to give the rural boards a certain share in the settlement of questions of common interest. In others, again, the town boards would be required to send delegates to the District Board or Council.

12. The local boards, both urban and rural, must everywhere have a large preponderance of non-official members. In no case ought the official members to be more than one-third of the whole, unless in places in which the elective system is followed, when there would be no ground for objecting to an elected member merely on the ground that he was in the service of Government. The Governor General in Council is disposed to think that the non-official members of the boards should hold office for at least two years after election or appointment; but probably the best plan to follow would be that of the compulsory retirement by rotation of a fixed proportion of members, those retiring being eligible to sit again. A detail of this description may, however, fitly be left to the Local Governments.

13. Members of boards should be chosen by election wherever it may, in the opinion of the Local Governments, be practicable to adopt that system of choice. The Governor General in Council does not require the adoption of the system of election in all cases, though that is the system which he hopes will ultimately prevail throughout the country, and which he wishes to establish now as widely as local circumstances will permit. Election in some form or other should be generally introduced in towns of any considerable size, but may be extended more cautiously and gradually to the smaller municipalities and to backward rural tracts. Even as regards these last, however, the Governor General in Council is disposed to think that if the Government officers cordially accept the principle, and set themselves to make it successful, a great advance might be made with comparatively little difficulty. Thus when the Local Governments had determined the nature of the qualifications suited to such a district (and these might ordinarily at first be fairly high), each sub-divisional officer might be instructed to prepare a list or register of candidates qualified to sit upon the local board, and might invite all those residing in any particular area, such as a police (thana) jurisdiction, to meet him on a day fixed at some convenient spot near their homes. He might then explain to them the objects of Government, and the nature of the duties they were invited to undertake, and call upon them to elect then or on a future day the number of representatives that had been fixed for the area in question. In the course of a few years, when the members of the board find that they have real powers and responsibilities entrusted to them, any Government interference will become unnecessary. The electors may safely then be left to conduct their own elections under such rules as may be from time to time laid down.

14. As to the system of election to be followed, the Governor General in Council would here also leave a large discretion to the Local Governments. Experience is wanting to determine the most suitable general system for each province; and it is desirable that a variety of plans should be tried in order to a future comparison of results. The simple vote, the cumulative vote, election by wards, election by the whole town or tract, suffrage of more or less extended qualification, election by castes or occupations—these and other methods might all be tried. New methods, unthought of in Europe, may be found suitable to India,

and after a time it will probably be possible to say what forms suit best the local peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of the different populations. The Provincial Governments should, through their district officers, consult the leading Natives of each locality, not only as to the possibility of introducing the elective system but as to the arrangements most likely to meet their local circumstances; and should use every effort to make the schemes adopted as consonant as possible to the feelings and habits of the people.

15. Doubtless the first consequence of this mode of proceeding will be that the electoral system, viewed as a whole, will present for a time a very diversified appearance, and in some places arrangements made will turn out badly and call for change; but the Governor General in Council is not disposed to attach undue importance to this. The problem before the Government is one of no slight difficulty; being that of discovering in what manner the people of the towns and districts of British India can be best trained to manage their own local affairs intelligently and successfully. The attempts hitherto made with this object have met with but little success. The best men in many cases do not at present present themselves as candidates for municipal office. The number of voters is generally insignificant compared with the number on the registers. And yet there can be no doubt that among the more intelligent classes of the community there is a real and growing interest being taken in administrative matters. It may be suspected, therefore, that the cause of comparative failure in the efforts hitherto made is to be found rather in the character of those efforts than in the nature of the object pursued. They have been, it seems to the Governor General in Council, wanting to a great degree in earnestness and in real endeavours to adapt the system adopted to the feelings of the people by whom it has to be worked. If this is so, the remedy must lie in ascertaining by patient and practical experiment how best to call forth and render effective that desire and capacity for self-government which all intelligent and fairly educated men may safely be assumed to possess.

16. With a view to stimulating the candidature of men of respectable standing in Native society and to mark the importance of the functions of these local boards in the eyes of Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the courtesy titles of "Rai (or Rao) Bahadur" or "Khan Bahadur" shall in all official correspondence be applicable to Native members of all local boards during their term of office.

17. Turning now to the second division of the subject—the degree of control to be retained by the Government over the local boards, and the manner in which that control should be exercised; the Governor General in Council observes that the true principle to be followed in this matter is, that the control should be exercised from without rather than from within. The Government should revise and check the acts of the local bodies, but not dictate them. The executive authorities should have two powers of control. In the first place, their sanction should be required in order to give validity to certain acts, such as the raising of loans, the imposition of taxes in other than duly authorised forms, the alienation of municipal property, interference with any matters involving religious questions or affecting the public peace, and the like. (The cases in which such sanction should be insisted upon would have to be carefully considered by each Government, and they would at the outset be probably somewhat numerous, but, as the boards gained in experience, might be reduced in number.) In the second place, the Local Government should have power to interfere either to set aside altogether the proceedings of the board in particular cases, or, in the event of gross and continued neglect of any important duty, to suspend the board temporarily, by the appointment of persons to execute the office of the board until the neglected duty had been satisfactorily performed. That being done, the regular system would be re-established, a fresh board being elected or appointed. This power of absolute supersession would require in every case the consent of the Supreme Government. A similar power is reserved to the Executive Government under several English statutes; and

if required in England, where local self-government is long established and effective, it is not probable that it could be altogether dispensed with in India. It should be the general function of the executive officers of Government to watch, especially at the outset, the proceedings of the local boards; to point out to them matters calling for their consideration, to draw their attention to any neglect of duty on their part, and to check by official remonstrance any attempt to exceed their proper functions, or to act illegally or in an arbitrary or unreasonable manner.

18. It does not appear necessary, for the exercise of these powers, that the chief executive officers of towns, sub-divisions or districts should be Chairmen or even members of the local boards. There is indeed much reason to believe that it would be more convenient that they should supervise and control the acts of those bodies, without taking actual part in their proceedings. The Governor General in Council is aware that many high authorities hold that the district officer should always be *ex-officio* Chairman of all the local boards within the district, and should directly guide and regulate their proceedings. This was indeed the view taken by the Government of India itself in the Circular letters of the 10th October last, so far as the constitution of district boards was concerned. But even then the Governor General in Council did not see his way to accepting the principle in the case of Municipal Boards; and further consideration has led him to the belief that, on the whole, it is better to lay down no such general rule in the case of any class of local boards. There appears to him to be great force in the argument that so long as the chief executive officers are, as a matter of course, Chairmen of the Municipal and District Committees there is little chance of these Committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs, or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business. The non-official members must be led to feel that real power is placed in their hands, and that they have real responsibilities to discharge. It is doubtful whether they have under present arrangements any sufficient inducement to give up their time and attention to the transaction of public business. There is this further objection to the district officer acting as Chairman, that if the non-official members are independent and energetic, risk may arise of unseemly collision between the Chairman and the board. The former would be in a far more dignified and influential position if he supervised and controlled the proceedings of the Board from outside, acting as arbiter between all parties, and not as leader of any.

19. The Governor General in Council therefore would wish to see non-official persons acting, wherever practicable, as Chairmen of the local boards. There may, however, be places where it would be impossible to get any suitable non-official Chairman, and there may be districts where the chief executive officer must for the present retain these duties in his own hands. But His Excellency in Council trusts that the Local Governments will have recourse sparingly to the appointment of executive officers as Chairmen of local boards; and he is of opinion that it should be a general rule that when such an officer is Chairman of any local board, he shall not in that capacity have a vote in its proceedings. This arrangement will, to some extent tend to strengthen the independence of the non-official members, and keep the official Chairman, where there must be such, apart from the possible contentions of opposing parties.

The appointments of Chairmen should always be subject to the approval of the Local Government, but need not be always made by it. The Governor General in Council would be glad to see the boards allowed, in as many cases as possible, to elect their own Chairman. But this matter is one which must be left to the discretion of Local Governments.

20. These, then, are the principles upon which the Governor General in Council desires to see the experiment of local self-government introduced throughout the several provinces of India; and he would ask the Local Governments to revise their several schemes and shape any proposed legislation in general accordance with these principles. On such of the local schemes as have already come

before the Government of India separate orders will, as already intimated, be passed in accordance with the foregoing exposition of policy. There are, however, one or two points to which attention has been drawn by a perusal of the orders of the Local Governments, which, though matters of detail, are still of sufficient importance to warrant their being noticed in this Resolution.

21. In the orders of the 10th October last the Government of India laid special stress on the importance of entrusting to the local boards, not merely the expenditure of fixed allotments of funds, but the management of certain local sources of revenue. Sufficient regard does not as yet appear to have been paid to this part of the scheme. Not only should every local board have the entire control over the proceeds of all local rates and cesses levied within its jurisdiction for its own special purposes, but along with the charge of any expenditure that is at present Provincial should be transferred, where possible, the management of equivalent revenue. The License Tax assessments and collections, for example, might very well be made over to the local boards, municipal and rural, in many parts of the country, subject to the control provided by the existing law. Pounds and ferry receipts have been already indicated as suited for transfer. The allotment of lump grants from Provincial Revenues should be reserved as much as possible to balance the receipts and expenditure of the local boards. The Governor General in Council hopes that this part of the scheme will receive very careful consideration from all Local Governments, with a view to giving full effect to the policy which the Government of India has laid down on this point.

22. Another point deserving of notice is the control that should be exercised over the execution of local works. It will not always be possible for a local board to entertain a competent engineer of its own; and in any case, when Government buildings and important works of other kinds are made over for maintenance, there must be some effective guarantee for thoroughness of execution. It will probably be most convenient that, while all subordinate establishments are entirely under the control of the boards, Government should supply the district engineer and furnish professional supervision, the boards defraying in such manner as may be determined by the Local Governments with reference to the amount of work done for each board the payments to be made to Government on this account. Care must, however, be taken that the boards are left unfettered in the initiation and direction of operations, and that the engineer is placed in the position of their servant and not of their master. The power of check vested in the district officer will suffice to remedy any carelessness or improper working on the part of the boards. If this arrangement is carried out, it will probably be found possible to make over to the charge of the boards most of the public buildings in the districts and other works of various kinds which would otherwise have to be kept in the hands of the Government officers. Double establishments will thus be avoided, and public money saved.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Coorg, Assam, Hyderabad, The Dept. of Finance and Commerce, The Public Works Department, Local Governments and Administration and to the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin, for information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 19th May 1882.

No. 760.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to exclude uniform swords and dirks of recognised military or official patterns from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

*No. 5-178, dated 31st May 1882.**From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,**To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

THE attention of the Governor-General in Council has recently again been drawn to the fact that in some instances sanction has been given by local authorities to the holding of lotteries for various objects, and to the appearance in the local newspapers of advertisements regarding such undertakings. This has probably been through inadvertence or forgetfulness of the tenor of the Home Department Resolution No. 329 of the 1st November 1877. The Government of India retain the opinion there expressed, that the practice in question is distinctly mischievous, and one to which no encouragement of any kind should be given by Government. I am accordingly directed to request that all applications for permission to hold lotteries may be in future invariably refused.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st June 1882.

No. 69 I.J.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act XIV of 1882 (The Code of Civil Procedure) to the Scheduled Districts of the Punjab.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 8th June 1882.

No. 865.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following Rule for the grant of licenses for the importation into British India, by land or river, of

No. 1601, dated the 30th August 1879. arms, ammunition, or military stores, shall be inserted after Rule 6B of the Rules framed under Section 17 of the said Act, and published in the Notification mentioned in the margin :—

6 C. Licenses to import into British India, by land or river, arms (other than arms for which the Governor General in Council is to issue licenses under Rule 5), ammunition, or military stores, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned; or, if such arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned to a Presidency Town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 5; but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition, or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bona fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition, or military stores imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Political Officer of the State from which they are to be imported. If the district to which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are consigned is other than a frontier district, and they are to cross the frontier by road or river, a copy of the license shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district, who shall, if he thinks necessary, before permitting the arms, ammunition, or military stores to leave his district, require the holder of the license to produce them for his inspection. In cases in which the arms, ammunition, or military stores are to cross the frontier by rail, a copy of the license shall be sent to the Railway authorities at the place to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are to be conveyed by railway. The Railway authorities shall in every such instance satisfy themselves before delivery that the arms, ammunition, or military stores claimed by any consignee correspond with the description given in the original license, which must be produced by him, and also that the license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them by the officer granting it. If the license is not produced, or the arms, ammunition or military stores claimed do not correspond with the description in the license, the Railway authorities shall give immediate notice of the fact to the nearest Magistrate. Nothing in this rule applies to import into the district of Ajmere.

The licenses shall be prepared in the following form :—

FEE FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import arms, ammunition, or military stores by river or land.

Name and residence of license-holder and agent if any.	Number of packages.	ARMS.		AMMUNITION OR MILITARY STORES.			Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or	Number.					
											From the _____ of _____ 188 . to the _____ of _____ 188 .

(Signature.)

The _____ 188 .

Seal.

Magistrate of the _____ District.

or

Commissioner of Police _____.

Endorsements to be printed on the reverse of the above form :—

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken, or the consignment stopped, at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

This license must be delivered to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the cases of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must, within six days of their reaching British territory, be available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate, or other officer whom he may empower in this behalf. In case of consignments crossing the frontier by rail this license must be shewn to the Railway authorities of the station of delivery,

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that the following Rules shall be substituted for Rules 7A, 8, 9 and 10 of the Rules framed under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and published in Home Department Notification No. 1892, dated the 25th November 1881 :—

(7A.) Nothing in Rule 5, 6, 6C or 7 shall be deemed to authorise the grant of licenses—

- (a) to import any arms, ammunition, or military stores from Portuguese India ;
- (b) to export to Portuguese India by sea, river or land, any arms, ammunition, or military stores except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India, or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India signed by the Secretary General to the Government of Portuguese India.

(8.) Persons desirous of transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores, must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorised to grant such licenses. The application must specify—

- (a) the place to which the articles are to be transported, imported or exported ; the route of transport, import, or export ; and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey ;
- (b) the quantity, description, average price, and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition ; or,
- (c) in the case of transport or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment. [If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced.]

(9.) Persons transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

(10.) In the case of transport, or import by land or river, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the Magistrate of the district, or, in the case of a Presidency Town, to the Commissioner of Police. In the case of articles crossing the frontier of British India by road or river—(1) the export license must, within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves British territory, be delivered to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf; (2) the import license must, within six days of the consignment entering British territory, be shown to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf.

The officer to whom the transport, import, or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered, must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license, and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 9th June 1882.

No. 1603.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879) the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty (if any) chargeable on copies of, or extracts from, baptismal, marriage, or burial registers certified by Government Chaplains, subsidised or unsubsidised Clergymen, or Diocesan Registrars, and granted to—

- (1) soldiers, sailors, or non-commissioned or petty officers;
 - (2) or persons in needy circumstances, in whose favour Chaplains may exercise the discretionary power vested in them by Rule IX of the Ecclesiastical Fee Rules published on the 29th September 1869, and may grant exemption from the payment of fees under Rule IV of those rules.
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The 16th June 1882.

No. 1733.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit in the whole of British India the duty chargeable under the said Act on Bills of Lading executed out of British India and relating to property to be delivered in British India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 23rd June 1882.

No. 957.—In continuation of the Notification of this Department, No. 760, dated the 19th ultimo, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to exclude swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in that Act.

(1) The following information is being furnished to you for your information only. It is not to be used for any other purpose.

(2) In the event of a change of address, you should notify the Bureau of the change as soon as possible. This will enable the Bureau to keep its records up to date and to send you any correspondence that may be received.

(3) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

(4) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

(5) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

(6) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

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(13) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

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(16) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

(17) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

(18) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

(19) The Bureau is not responsible for the loss of any correspondence or for the delay in the receipt of any correspondence.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 10th June 1882.

No. 1622.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 288, dated 15th September 1881, in which, with reference to the case of Mr. C. E. S. Steele, a Revenue Deputy Collector in the Sind Commission, who was for some time employed under the Government of the Transvaal, the Secretary of State has decided that Mr. Steele cannot be relieved from the usual deduction of one-fifth of his salary under the Transvaal State as contribution to the Government of India towards pension. In this Despatch the Secretary of State desires the Government of India to consider whether the rate of contribution required to be made by officers lent for service under Foreign Governments is not unnecessarily high, and whether it might not be diminished.

RESOLUTION.—Under the Rules in Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code, an Officer of the British Government transferred to Foreign Service is required to pay to the Government of India a contribution out of the salary which he receives while in Foreign Service to meet the cost of his pension and leave allowances exclusive of allowances while on privilege leave. "Foreign Service" includes service under a Native State, Municipality, Port Trust, Court of Wards, or other Body financially independent of the Government of India. It also includes service which is paid for from a Local Fund under such circumstances that it does not qualify for pension and leave under the Rules in the Civil Pension and Leave Codes. The rate of contribution is fixed at 20 per cent. of the gross salary which the Officer receives in Foreign Service, the calculation of his pension and leave allowances being made upon 4-5ths of such salary. The contribution is thus equal to 25 per cent. of the net pay upon which the Officer's pension and leave allowances are calculated. This rate applies to all Officers, whether Military Officers, Covenanted Civil Servants, or Uncovenanted Officers; but it is specially provided in the case of a Native of India, who is not a Covenanted Civil Servant, that, by resigning all claims to leave allowances from the Government of India in respect of his Foreign Service, he may contribute for pension only.

2. The present rules also provide for the payment of contribution by an Officer whose services are lent for other than Imperial purposes, either in England, or in a British Colony or to a Foreign State; but, except as regards service under the Egyptian Government, the precise amount of contribution in this case is not fixed. The contribution in each case is determined by the Government of India, as occasion arises, the maximum contribution, however, being 20 per cent. of the salary received in such Foreign Service.

3. The contribution of 25 per cent. on net pay referred to above includes about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on account of pension. The Governor General in Council has no reason to suppose that the rate of contribution for pension has been fixed at an unduly high figure in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants. The contribution on account of allowances while on leave is, however, unduly high, and consequently the general rate of 25 per cent. on net pay is capable of reduction to some extent in the case of all officers. Statistics recently compiled show that the average percentage of Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service on leave other than privilege leave is 14.38. In the case of Uncovenanted Officers, the percentage is still less. On this consideration, and also in view of the present arrangements for the extension of local self-government, in connection with which the Government of India is desirous of facilitating in every reasonable way the lending of Officers to Local Bodies without forfeiture of pensionary rights by the Officers, the Governor General in Council is of opinion that the contribution for pension and leave required to be paid to the Government of India by an Officer of the British Government, who is transferred either to "Foreign Service" as defined in page vii of the "Definitions"

preceding the Codes of the Financial Department, or whose services are lent for other than Imperial purposes, either in England, or in a British colony or to a Foreign State, shall in future be made—

- (a) if the Officer be a Covenanted Civil Servant,—at the rate of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. (one-sixth) on the gross salary which he receives from his foreign employers ;
- (b) in the case of all other Officers,—at the rate of $14\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. (one seventh) on the gross salary which the officer receives from his foreign employers ; provided always that the contribution from an Uncovenanted Officer shall in no case exceed Rs. 166 $\frac{2}{3}$ a month.

Where a higher rate of contribution is now paid, the rate shall, for the future, be reduced as above ; but it must be understood that in all such cases the gross salary will now be readjusted in such manner as to leave the officer the same net salary which he at present receives.

4. The payment of contributions at the rates now fixed will entitle the Officer to receive from the Government of India, at the proper time, pension and leave allowances (except allowances during privilege leave) in respect of the period of his employment in Foreign Service, &c. ; the calculation of pension and leave allowances will be made upon the balance of the salary which remains to the Officer after payment of the prescribed contribution.

5. A Native of India, not being a Covenanted Civil Servant, may, by resigning all claims to allowances from the British Government during leave in respect to the period of his employment in Foreign Service, &c., contribute for pension only. In such case the contribution shall be one-eleventh of the salary which he receives from his foreign employers, and shall not exceed Rs. 100 a month.

6. These Rules are not intended to interfere with the cases of Officers which are specially provided for in Section 10 of the Civil Pension Code (a) to (f). Nor does His Excellency in Council think, by reason of the foregoing change in the rate of contribution in the case of superior Officers, that any change is necessary in respect of inferior servants, whose case is provided for by Rule 4 under Section 8 of the Civil Pension Code.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India ; the several Local Governments ; the Comptroller General, and all Accountants General.

No. 1623.

Read the following papers regarding the question whether Municipalities may not be properly held liable to bear a share of pensions or gratuities granted for service partly paid from Municipal and partly from Government Funds :

Circulars in the Home Department, Nos. 1—7 and 8, and 1—9 to 15, dated 6th January 1881.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 165, dated 22nd January 1881.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1418-94 dated 3rd February 1881.

Letter from Government, North-Western and Provinces and Oudh, No. 196, dated 8th February 1881.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1061-48, dated 31st March 1881.

Letter from Government, Madras, No. 627, dated 12th April 1881.

Letter in the Home Department to Government, Madras, No. 87, dated 21st May 1881.

Letter from Government, Madras, No. 1178, dated 25th June 1881.

Letter from Government, Punjab, No. 1835, dated 4th July 1881.

Letter from Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 6171-38, dated 6th September 1881.

Letter from Resident, Hyderabad, No. 409, dated 26th October 1881.

Letter from Government, Bombay, No. 3600, dated 29th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The question which requires to be dealt with in connection with the papers read above refers to service rendered by an Officer partly under a Municipality and partly under Government at the same time. The case of a Government Officer lent to a Municipality who desires to retain his lien on Government service and his right to pension, is already provided for in the Rules in Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code.

2. The Governor General in Council observes that there are at present no rules under which the service of an Officer who is paid at the same time partly from Municipal funds and partly from Government qualifies for pension and leave. And there is a difficulty in making such rules without change in the law, so as to empower Municipal Boards to pay pensions and leave allowances out of the funds at their disposal.

3. The measures about to be taken in furtherance of the recent policy of Government regarding local self-government, will lead to the necessity of Municipalities availing themselves of the services of Government Officers to a greater extent than is now the case; but while the existing rules, modified as in Resolution No. 1622 of 10th June 1882, will cover the cases of all Officers whose services are wholly lent to Municipalities, Officers of Government who devote only a part of their time to the performance of municipal duties will be at a disadvantage by reason of their pay in the service of Municipalities not being, under the present rules, taken into account in determining their pension and leave allowances.

4. The Governor General in Council requests accordingly that where the existing law makes no provision for payment by Municipalities of pensions, gratuities and leave allowances of Officers paid partly from Municipal funds and partly from Government funds at the same time, Local Governments will take early measures with a view to legislation being resorted to for removing any difficulties which may be found to exist. If an officer is paid partly from Municipal Funds and partly from the General Revenues, it would seem reasonable that the officer should pay to Government a contribution on the portion of his salary which is drawn from Municipal Funds calculated according to the rules in Chapter III of the Civil Pension Code, and in that case Government would be responsible for the whole of his pension and for his allowances while on leave other than privilege leave.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home Department for the issue of necessary instructions to all Local Governments.

The 30th June 1882.

No. 2036.—Whereas copies or extracts certified to be true copies or extracts of baptismal, marriage, and burial certificates granted by Ministers and Marriage Registrars are generally furnished on printed forms for which impressed sheets of stamped paper cannot be used without inconvenience; Therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule:—

The Stamp duty payable under Article 22 of Schedule I to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, on copies or extracts certified to be true copies or extracts of baptismal, marriage, and burial certificates shall be denoted by means of adhesive court fee labels.

No. 2078.

Read again—

Proceedings in this Department (Accounts and Finance) of July 1881, Nos. 1106 to 1109.

Read also—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 48, dated the 9th February 1882, and the following extract from Resolution in the Home Department, No. 17-747—759 (Public), dated the 18th May 1882 :—

Para. 22.—Another point deserving of notice is the control that should be exercised over the execution of local works. It will not always be possible for a Local Board to entertain a competent Engineer of its own ; and in any case when Government buildings and important works of other kinds are made over for maintenance, there must be some effective guarantee for thoroughness of execution. It will probably be most convenient that, while all subordinate establishments are entirely under the control of the Boards, Government should supply the District Engineer and furnish professional supervision, the Boards defraying in such manner as may be determined by the Local Governments with reference to the amount of work done for each Board the payments to be made to Government on this account. Care must, however, be taken that the Boards are left unfettered in the initiation and direction of operations, and that the Engineer is placed in the position of their servant and not of their master. The power of check vested in the District Officer will suffice to remedy any carelessness or improper working on the part of the Boards. If this arrangement is carried out, it will probably be found possible to make over to the charge of the Boards most of the public buildings in the districts and other works of various kinds which would otherwise have to be kept in the hands of the Government Officers. Double establishments will thus be avoided, and public money saved.

RESOLUTION.—On a reference from the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, the Governor General in Council has recently had under consideration the question whether the creation and abolition of appointments under Municipal and Local Fund Boards and similar Local Bodies, or the modification in any way of the pay of such appointments, are, or should be, subject to the same restrictions of various kinds including reference to Her Majesty's Government when the pay of the appointment exceeds a certain amount, as appointments the cost of which is charged against the General Revenues.

2. The rules which govern the procedure to be observed in reporting for the sanction of the Home Government, the creation of new offices carrying pay exceeding Rs. 250 a month, and additions to salaries which raise them above Rs. 5,000 a year, are contained in the Despatch of the Secretary of State for India, No. 63, dated the 17th March 1864. But these rules, as they are understood, apply only to charges which fall on what are called "General Revenues" in contradistinction to Local Funds.

3. Provincial Funds form a portion of the General Revenues and are administered by Local Governments just as Imperial Funds are administered by the Government of India ; the distinction between them is merely one of account and internal administration ; but between Local Funds and General Revenues the distinction is clear, and involves a principle of importance.

4. It is true that the principal Local Funds, both incorporated and excluded (*e.g.*, District Road Cess, Municipal, Port, and Port Trust), are composed in the main of taxes, dues, and fees which do not differ materially in their nature from those taxes, dues, and fees which form a part of the General Revenues ; but the essential distinction consists in the special agency and special principles, by, and in accordance with, which Local Funds are administered and in some cases raised.

5. The practice of the Government has been to leave these funds to be administered by Local Bodies, in pursuance of the policy of developing local self-government; only such powers of general control are generally retained as may suffice to authorise interference in cases in which the public interest would otherwise suffer. This policy has been consistently kept in view since Local Bodies were first created. The course of legislation all over the country has accordingly been in the direction of enforcing the responsibility and maintaining the authority of such Bodies. For instance, in some of the Acts relating to the constitution and mode of working of Municipalities, and District Committees, no restriction whatever has been placed by the Legislature on the powers of those Bodies for the creation of new appointments; and in others the powers of general control which have been reserved are not such as would allow of the enforcement of those restrictions which apply to such appointments when the cost of these is payable from the General Revenues.

6. The Local Bodies to whom these powers have been entrusted exercise them, as a rule, with discretion; and there is nothing in the method of their administration in the past which would justify the imposition of any special restrictions. Seeing, therefore, that it is desirable to develop local self-government, and that Local Bodies may reasonably be expected to give due weight to the need for economy in the administration of Local Funds, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule—

(1st) that Local Bodies to whom the administration of Local or Municipal Funds has been committed shall be competent, subject to the general restrictions imposed by the Legislature or to such special reservations as the Government of India may lay down in any (e.g., that referred to in paragraph 22 of the Resolution in the Home Department, dated the 18th May 1882), or with reference to any particular class of appointments, to create, as well as to abolish, without reference to higher authority all appointments the pay of which is chargeable to such Local or Municipal Funds;

(2nd) that as regards Local Funds, administered by Local Governments and not by Local Bodies, the existing restrictions regarding appointments payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues shall continue in force in respect of appointments payable from such funds.

ORDERED, that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments and Administrations, and the several Officers of the Account Department.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities),—No. 1-70-86, dated 30th June 1882.

READ—

Home Department Circular Nos. 5—165-173, dated 18th November 1881, regarding the levy of Municipal Taxes in Cantonments.

RESOLUTION.—A question having arisen as to whether the words “public property” in paragraph 2 of the Home Department Order No. 163, dated the 18th November 1881, includes Government buildings situated in Cantonments, and whether such buildings are accordingly to be exempted from municipal taxation, it is explained that it was not the intention of the Government of India to exempt from the levy of municipal taxes in Cantonments, buildings being the property of Government when the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council had been given, under section 21, Act III of 1880, to the levy of such taxes. The order was only intended to authorise the exemption of public property, such as “animals or vehicles,” from municipal taxation.

2. The intention of the Government of India has been more clearly expressed by the insertion of the word "such as" after the words "public property" in paragraph 2; and a copy of the order as revised will be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* in supersession of the existing order.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LEVY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES IN CANTONMENTS.

The following revised Order is published for general information :

NOTE.—To supersede the Order issued in the Home Department, Nos. 1-38—52, dated the 24th April 1880.

No. 163.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities), dated 18th November 1881.

Read—

Section 24 of Act III of 1880 (The Cantonments Act, 1880).

ORDER.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24 of Act III of 1880 (The Cantonments Act, 1880), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, in any cantonment situated in British India which may have been, or may in future be, brought under the operation of a Municipal Act, the following classes of persons shall, when on duty in such cantonment, be exempted from the operation of taxes of the following kinds :—

Persons exempted.

All persons exclusively in military employ or belonging to any department directly attached to the Army or to the Public Works Department, Military Branch, being persons subject to the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, or the Indian Articles of War.

Taxes from the operation of which exemption is granted.

- (1) Municipal taxes on salaries.
- (2) Municipal taxes on professions, trades, callings, offices, or appointments.
- (3) Municipal taxes on horses, mules, or ponies kept for military duty.
- (4) Municipal tolls leviable on any ferry or road in respect of animals or vehicles kept or used for military duty.

2. In further exercise of the power conferred by the same section, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the levy, in any cantonment in British India, of any municipal tax whatsoever on public property, such as animals or vehicles.

3. In this Order the expressions "municipal tax," "municipal taxes," and "municipal tolls" include any tax or toll imposed by virtue of the provisions of a Municipal Act under the operation of which any cantonment may have been, or may in future be, brought.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 2143, dated the 10th July 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that it is laid down in Rule 14, Chapter 14, of the Civil Account Code, that, when Government Promissory Notes are presented at a District Treasury for transmission to the Public Debt Office for renewal, the Treasury Officer should despatch the Notes, in halves, by post, registered; the upper halves being despatched first, and the lower halves sent on receipt of the acknowledgment for the upper halves. A case having recently occurred in which the loss of a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 2,500 is directly attributable to the neglect of this rule, the Governor-General in Council

desires that Local Governments will draw the attention of all Treasury Officers to the necessity of a strict observance of the rule.

ORDERED, that copies of the above be distributed for information and guidance to the several Local Governments and Administrations.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 14th July 1882.

No. 2288.

Read the following :—

No. 470, dated 20th April 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council has resolved to publish with the annual Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Government of India a statement showings the receipts and expenditure of all Municipalities, as well as of all excluded Local Funds which are on the books of the Accountants General, in order that a complete account of the whole income and expenditure connected with the administration of the country may be readily available from one source.

2. This statement will not form an integral part of the combined accounts of the Empire under the three heads of "Imperial," "Provincial," and "Local," as they have been hitherto prepared, but will only be in the nature of an appendix intended to supplement the information contained in the Accounts; and the responsibility for the correctness of the Statement will lie with the local authorities entrusted with the management of the Municipal and other Funds in question.

3. The accounts of Municipalities will be in the form given in the appendix to this Resolution, and there will be no difficulty in preparing them, as, under instructions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Municipalities have already to furnish to the Local Governments almost the same information for submission to the Government of India in the Home Department. All these Accounts are now made up for the official year, except only those for the Municipalities of Calcutta and Bombay, and the Corporations of these cities have been requested to conform to the general practice.

4. The Local Governments will consolidate these accounts into one statement for each Province, and transmit it direct to the Comptroller General, so as to reach him not later than the 30th November of the year succeeding that to which they relate for inclusion in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of the year.

5. The Comptroller General will issue further appropriate instructions to the several Accountants General for the submission of statements of the Excluded Local Funds, which should contain sufficient details of the sources of income of each Fund and of the character of the expenditure incurred therefrom.

6. The accounts of Municipalities and of the Excluded Local Funds will be collected together in one statement, to be called 2 (b), which will be inserted in its proper place in the Finance and Revenue Accounts.

7. The Comptroller General will also prepare a statement, to be called 2 (a), showing in detail for each province the distribution of the revenue and expenditure at present included in the General Accounts under the three heads "Imperial," "Provincial," and "Local" on the lines of No. III of the statements published with the Financial Statement of the Government of India.

8. The Governor-General in Council desires that Local Governments will take immediate measures for the submission of the statements for the year 1881-82, in order that they may appear in the Finance and Revenue Accounts of that year.

9. The Municipal Budget Estimates, which are at present submitted to the Government of India in the Department of Finance, will be no longer required.

Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Home Department for information, and to the several Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Comptroller General for information and for the issue of further necessary orders.

[Appendix referred to in paragraph 3
of the Resolution.]

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS
Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements for the

RECEIPTS.						Rs. A. P.	
By Balance in hand at the close of last year.						Deposits. Actual Municipal Balance.	
REVENUE,						Rs.	A. P.
(A).—Municipal Taxes—							
1.	Octroi	...	...	...	...
2.	Assessed Taxes	...	...	...	...
(e.g., Conservancy Cess, Licenses on Trades, &c., in the following details.)							
	Arrear collections for the previous year	...	...	...	...
	Collections for the current year	...	...	...	...
	Penalties	...	...	...	...
3.	Tax on Houses and Lands	...	...	...	...
4.	Tax on Vehicles	...	...	...	...
5.	Tax on Animals	...	...	...	...
6.	Tolls, &c.	...	...	...	...
(B).—Miscellaneous Receipts—							
1.	Realisations under special Acts	...	...	...	...
2.	Proceeds of Land, &c.	...	...	...	...
3.	Income derived from Markets, &c.	...	...	...	...
	(Rents, fees, sale of refuse, &c.)	...	...	...	...
4.	Conservancy and Road-cleaning	...	...	...	...
	(Fees, sale proceeds of night-soil, street refuse, &c.)	...	...	...	...
5.	Municipal Fines	...	...	...	...
6.	Sundries	...	...	...	...
	(Rents of Municipal lands, Government Grants, Receipts from Public gardens, &c.)	...	...	...	...
(C).—Debt—							
1.	Loans	...	...	...	...
2.	Deposits...	...	...	...	...
	(Contractors, salaries unpaid, &c.)	...	...	...	...
3.	Advances	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL						...	

OF THE MUNICIPALITY.
year ending 31st March 188

DISBURSEMENTS.				EXPENDITURE.				Rs. A. P.	
								Rs.	A. P.
(A).—General Establishment—*									
1.	(Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.)	...	...				
2.	Collection of Municipal Taxes (Establishment, purchase of account books and paper money-boxes, repair to out-posts, &c.)	...	...				
(B).—Public Safety—									
1.	Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs, &c.)	...	...				
2.	Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs &c.)	...	...				
3.	Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts, &c.)	...	...				
(C).—Public Health.—									
1.	Buildings and other works (Erection of Slaughter-houses, Latrines, &c.)	...	...				
2.	Repairs (to Market, Dispensary, &c.)	...	...				
3.	Maintenance of Medical Institutions (Dispensary Establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.)	...	...				
4.	Vaccination (Establishment)	...	...				
5.	Water-works (Establishment, repairs)	...	...				
6.	Road-watering (Establishment, purchase of water carts, repairs, &c.)	...	...				
7.	Road-cleaning (Establishment, purchase and repair of dust bins &c.)	...	...				
8.	Conservancy (Establishment, repairs, purchase of carts, dry earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.)	...	...				
	Refunds, &c., of fines or over-assessment	...	...				
	Remissions of cess	...	...				
9.	Drainage-works (Establishment, repairs)	...	...				
10.	Other measures	...	...				
	(a) Markets and Slaughter-houses (Establishment, contingencies)	...	...				
	(b) Public garden (Establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of well, purchase of bullocks, &c.)	...	...				
(D).—Public Instruction—									
	Contribution to Schools	...	...				
(E).—Public convenience—									
1.	Public Works (Establishment) †	...	...				
	(a) New works	...	...				
	(b) Repairs	...	...				
2.	Survey of land	...	...				
3.	Other charges (Printing, rewards, &c.)	...	...				
(F).—Debt—									
1.	Loans (Instalment payable during the year)	...	...				
	Interest	...	...				
							
							
2.	Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.)	...	...				
3.	Advances (on account of Departmental works, &c.)	...	...				
	Closing Balance	...	...				
	Deposit	...	...				
	Actual Municipal Balance	...	...				
	GRAND TOTAL	...	...				
<i>Memorandum of Liabilities and claims.</i>									
Liabilities—									
	Balance of Loans	...	...				
	Deposits to be adjusted	...	...				
Claims—									
	Advances recoverable	...	...				
	Net amount of debt	...	...				

* It must be clearly understood that, under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that purpose belongs and not under the head of General Establishments.

† If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under (E).

The 17th July 1882.

No. 2469.

Read—

Resolution in this Department, No. 1438, dated 8th March 1882.

RESOLUTION.—A considerable supply of stock notes having now been received from England at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the necessary printing into them of the names of the several circles as well as of the year-figures being considerably advanced, His Excellency the Governor General in Council considers that the sale should commence in all Provinces (except British Burma and Berar) with as little further delay as possible.

2. In the Punjab two syndicates have been formed,—one for Lahore and the other for the rest of the Province,—and a sufficient supply of notes has partly been already delivered to the Accountant General, and will be completed in the course of a few days. The transfer to the syndicates of such quantities as they require may therefore commence at once.

3. In the North-Western Provinces syndicates have been constituted for the Benares and Allahabad Divisions on the one hand and the Agra and Meerut Divisions on the other, and supplies of the notes are nearly complete, so that sales will commence in a few days, as in the Punjab. With the view to one or more syndicates for the rest of the Province, certain parties have placed themselves in communication with the Accountant General, who should report the final result to this Department as soon as possible. But he should at once proceed, irrespective of any such negotiations, to complete his supplies from the Comptroller General and to issue to the several Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the remaining portion of the Province, with a view to the early commencement of sales by Government officers as contemplated in clause (8) of paragraph 4 of the Resolution quoted above.

4. The Comptroller General should similarly supply, in communication with the Accountant General and Comptroller respectively, all Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in Bengal and Assam, and the Accountant Generals at Bombay and Madras and the Comptroller at Nagpore those within their respective limits, the last-named officer indenting on Bombay for whatever notes he may require.

5. It is considered indispensable that sales should commence on the same date at all the Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries in the same Province, in order to prevent inconvenience to the public and derangement of the supply of the several localities according to their probable normal demand. The several officers who have in the preceding paragraphs been directed to supply their Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries should therefore commence their issues with the most distant localities, estimate as nearly as possible the date by which all will have been supplied, and then publish as widely as possible, with the aid of the local executive authorities, a notice in the vernacular in the following terms:

“Notice is hereby given that the sale of Stock Notes to the public will commence on the instant at the Government Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries specified below. The Notes are issued under the conditions specified in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 1438 of 8th March 1882. Interest will be payable annually, on production of the Note with coupons attached, at any of the said Treasuries or Sub-Treasuries, and Notes of lower will be exchanged for Notes of higher denomination, or new Notes will be issued, under due precautions, in the place of Notes lost or destroyed, on application at the same.”

[*Here should follow the list of Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries.*]

6. By the preceding paragraph the officers concerned have been severally authorised, in supersession of all previous instructions, to fix and notify, without

further reference to this Department, the date of simultaneous commencement of sales within their respective limits; but His Excellency the Governor General in Council relies on them for making every effort to ensure that date being the earliest possible. The date so fixed should be telegraphed to this Department for information.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be communicated to the Comptroller General and the several Accountants General for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations and the Press Commissioner for information.

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POLITICAL.

The 18th July 1882.

No. 169 I.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by Statute 28 and 29 Victoria, Chapter 17, Section 4, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises, and stations thereof, within the limits of the Bahawalpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that state since the issue of the Proclamation by the Government of India, No. 1335 I. P., dated Simla, the 14th July 1879, shall be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 25-1074, dated 19th July 1882.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,*
To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

I AM directed to invite attention to section 143 of the Army Act, 1881, cited

All officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's regular forces on duty or on the march, and their horses and baggage; and all prisoners under military escort; and all carriages and horses belonging to Her Majesty or employed in Her military service, when conveying any such persons as above in this section mentioned, or baggage or stores, or returning from conveying the same, shall be exempted from payment of any duties or tolls on embarking or disembarking from or upon any pier, wharf, quay or landing-place or in passing along or over any turnpike or other road or bridge, otherwise demandable by virtue of any Act of Parliament already passed or hereafter to be passed, or by virtue of any Act, ordinance, order or direction of the legislature or other authority in India or any colony.

in the margin, which exempts officers, soldiers, their horses, &c., on duty or on the march from payment of duties or tolls at piers, wharves, turnpikes, bridges, &c. A question having arisen as to the application of the provisions of this section, I am to explain that it applies only where there is a public right of way, and such right of way has been rendered subject to the payment of toll by a legislative enactment or some direction of the nature of a

legislative enactment. The section in question cannot be held to apply to a bridge, road, wharf, or quay, &c., constructed under such circumstances that the owner of it may open or close it to the public at his own will and pleasure.

2. I am to add that the question whether any particular bridge, road, &c., falls under the provisions of section 143 of the Army Act, 1881, must, as it arises, be decided with reference to the facts of each case.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 27th July 1882.

No. 2662.

Read again—

Resolution in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 2679, dated 31st August 1878, laying down rules to regulate the powers of Local Governments to sanction special additions to salaries which are not authorised by any general or special orders of the Government of India.

Letter in the Department of Finance and Commerce to the Accountant General, Bombay, No. 3377, dated 4th October 1881, stating, in reply to an enquiry by the Accountant General, that the sanction of the Government of India was requisite to the grant of additional remuneration to a public officer, in the shape of a local allowance, for the performance of duties alien from those of his proper office, whether such allowance was payable from Imperial or Provincial Revenues, and whatever the emoluments of the officer might be.

Letter in the Department of Finance and Commerce, to the Government of Bombay, No. 2303, dated 31st December 1881, stating that the orders in the letter to the Accountant General, Bombay, No. 3377, dated 4th October 1881, were not intended to interfere with the combination of two or more sanctioned offices in one officer in cases in which allowances for such combination were regulated in accordance with rules in Chapter VII of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.

Read—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 2128, dated 9th June 1882, referring for orders certain questions which have been raised by the Accountant General, Bombay, in connection with the above-mentioned orders of the 4th October and 31st December 1881.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has considered it necessary to lay down the following rules regarding the powers of Local Governments in sanctioning the appointment of one officer to hold two or more appointments at the same time, and the grant of allowances in such cases. The orders of the 4th October and 31st December 1881, read in the preamble, are hereby withdrawn :—

- (1) A Local Government may grant a local allowance, to an officer paid from Provincial Revenues, provided the officer's total emoluments, including the local allowance, do not exceed Rs. 250 a month.
- (2) A Local Government cannot, without the previous sanction of the Government of India, appoint an officer to hold two appointments as a permanent arrangement, unless the pay of the appointments is a Provincial charge, and unless their aggregate pay does not exceed Rs. 250 a month. A Local Government may, as a temporary measure, appoint one officer to two or more appointments without the sanction of the Government of India, and in such case the emoluments of the officer will be regulated by the Rules in Chapter VII of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code.
- (3) If a local allowance is sanctioned by the Government of India on the understanding that it shall be drawn by any officer who may perform the duties for which it is granted, the sanction of the Government of India will not be required a second time in the case of any particular officer to whom the Local Government may assign the duties.

2. The foregoing rules shall not have retrospective effect in respect of allowances now drawn, or appointments already made, so far as regards present incumbents; but they must be strictly applied in the future whenever there is a change of incumbents, and the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in every future case in which it may be necessary to do so under the rules now prescribed.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be communicated to the several Departments of the Government of India, the several Local Governments, the Director General of the Post Office of India, the Comptroller General and all Accountants General.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department
(Municipalities),—*

No. 2—103-114 A., dated 27th July 1882.

MUNICIPALTIES.

Read—

Circular of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 2—79-88, dated the 8th August 1876.

Resolution of the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 470, dated the 20th April 1882.

Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 368, dated 15th May 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The circular of the 8th August 1876, read above, introduced revised forms for showing the income and expenditure of municipalities in the several Provinces. For the purposes of the Imperial, Finance and Revenue accounts, the Department of Finance and Commerce, paragraph 3 of the Resolution dated the 20th April 1882, directed the preparation of the accounts of municipalities in the forms appended to that Resolution. These forms include nearly the same heads of information as those embodied in the statements circulated with the orders of 8th August 1876.

2. In order to prevent unnecessary trouble in the preparation of two sets of forms, the Government of India has decided that those circulated with the orders of the 8th August 1876, should be assimilated to those prescribed by the Department of Finance in April 1882, such further details only being retained as are necessary to place this Department in a position to ascertain the actual working of the several municipalities.

3. Revised forms (appended to this Resolution) have accordingly been prepared, and the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that they shall be substituted for those prescribed in the circular of the 8th August 1876.

Madras, Bombay, Bengal,
North-Western Provinces
and Oudh, Punjab, Cen-
tral Provinces, British
Burma, Coorg, Resident,
Mysore, Resident, Hydera-
bad.

ORDER,—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be circulated to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for information and guidance. Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

during the year

[illegible]

FORM II.

Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities in during the year

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
NAME OF DISTRICT.					GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.*	PUBLIC SAFETY.		PUBLIC HEALTH.	
	Serial number.	Name of municipality.	Balance from previous year.	Income during the year.	Office Establishment, Inspection, Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, Collection of municipal taxes including octroi (establishment, purchase of account books, paper money boxes, &c.)	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engine, buckets, repairs &c.)	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts &c.)	Registration of births and deaths.
									(a)
									Buildings and other works (erection of slaughter-houses, latrines, &c.).
									Repairs (to market, dispensary, &c.).
									Maintenance of medical institutions (dispensary establishment, purchase of medicines, &c.).
									Vaccination (establishment).
									Water-works (establishment, repairs).
									Road-watering (establishment, purchase of water-carts, repairs, &c.).
									Road-cleaning (establishment, purchase and repair of dust-bins, &c.).
									Establishment, repair of carts, dry-earth, land for burying night-soil, &c.
									Refunds, &c., of fines or over assessments.
									Remission of cess.

* Under this head only such establishments are to be shown as cannot be properly shown under any of the other heads. Wherever there is a special establishment for a particular purpose only, it should be shown under the head to which that particular purpose belongs.

FORM II—continued.
Statement showing the Expenditure of the Municipalities in
during the year

8		9	10		11	12	13/14	15	REMARKS.
PUBLIC HEALTH—contd.		PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.		Contribution to Local or Provincial Funds.	DEBT.	Total expenditure.	BALANCE AT CLOSE OF YEAR.	
(j)	(k)		Public Works.						
Drainage works (establishment, repairs).	Markets and slaughter-house (establishment, contingencies).		Establishment.*		Loans, (instalments paid during the year).	On account of last year.			
			Construction and maintenance of roads.			On account of current year.			
			Other (new) works.			Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.).			
			Other repairs.			Advances (on account of departmental works, &c.).			
			Survey of land.			Miscellaneous.			
			Other charges (printing, rewards, &c.).			Total expenditure.			
						Deposits.			
						Actual municipal balance.			
						Total.			
									Memorandum of liabilities and claims.
									Liabilities—
									Balance of loans
									Deposits to be adjusted
									Claims—
									Advances recoverable
									Net amount of debt

* If the Public Works Establishment be employed partly upon works connected with any of the other heads, the share of the charges debitable to those heads should be shown under those heads, and not under this head.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 4th August 1882.

No. 2899.

Read—

Note by Mr. T. C. Hope, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, on the Iron Industry in India.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 175, dated 1st July 1881, recommending the purchase of the Bengal Iron Works.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 40, dated 25th August 1881, sanctioning the purchase.

Report on the Bengal Iron Works, by Ritter C. von Schwarz, dated 26th October 1881.

Telegram from the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, dated 5th April 1882, reporting conclusion of negotiations for purchase.

Letter to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, No. 494, dated 19th April, regarding temporary charge of the works, and calling for report on condition and utilisation of works.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 2343E., dated 14th July 1882, furnishing report by Ritter C. von Schwarz, with Memorandum by the Chief Engineer.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India have, for some time past, had under special consideration the importance of developing the iron industry in India. The advantages which such development would afford to both the State and the public,—by cheapening the cost of railway construction and maintenance, and of works for improving the water-supply ; by substituting metal for more perishable materials in buildings ; by reducing the home charges and their concomitant loss by exchange ; by creating for the population non-agricultural employment ; and by increasing the means for profitable investment of capital,—are too well known to require lengthened exposition.

2. Regarding the capabilities of the India iron measures to fulfil all that is required of them, no doubt can reasonably be entertained. Moreover, they lie, for the most part, in convenient proximity to either ample supplies of coal or forests available for use in the preparation of the ore. In Assam, Kuch Behar, Burma, and the Kumaon ranges the prospects are promising to a greater or less extent. In Lower Bengal, the Raniganj district, Sonthalia, and Chutia Nagpur ; in the Central Provinces, Sambalpur and Chanda ; in Central India, the ranges near Gwalior ; and in the Punjab numerous localities, are found to be specially endowed with all the requisites for successful production. In quality the ores are mostly found to be extremely pure ; and where the proportion of phosphorous and other impurities is large, recently invented processes have removed all obstacles to their successful elimination.

3. Under the circumstances above described, it may be accepted as proved that India possesses the means of supplying all her wants in respect of cast iron, wrought iron and steel, and that such supply could be produced remuneratively on a strictly commercial basis. The establishment of iron works to be owned and worked by the State is open to grave objections, both economic and practical, and being likewise unnecessary, need not be discussed at length. Nothing appears to be necessary in order to attract private enterprise to so eligible an opening except the collection and diffusion of sufficient information, and the grant of such facilities as the State may legitimately and reasonably afford to a young and growing industry.

4. Private enterprise in this matter, however, must evidently be on a large scale, and not confined to one locality alone. The distances in India are so great and the railway system now so extended, that the cost of conveying material to

the spot where it is needed is an important factor in every calculation. It has been proved that, unless mills were established in four different localities, the cost of sending old rails and tyres to be worked up afresh would exceed that of obtaining new ones from England. A similar conclusion has been formed as to the gain by substituting iron sleepers for wooden ones. Raniganj, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces appear to be the localities in all of which extensive operations would be necessary in order to meet early necessities of the case. Whether these localities should be occupied by different Companies or by one is a matter of detail, but the aggregate capital required would obviously be large. The amount required might perhaps be beyond the local resources of the Calcutta or Bengal money market, and the investment uncongenial to those in Europe with whom those markets are connected in their ordinary mercantile transactions, England must likewise be looked to, and those capitalists in England whose knowledge and resources are specially directed to the iron industry.

5. Towards the development of the industry in the Raniganj district, the attention of the Government has in the first instance been directed, in consequence of the fact that a private Company was established a few years ago near Barrakur, but after a short time fell into difficulties from causes which need not be related, and was obliged to suspend operations. After carefully investigating the causes of failure, the Government of India came to the conclusion that the only way in which the works could be, at any early date, placed in the hands of experienced persons having an adequate command of capital, was by an intermediate purchase on the part of the State.

6. The "Bengal Iron Works" have consequently been purchased for the sum of Rs. 4,30,761. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is now pleased to announce that they will be retransferred for that sum, together with any further indispensable outlay, to any parties who may establish satisfactorily that they are in the possession of sufficient skill and resources, and *bona fide* prepared to carry on the manufacture of iron and steel upon a scale commensurate to the probable needs of that portion of British India which is within reasonable distance of the works. His Excellency in Council will further be prepared to enter into an engagement, if so desired, to take annually for ten years, at fixed prices to be previously agreed upon, not less than a certain weight of the Company's manufactures. This weight will be determined with reference to the average requirements of the Government for railways and other public works in the territory to the north and east of the East Indian Railway from Calcutta to Mogul Serai. With a view to facilitate the formation of a judgment on the prospects of the enterprise, the reports by Ritter C. von Schwarz, which are specified in the heading to this Resolution, will be made public, and further explanations or information will, as far as practicable, be afforded; but it must be distinctly understood that the Government decline to be responsible for the accuracy of any calculations or estimates so put forward.

7. In order to ascertain more fully the capabilities of the Chanda district of the Central Provinces, Ritter C. von Schwarz was some months ago deputed to the locality, and has submitted a very full and able report, which is also now made public, under a similar reservation. The Government of India are now engaged in ascertaining the probable demand for iron and steel within a suitable radius of Chanda, and in comparing the merits of that locality with those of others in the Central Provinces. Any information which may become available will be published in due course. Similar investigations will be pursued in the Punjab and other parts of India, as circumstances may permit.

8. In view of the importance of fully developing at the earliest possible date the resources of India in coal and iron, and of the necessity of unity and vigour of action to this end, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to

direct that the Department of Public Works of the Government of India shall be the initiating Department in relation to the utilisation of these minerals, subject to the customary general control of the Department of Finance and Commerce in matters of contract and expenditure, and to the usual consultation of the Revenue or Political Department on any matters in which they may be respectively concerned. Those Departments, on the other hand, as also all Local Governments and Administrations, should, by the collection of information or otherwise, co-operate with the Department of Public Works towards the attainment of the end in view.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 7th August 1882.

No. 1194.—In modification of Home Department Notification No. 1617, dated the 7th October 1881, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that licenses for the importation, possession or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for *bona fide* medicinal, manufacturing, or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

RULES AND GENERAL MATTERS.

The 9th June 1882.

No. 1600.

READ AGAIN—

Financial Resolution No. 2679, dated the 31st August 1878, prescribing rules to regulate the powers of Local Governments, to sanction special additions to salaries which are not authorised by any General or special orders of the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—In the above Resolution the Government of India declared that, unless in any particular case it be otherwise distinctly provided, the whole time of a public officer must be held to be paid for by the State; and an officer may be employed, in any manner required by proper authority, within his own branch of duty, without any claim to additional remuneration, whether the services rendered were such as might ordinarily be paid for from the Imperial or Provincial Revenues or from any Local Fund. But in order to obviate the necessity of frequent references to the Government of India rules were framed under which, in certain cases, Local Governments might sanction an addition to the pay of any officer employed under its orders, for the performance of any special duty outside the duties of his regular appointment, as a charge against any fund administered under the Local Government, including Municipal or Port Trust Funds or Wards Estates; it being, however, provided that, in cases not covered by existing special orders, the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to the grant of remuneration in addition to the fixed pay of any public officer.

2. The Governor General in Council observes that the principle of these rules appears to be thoroughly sound. But in determining whether the duty, for which an addition is proposed to the pay of any officer employed for the performance of any special duty, is or is not outside the duties of the officer's regular appointment or beyond his regular office duties, the mode of applying these rules in particular cases has been called in question.

3. For example, it has been argued that the supervision of municipal works lay properly beyond the sphere of duty of an Executive Engineer, and that he was accordingly entitled to an addition to his pay for the performance of such duties, although, as a matter of fact, it is very important to have municipal work well done, and Government is strongly interested in securing the best and broadest utilisation of municipal funds.

4. As it appears desirable that all doubts on this point should be removed, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that all municipalities and funds administered under a Local Government, including Port Trust Funds and Wards Estates, are entitled to the gratuitous advice and services of officers of the Public Works Department, and of all Government, Medical, Sanitary and Educational officers when these can be given without detriment to the public service.

5. It will rest with Local Governments in each case to decide whether this last condition is fulfilled and to indicate in each instance to what officer application for advice or assistance should be made.

6. When a municipality or fund has its own Engineer or Manager, it would probably only desire to *consult* some superior officer of the Public Works or other Department. In other cases more direct supervision and assistance might be considered desirable, and should be freely given without charge, if the Local Government decide that such supervision and assistance can be given without detriment to the public service.

7. These orders are not intended to affect any Government officer who, as a Director of a Railway Company, or as a member of a Town Council or Port Trust (Government Director of the Darjeeling Railway, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust), &c., is under any special or local law entitled to receive fees or other remuneration for attendance at meetings of Railway Directors or of Port Commissioners, &c., for the transaction of business.

8. The provisions of the rules of August 1878, under which Local Governments are authorised to sanction special additions to salaries which are not authorised by any general or special order of the Government of India, are hereby withdrawn.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 26-1099, dated 21st July 1882.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

In continuation of Home Department Resolution No. 11—426 to 437, dated 17th March 1882, relative to the extent to which the rules as regards trading, money-lending, and the holding of land applicable to Members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be held to apply also to Natives of India appointed to the Civil Service under the provisions of 33 Vic., cap. 3, section 6, I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, a copy of a Despatch* from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, and with regard to its second

* No. 68, dated 8th June 1882.

paragraph to observe that it will doubtless be understood that only *bonâ fide*

gifts from relatives or near friends are recognised as permissible.

No. 68, dated India Office, London, 8th June 1882.

From—*Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,*

To—*His Excellency the Most Honorable the Governor-General of India in Council.*

I have had under my consideration in Council your Despatch No. 17, dated the 4th April, transmitting (along with other papers on the subject) Your Lordship's Resolution of the 17th of March last, as to the extent to which the rules as regards trading, money-lending, and the holding of land at present applicable to Members of the Covenanted Civil Service should be held to apply also to Natives of India appointed to the Civil Service under the provisions of St. 33 Vic., cap. III, Section 6.

2. The conclusions at which Your Excellency in Council has arrived meet with my general approval, some relaxation of the existing rules being probably necessary in the case of Members of the Native Civil Service. I would, however, call attention to the word "Gift" as used in your Resolution. The meaning which Your Excellency intended to attach to the word is indicated by the context, which relates to inheritance and devise. But it seems to me that care is necessary in order to prevent its being read in a wider sense than is warranted by the language of the Resolution when properly construed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY OF STAFF.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), No. 1232, dated 23rd August 1882.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. 939, dated 23rd June 1877, relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State.

Read also—

A letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 0711 I, dated 27th ultimo, received in the Public Works Department, on the same subject.

RESOLUTION.—In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, cap. fifty-nine, section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the under-mentioned class of contracts and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, cap. forty-one, section two, may be executed generally as follows :—

Contracts and other instruments connected with leases for grazing cattle on canal banks.

By officers in charge of Canal Divisions.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

No. 3505, dated 1st September 1882.

Read again—

Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance, No. 472, dated the 21st April 1882, directing that a Military Commissioned, Warrant or Native Commissioned Officer in Civil or Military employ travelling on duty by rail without a Government passage warrant shall, unless he is entitled to travel free of charge, invariably make use of the Form E "on duty" certificate prescribed in paragraph 164 of the Military Transport Regulations, and that the authorised scale of travelling allowance shall, in any such case, be reduced by the amount by which the first class fare exceeds the second class fare, or the second class fare exceeds the 3rd, as the case may be.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 1933, dated the 27th July 1882, enquiring whether by the above order it is intended that a Military Officer in Civil employ, drawing a fixed monthly travelling allowance, should exercise the privilege of travelling first class on a second class ticket in cases in which such Officer is not entitled to charge Government anything in excess of the fixed monthly travelling allowance, and stating that in the opinion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, the ruling in question should not apply to such officers save when they avail themselves of the concession allowed in Financial Resolution No. 885, dated 20th February 1880, under which they are permitted to exchange their fixed allowance at a daily rate for mileage or railway fare for journeys by road or rail for any day on which the fixed allowance does not cover the cost of such journeys.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that in any month in which a military officer (of the classes specified in the preamble) in civil employ in receipt of a fixed monthly travelling allowance travels on duty by rail, his allowance for the month should be reduced by the amount which he saves by travelling under a Form E "on duty" certificate in compliance with the requirements of the Notification of 21st April 1882, read above, which enables him to travel in a higher class of carriage by rail than that for which he pays the fare. A military officer when drawing a fixed travelling allowance must state the railway journeys which he has made on duty during the month and make the requisite deduction from his allowance or must certify that he has not made any such journey, as the case may be.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 1st September 1882.

No. 1811.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule, in substitution of the rule contained in Home Department Notification No. 1555, dated the 30th September 1881, regarding the grant of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses required for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility:—

RULE.

Licenses may be granted to cultivators and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the licenses to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility.

Such licenses shall be given in the form appended to Notification No. 1555, dated 30th September 1881.

JUDICIAL.

No. 1279.—Under the provisions of Section 3, Act XXVI of 1881 (The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint the following persons to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act:—

Mr. Cyril Kirkpatrick, Pleader, Delhi.
 Lala Rameshar Das, Banker, Bhiwani,
 Hissar District.
 Babu Het Lal, Pleader, Umballa.
 Mr. E. V. S. Collin, Pleader, Simla.
 Mr. L. J. Arrathoon, Attorney, Simla.
 Lala Salig Ram, Banker, Jullundur.
 Lala Daswandi Ram, Pleader, Hoshiarpur.

Lala Gagar Mal, Banker, Amritsar.
 Sirdar Arjan Singh, Sialkot.
 Mr. C. W. Hope, Secretary and Engineer to the Municipality, Lahore.
 Pundit Ram Narain, Pleader, Lahore.
 Mr. H. Parsick, Pleader, Rawalpindi.
 Mr. E. Charde, Retired District Superintendent of Police, Mooltan.
 Tansukh Rai, Pleader, Peshawar.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

MEASURES TO PREVENT FREQUENT CHANGES IN THE PERSONNEL OF THE
 ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF OF A PROVINCE.

Nos. 33—1343-1354.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Public),—dated 7th September 1882.

Read the undermentioned papers:

Home Department Circular Nos. 43—1424-1432, dated 20th September 1881.	
Letter from the Government of Madras, No. 1536, dated 15th November 1881.	
" " " Bombay, No. 783, dated 3rd February 1882.	
" " " Bengal, No. 529A., dated 6th February 1882.	
" " " North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1348, dated 17th April 1882.	
" " " Punjab, No. 1077, dated 12th May 1882.	
" " Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4626-294, dated 23rd December 1881.	
" " " British Burma, No. 296 N., dated 26th October 1881.	
" " " Assam, No. 3187, dated 28th November 1881.	
" " Resident at Hyderabad No. 27, dated 18th January 1882.	

RESOLUTION.—In consequence of representations made to the Government of India that the change in the furlough rules effected in 1868, whereby officers absent on leave retain a lien on their appointments, had resulted in a largely increased number of acting appointments and in frequent changes in the personnel of the

administrative staff to the detriment of public interests, a circular was issued on the 30th September 1881, asking Local Governments and Administrations to report whether any practical inconvenience had been felt owing to the operation of the rule; and, if so, to state the remedies which might seem to them expedient to secure the effectual removal of such inconvenience.

2. From the replies which have now been received, the Governor General in Council is glad to find that nearly all the local authorities are of opinion that the supposed effect of the rule in question has been much exaggerated and misunderstood, and that the provincial statistics when carefully analysed do not justify the withdrawal of the concession whereby an officer on furlough retains a lien on his substantive appointment or on a substantive appointment of like character and not less pay.

3. At the same time there can be no doubt that in some provinces changes among the administrative, and especially among the district staff, have been more frequent than is at all desirable; and the Governor General in Council is of opinion that something should be done to check this tendency, where it exists, partly by amendment of the rules in some points of minor detail, and partly by the adoption in all Local Administrations of a settled line of policy in working the rules.

4. In the first place the enquiries recently instituted have made it clear that when unduly frequent changes in the *personnel* of the administrative staff occur, they are often not so much the effect of the existing rules as of the manner in which they are worked. Local Governments are sometimes too ready to defer to the personal wishes and inclinations of officers returning from leave; but unless they insist firmly on the principle that an officer must accept whatever appointment suitable to his rank and position in the service may chance to be available on his return, unnecessary changes take place, the public service suffers, and the convenience of other officers, more or less numerous, is sacrificed to meet the wishes of one favoured individual. The Government of India consider it undesirable that frequent transfers among district officers should take place when these can be avoided; and, while fully admitting that it is quite possible to keep an officer too long in charge of the same district, they are of opinion that the local knowledge which a district officer is expected to possess cannot be acquired unless he remains for a reasonable period in the same appointment. His Excellency in Council is inclined to hold that it would be a distinct advantage to the public service to keep a Magistrate-Collector as a rule for five years in the same district, and that, on the other hand, after a six or seven years' incumbency a change is desirable both for the sake of the officer himself and of the district administration. It should, therefore be understood that, unless some special circumstances render it desirable to replace an acting officer by a returning incumbent, an officer in the regular line on return from furlough should be posted to such actually vacant office as may happen to be suited to his rank and pay; and, in determining his disposal, the *only* consideration which should be allowed to weigh is the question how his services can best be utilised with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements.

5. The Governor General in Council considers further that if measures were taken to regulate the times of return of officers from furlough so as to make these coincide better with the times of proceeding on furlough, the principal ground of dissatisfaction with the rules, from an administrative point of view, would disappear. The Local Government should have more power than it at present exercises to regulate the time of an officer's return with reference to the convenience of the public service. It ought, for instance, to be at liberty for this reason to require an officer to take less or (when to his credit) more leave than he applies for (within reasonable limits), on penalty of his forfeiting his lien upon his appointment if he declines to accept the arrangement: thus, if an officer applies for twelve months' furlough, and the Local Government is aware that it will have difficulty in providing him with a suitable appointment on the expiry of that term owing to the

simultaneous return of senior men or for other reasons, it should require him to return either after, say, ten months, or fourteen months, as may best suit the requirements of the public service. At present the Government grants, as a matter of course, the precise amount of furlough asked for. It ought to have at least the same discretion in settling the leave-arrangements of its officers that a mercantile firm would exercise in granting leave of absence to its *employees*. Effect may be given to this suggestion from the 1st April 1883.

6. As the rules stand at present a Covenanted Civil Servant is only allowed to take his first furlough after eight years' residence in the country. It appears to the Government of India desirable, both in the interest of the public service and as a concession to its junior officers, that this period should be reduced, and that the first furlough should be admissible after five years' residence. It is for the public advantage that some portion of the furlough that may be earned during a civilian's term of engagement should be taken at the time when his services are of least value. A change in the furlough rules to the effect suggested will be recommended to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

7. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that occasionally improper advantage can be taken of the rule as to lien on appointment, by officers who have much furlough to their credit and can easily procure medical certificates. The Governor General in Council thinks it would be a fair rule to lay down that if an officer within two years of his return from furlough again takes furlough on medical certificate he should not retain any lien on his appointment. A change in the furlough rules to this effect will also be recommended to Her Majesty's Government.

8. The points mentioned in paragraphs 6 and 7 are the only matters in regard to which the Governor General in Council thinks any alteration of the present rules to be necessary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 15th September 1882.

No. 1435.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules for the replacement of licenses granted under that Act which may be lost or destroyed :—

RULE.

19A. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee, and in any other case on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, free of all fee.

No. 1448.—Under the provisions of Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in continuation of Home Department Notification No. 1311, dated the 1st instant, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules regarding the grant of licenses for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses required for blasting purposes :—

RULE.

Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bona fide* for blasting purposes.

Such licenses shall be given in the form appended to Notification No. 1555, dated 30th September 1881.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 15th September 1882.

No. 3742.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for regulating the payment of stock notes alleged to have been lost or destroyed :—

1. When any person desires to make a claim for the value of a stock note alleged to have been lost or destroyed, he should at once produce before the District Officer all the evidence he can produce regarding the circumstances of the destruction or loss of the note, which must be absolutely identified. The District Officer may either reject the claim, or, if he is of opinion that the evidence establishes beyond doubt the impossibility or extreme improbability of the note ever being presented, he should record his opinion to this effect, and forward it to the Comptroller General. The latter, if he agrees as to the effect of the evidence, may direct as follows :—

(1) That the loss of the note be advertised in the *Gazette of India* and the Local Government Gazettes, and that after two years from the first advertisement of the loss the value of the note may be paid by the District Officer and invested, if possible, in Government securities, or, if the amount is too small, then paid into the Government Savings Bank.

(2) That after twenty years from the date of advertisement, if meantime the note has not been presented for payment, the said investment, with accumulated interest (or the said deposit, if no investment has been made), be delivered to the claimant or his assignee, or other legal representatives, upon a bond of indemnity with two personal sureties attached.

2. If the Comptroller General think that the circumstances warrant more favourable terms to the claimant, he may, if he think fit, submit the case to the Government for orders ; but this is not to be done unless the evidence establishes a claim of Rs. 100 at least ; nor is the period after which delivery to the claimant may be made to be reduced, under any circumstances, below five years.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JAIL MANUFACTURES.

Nos. 20—1,406-19.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—dated 22nd September 1882.

Read again—

Home Department Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations, Nos. 16—1070-79, dated 19th August 1881, on the subject of manufactures as carried on in the jails of British India.

Read also the replies to the above Circular letter—

From Government of Madras, No. 2398, dated 21st November 1881.

From Government of Bombay, No. 6466, dated 30th September 1881.

To Government of Bombay, No. 1359, dated 14th October 1881.

From Government of Bombay, No. 7175, dated 29th October 1881.

From Government of Bengal, No. 309 P., dated 6th February 1882.

From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1348, dated 11th November 1881.

From Government of the Punjab, No. 149, dated 16th May 1882.

From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2-236, dated 3rd January 1882.

From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 130-175F., dated 9th November 1881.

From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 586-61J., dated 19th June 1882.

From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 947-59, dated 20th September 1881.

From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 1412, dated 15th October 1881.

From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 382, dated 5th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the principles which ought to regulate the action of Government in this country in the matter of jail manufactures, and has in the course of the enquiry had occasion to examine the systems at present followed in the different provinces of

British India, and the discussions which have at various times taken place in connection with this subject. It is not, however, necessary for present purposes to go further back than to the proceedings of the Prison Conference of 1877.

2. The Conference having accepted the principle that long term prisoners should be located in central jails, went on to decide that such central jails should be the seats of profitable industries. The nature of these industries was discussed in a paper submitted to the Conference by the Inspector General of Jails in Bengal, in which it was urged that, in the interests of the 'Indian tax-payer,' prisons should be made, as far as possible, self-supporting; and it was argued that 'the Prison Department had an equal right with any private individual to manufacture articles for sale in the open market,' and 'to employ State capital and convict labour in free competition with private capital and free labour.' 'Even,' (it was said) 'should the case be otherwise, there can be no possible objection to the manufacture of articles required for use by the great departments of the State.' 'There is thus,'—the writer of the paper contended,—'this alternative open to the Government, either to allow the jails to compete with free labour, or to employ them in the manufacture of articles required for consumption by the State.' The Conference was invited to affirm this principle, with the further proposition that 'the employment of machinery in prisons promotes rather than interferes with jail discipline, at the same time that it enormously increases the profits from manufactures.' The discussion which followed turned principally upon the question of the employment of machinery in jail industries, and eventually the conclusion came to on this point was that 'steam or other machinery might be unobjectionably introduced into jails for the purpose of carrying on manufactures for Government. The general feeling of the members, and ultimately their formal deliverance on the general question, was to the effect that if the labour of prisoners were devoted chiefly to the production of articles required by Government, no serious question need arise as to the competition of jails with private trade. The other specific recommendations put forward by the Conference were—

- (1) that multifarious manufactures should be discouraged everywhere, and especially in district jails, and that Jail Superintendents should be taught to look for profit to one or two industries carried on on a large scale;
- (2) that district jails should be made branch manufactories subordinate to central jails, the Superintendents of the latter supplying the former with work, and undertaking to dispose of their manufactured products;
- (3) that in view of the large amount of jail buildings that had still to be undertaken, the Superintendents of central jails should train and organise bodies of masons and carpenters for employment where their services might be required.

3. The conclusions arrived at by the Conference were generally approved by the Government of India in their Resolution on its Report dated the 30th April 1878; and eventually the Military Department and Police Department were directed to give jail manufactures the preference over goods procurable in the local market, on condition only that the rates at which they were supplied were equal to, or not in excess of those, demanded by local contractors or traders for goods of the same quality.

4. Since these orders were issued, the attention of the Government of India has been more particularly drawn to the importance of removing all obstacles to the spontaneous development of manufacturing industries in India, and it has become necessary to reconsider the whole question of jail manufactures and the position which the State should take up with reference to these and to the local markets. It is now very clearly recognised that the greatest economic want of India is the creation of industrial pursuits. The Famine Commissioners at Part II, page 175 of their Report, write as follows :—

"At the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms

almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population ; and no remedy for present evils can be complete which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations, through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits, and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments."

In the soundness of these views the Governor-General in Council has repeatedly of late expressed his concurrence, and the subject has been pressed upon the attention of all the Local Governments. The only possible remedies for the state of things that prevails throughout agricultural India are, in the first place the improvement of communications to facilitate the movement of the surplus population from overstocked tracts, and the more general distribution of surplus food ; and in the second, the creation of new employments for the superabundant hands. The Governor-General in Council does not suppose that the direct action of Government can do much towards the creation of industrial employments. But it is distinctly the duty of the State to do nothing to hinder their spontaneous growth, and, as far as it legitimately can, to stimulate and assist their development.

5. In this view the Governor-General in Council finds reason to fear that there is much in the present system of jail manufactures to which objection may fairly be taken upon economic grounds. Not merely are the suggestions of the Prison Conference as regards avoiding multifarious employments generally disregarded, but there is strong evidence that in many places the products of jail labour do supplant and compete with private industry in the local markets to a very serious extent. This last fact is no doubt one the significance of which will be differently viewed by those who accept the arguments laid before the Prison Conference, and by those who object altogether to any appropriation by the State of profits which might otherwise fall to private trade. There can, however, be no doubt that the time has come when the Government must look into the question more closely, and endeavour to discover the true limits of state action in this matter of jail industries.

6. It may be desirable at the outset to notice very briefly one or two of the main arguments which have been advanced in support of the present system.

It is said that by selling articles of jail manufacture, the Government is, by so much, able to relieve the tax-payers of some portion of the expense which would otherwise be thrown on them in order to support the jails. The value of this contention is to extent lessened by the necessity of receiving with some caution all departmental calculations of the profits derived from such manufactures. When Government becomes a manufacturer, there is no practical check on the profit and loss account, such as applies in the case of a private trader. The accounts are merged in the transactions of the province and the empire. The officer concerned in no way finds his own private income affected. It is sometimes doubtful whether in the compilation of the accounts of profit and loss all the items that a private trader would have to reckon in are considered, especially when these take the form of capital ; and, as above remarked, there is no practical check which would serve to demonstrate their presence or absence.

7. This criticism, however, only affects the detail of the calculations. Another, and more important, rejoinder may be made to the argument now under discussion. It seems to the Governor General in Council that in that argument the fallacy is involved of only looking to the direct receipts paid into the Treasury, of separating the interests of the country from those of the Government, and of supposing that any measure which checks the productive employment of capital, and, therefore, the accumulation of wealth in the country, can possibly benefit the Government. If Government, by its own action, hinders the productive employment of capital, and, therefore, the accumulation of wealth, it must inevitably, by so much, render the tax-paying community less capable of bearing any burthens which may be imposed upon it. The receipts on account of taxation will, in some form or another, be less than they otherwise would be. This is quite certain, although it is, of course, impossible to represent, in arithmetical form, the precise results which will accrue. All that can be said is that it is easier to under-estimate than to over-estimate the effect which Government action will produce.

8. This leads up to the consideration of another argument which has been advanced in defence of the existing system. It is alleged that the outturn of articles manufactured by the jails is so limited that, practically, free labour cannot suffer from the competition. This argument can only be accepted with great caution. It is to be remembered that, when once Government begins to compete with private trade, the effect produced is altogether disproportionate to the actual outturn of the Government manufactory. What private traders fear is not only what Government does, but what it might do. If a manufacturer of bricks, or blankets, or carpets, or whatever the article may be, suddenly finds that another manufacturer has started a similar business and has entered into competition with him, he knows, with tolerable certainty, what he has to fear. He knows that he and his competitor will compete on equal terms. He knows especially that if his competitor, in order to undersell him, lowers his prices to such an extent as to realise a loss, he must either raise his prices before long, or become bankrupt. But in competing with Government the conditions of things are wholly different. In this case the manufacturer finds himself in competition with an adversary, possessed of what, for the purposes of this argument, may be considered an unlimited amount of capital, and who can perfectly well carry on his business for years with a total disregard of the ordinary laws which in private life must govern commercial transactions. It is also to be borne in mind that whilst, in most cases, the private trader, against whom Government competes, only carries on his business at one spot, there are generally several jails in each Province. The gain at one jail may, therefore, be made to compensate for the loss at another. For these reasons, Government competition must be regarded from a wholly different point of view from the competition of an ordinary trade rival.

9. Perhaps it may be the case that in a country like England, which possesses very extensive manufacturing industries, jail competition cannot exercise any very appreciable effect, though even in England the sale of jail manufactures admittedly excited a great deal of opposition. But it is impossible in this matter to apply to India without qualification the experience of the working of a similar system in England. The stages of industrial advance in the two countries are very different. Many Indian industries are only in their infancy. A degree of Government competition which in England may be comparatively harmless, might in India do a great deal of harm. It is not the duty of Government, either in India or elsewhere, to foster the artificial growth indigenous of industries by the adoption of methods,—such, for instance, as a high protective tariff,—which are opposed to sound economic doctrine. But it is the duty of Government in India, even more than elsewhere, to carefully remove all hindrances to the spontaneous development of those industries. The proposition that jail manufactures, as they are at present carried on in India, do not check the growth of native industries is a very doubtful one. Complaints on this score from private traders are by no means unfrequently heard.

10. There is one further general argument to which reference may be made. In some cases it is admitted in the reports now before Government that jail manufactures undersell private trades. Thus, in the Central Provinces the Inspector General of Jails says :—

“Jail Superintendents have always great difficulty in disposing of their stocks of oil, and can often only do so by under-selling local manufactures.”

In most cases it is alleged that prices are fixed at rates as high, or even somewhat higher, than those which prevail in the local market. So long, however, as there is no actual loss upon the raw material employed in the manufacture, there is nothing practically to prevent such a lowering of prices as would undersell local traders; and when stocks of unsold articles are heavy it is difficult probably to avoid such result. It is admitted indeed that in fixing prices regard is not always had to economic considerations.

“The price of jail manufactures,” writes one Inspector General, “is regulated by their market value without reference to the cost of production.” “I have

it in my power," says another, "to order the acceptance of any rate which may be fixed upon, provided it covers the cost of raw materials."

It is true that a distinction is said to be made between articles sold to the public and those sold to Government departments, the price in the former case being higher than in the latter; but it is doubtful whether this distinction is always preserved in practice. In many instances it is to be feared that the prices are fixed in a purely arbitrary fashion for both Government and the public.

Moreover, it is to be observed that whenever the outturn of the jail is considerable—as is not unfrequently the case—the agreement that prices may be fixed according to local rates, and thus any interference with private trade may be avoided, must, of necessity fall to the ground. In such cases the jail manufactures must to a great extent make the price. It is impossible to say what the local rates would be if no such manufactures existed.

11. Turning now to the consideration of the principles by which the decision of Government on the whole general question must be guided, the Governor-General in Council will say at the outset that he entirely concurs in the view that jail labour ought as a rule to be productive.

There is a universal agreement of opinion amongst the highest authorities on the management of prisons in condemnation of the system of purely unproductive labour. The Governor General in Council fully accepts that principle. It is, however, necessary to define somewhat more precisely what is meant by unproductive and productive labour. By unproductive labour is meant purely penal labour which does no good to any one, such as the treadmill, carrying shot, piling up logs of timber and unpiling them again, and the like.

By productive labour is meant the opposite of all this, that is to say, labour which, in some form or another, leads to an increase of wealth. It is to be observed that, for the purposes of this argument, there is a great distinction between making labour productive and making it as productive as possible. The former process is, and the latter is not, a necessary requirement of prison management. One or two illustrations will make this point clear. Sawing timber is a very proper occupation for prisoners. It is productive labour. When the timber is sawn it may be used for building or other purposes. But if it is desired to make the labour of sawing timber as productive as possible, a saw-mill might be more profitable than manual labour. In this case sawing by hand may be a requirement of prison management, but sawing by machinery is not necessary from the point of view of prison management, and is objectionable from the economic point of view, as it would compete to a greater extent than was necessary with the legitimate trade of persons who have invested their money in saw-mills. Again, at one Central Prison, a large number of prisoners are employed in driving two capstans connected with the machinery for making woollen twist. Whether woollen twist should be made at all in jails by machinery may be a doubtful question; but supposing this special industry to be sanctioned, the driving of capstans is a very proper way of employing prisoners. But if, in order to make the woollen manufactory of the Jail in question as productive as possible, steam machinery were substituted for the labour of these prisoners, the change would, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be very objectionable, as bringing Government capital into competition with private capital to a greater extent than is necessitated by the requirements of prison management.

12. Although, therefore, jail labour may be made productive, it should be carefully directed in such channels as to interfere as little as possible with the growth of private industries. The Governor-General in Council cannot help fearing, on a perusal of the papers now before him, that the minor interest involved in making the jail manufactories as profitable as possible has but too often been allowed to override the major interest involved in avoiding, so far as the necessities of prison management admit, every hindrance to the spontaneous development of native industries. It is, as already remarked, the plain duty of the Government to abstain most carefully from any action which shall hinder the spontaneous growth

of such industries, and this consideration appears to be so important as to throw into insignificance any consideration based on the direct profits which, it is, alleged, are derived from jail manufactures. The amount of those profits for all India appears only to amount to about £100,000 a year.

13. The cardinal principle, therefore, which the Governor General in Council would lay down is that, although the requirements of prison management necessitate the employment of prisoners on productive labour, yet at the same time that labour need *not* be made as productive as possible, and every endeavour should be made to turn it into channels which may, as little as possible, hinder the spontaneous growth of native industries.

14. Turning now to the practical application of this principle, the first point to which it seems desirable to direct attention is the question of extra-mural labour. "The best system ever devised," says the Surveyor General of Prisons in England, "for the employment of convicts is that of executing large public works by means of their labour." There can, the Governor General in Council thinks, be no question as to the correctness of this view. The Government of India has repeatedly insisted upon it. The subject was prominently noticed in chapter VII of the Prison Conference Report. But the papers on record in the Home Department seem to show that sufficient attention has hardly as yet been paid to the matter by Local Governments, although where the system of extra-mural labour has been tried, as in the case of the Sirhind and Soane Canal works, the results have been satisfactory. Without doubt, there are difficulties in the way of employing convicts extra-murally. In the first place, there is danger in employing the more desperate characters in the manner proposed. A large discretion must, of course, be left to the Jail Superintendent in selecting men for extra-mural employment. In the second place, strong police guards are required, which involve extra expense. In the third place, convict camps may have to be formed, as appears to have been done in the case of the Soane Canal works, or the suggestion of the Prison Conference of 1877 may have to be adopted (Report, p. 109), to the effect that portable jails should be constructed. This would, of course, involve increased expenditure. There is, however, no reason for supposing that the extra expenditure either on police guards or on portable jails constitutes an insuperable difficulty. In the case of a public work executed by the State, it would be quite justifiable to charge any such extra expenditure to the work. The cost would in all probability be more than recouped by a saving in expenditure on free labour, and indeed the experience of the Punjab Government in connection with the Rupar public works jail proves that this form of employment is really very remunerative, while the convicts have enjoyed better health than in the ordinary jails of the Province. As regard public works constructed through the agency of private enterprise, an endeavour might very well be made to contract for the employment of convict labour. In the case of a railway passing for a considerable distance through a thinly-populated district, any private Company would not improbably be very glad to employ convicted labour. Of course the Company would have to bear any extra cost for guards or for portable jails, but they might, when it was of great importance to open out any particular tract of country, be given the labour either *gratis* or at very low rates.

15. The Governor-General in Council requests that Local Governments will now consider, in communication with its Public Works Department, on what large public works, whether under State or private management, convict labour can be most suitably employed, and that plans for the establishment of convict camps on or near such works may be carefully worked out. Labour on public works should in future be looked upon as the principal mode of employing long term prisoners throughout British India.

16. It will, of course, be impossible to dispense altogether with in-door employments. For district jails and lock-ups, for all short term prisoners, and for the prisoners left in the central jails after the drafts to public works have been made, such industries must still be maintained. But the Governor-General in Council is clear that the use of steam machinery in any jail is quite indefensible.

Its introduction in future is absolutely prohibited. The jails in which it has been already established are fortunately few in number, and are nearly all situated in Lower Bengal. The Government of India requests that any Local Government in whose jails steam machinery is employed for any purpose whatever will make arrangements for disposing of it to private purchasers at a fair valuation at a very early date. The preferable course would be that the purchaser should remove the machinery altogether from the jail premises and establish a private factory outside. But if there is any great difficulty in so arranging, the Governor-General in Council would be prepared to consider whether it would be possible, with due regard to the requirements of jail discipline, to allow a private Company or individual to purchase the machinery only as it stands, and to arrange for the lease to such purchaser of the jail factory building, on condition of his agreeing to employ convict labour only in his operations and to pay for this at market rates. In such a case the jail authorities would simply contract to supply labour in certain quantities, but would be solely responsible for the strict maintenance of discipline, the lessee covenanting to refrain from interference with the arrangement of the jail officers in this respect.

17. As regards European machinery driven by tread-mills, capstans, or other applications of convict labour, there is not the same radical objection to this as to steam machinery, provided that it is but sparingly used, and that only those prisoners are employed on the machines who are not fit for heavy manual labour. But it should not be introduced in any jail where it does not now exist, and the Governor General in Council would prefer that it should be got rid of, where it is devoted to any other purpose than the supply of actual jail requirements.

18. In the next place the Governor General in Council feels bound to insist upon the adoption of the recommendation made by the Conference of 1877, as to the discouragement of multifarious employments. From the reports received from Local Governments, it would seem that almost every conceivable trade and calling has been introduced into one or other of the jails in India. This should be remedied without delay. There should be a certain number of authorised industries, and no others should be allowed anywhere without the special sanction of the Government of India. In the selection of these industries careful attention should be paid to their penal character.

In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the weaving of coarse jute, cotton, or woollen fabrics by means of ordinary hand-loom, the making of coarse matting, brick and tile making, hand-sawing of timber, oil-pressing, stone-breaking and soorkee-pounding, are the forms to which in-door prison labour should everywhere be limited. The weaving of fine cloths, and the making of such things as table-cloths, towels, curtains, and the like, should nowhere be permitted. Private enterprise can already supply such articles, and the occupation is in any case not sufficiently penal. Carpet and rug-making may be allowed where the trade is already a jail specialty, and until private enterprise shows itself ready to supply the demand. Tent cloth may be woven, but the work of fitting up the tents and making all such accessories as chicks, purdahs, poles, &c., should be left to outside labour. Spinning, twine-making, and making up clothing, &c., should only be allowed in female jails. All such occupations as boot and sandal making, blacksmith's work, carpentry, rattan work, furniture making, tailoring, making up horse clothing, book-binding, paper making, pottery work, sugar-making, silversmith's work, and rope-making, must be discontinued. Jail Superintendents should be instructed by their Local Governments to set themselves without delay to remodel the in-door industries of their jails in order to bring them into harmony with these orders of the Government of India.

19. In some jails printing and lithographing have been introduced. The Governor General in Council is very doubtful whether these are at all proper occupations for prisoners. The work done must now, however, be confined to work or Government officers, and as far as possible to form-printing from stereotype blocks. Only hand-presses can under any circumstances be permitted. The work upon these may be made sufficiently penal, but composing of type cannot be considered

such. Most of the Government work now done in the jails could be unobjectionably made over on contracts to outside presses, and the Local Governments should be prepared to close their jail presses whenever satisfactory arrangements of this kind are offered. The printing of current correspondence and of confidential papers can be properly done only in Secretariat or other office presses.

20. There remain for consideration the general questions—to whom Government should dispose of its jail manufactures, and how it should fix the price of these when disposed of by sale.

The first object to which jails industries should be devoted is of course the supply of jail requirements. When these are satisfied, and not before, the question of sale to other departments and to the public will arise. The Governor General in Council has decided that no obligation ought to be imposed upon other Government departments to give a preference to jail manufactures over the goods of private dealers. The jails must be left to compete for custom upon equal terms with other suppliers. But there is no objection to their arranging to furnish Government departments with any articles, such as they will in future be permitted to manufacture. Sales to consumers among the outside public ought to be discouraged, the jails dealing as a rule only with traders wholesale or retail. In this way the interference with private enterprise will be reduced to a minimum.

The price of jail manufactures must always include—

- (a) the price of the raw material;
- (b) the wages of jail labour, rated according to the wages of free labour of the same class in the neighbourhood.

The practice of rating skilled as unskilled labour should, where it exists, be discontinued;

- (c) a percentage for wear and tear of plant.

As to this a discretion must be allowed with reference to the nature of the trade and the plant employed. The Local Government should fix it in each instance, after enquiry as to the practice of the particular trade and the circumstance of the case;

- (d) a percentage on account of profits.

In the case of articles supplied to Government or to wholesale dealers, this may ordinary be fixed at 10 per cent on the cost of the raw material and labour; for sales to retail dealers at 15 per cent on that cost; and for sales to private consumers at 25 per cent.

If the prices thus found are below the ordinary rates at which the goods could be procured by the same class of purchasers in the open market, they must be raised to at least such market rates.

21. The Governor General in Council trusts that the reforms prescribed in this Resolution will be carried into effect by the 1st of April next, and he desires to have a report as soon as possible after that date from each Local Government showing precisely for each jail in the province on what occupations the prisoners are then employed. It may not be possible to effect satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of steam machinery by the date mentioned, but the Government of India will expect to hear of the conclusion of such arrangements by the 1st January 1887 at latest. Existing contracts for the supply of jail manufactures must of course be carried out, but no new contracts should be accepted save such as are in accordance with the principles laid down in this Resolution.

If the abolition of steam machinery is found to involve any serious loss of profit to the Local Governments, the Governor General in Council will be ready to consider the propriety of making some allowance on this account during the currency of the existing provincial contracts and until the deficiency can be made up in other ways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Govern-

Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W.P. and
Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces,
British Burma, Coorg, Assam, Hydera-
bad,

ments and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance; to the Military and Public Works Departments and the Department of Finance and Commerce for information.

1878. Government of India in a formal manner by the North-Western Provinces Government in their Secretary's letter No. 2350, dated the 9th August 1878. The North-Western Provinces Government suggested the extension, to cases of general drought and other great calamities, of the principles of Section 23 of the Provincial rent law, which provided for the remission or suspension of rent

and revenue in the event of the destruction of crops by hail-storms, floods, or similar causes. At the same time it brought forward a proposal to amend the revenue law by allowing the charge of interest on suspended instalments of revenue with the object of establishing a system under which suspensions of revenue would be more systematically and more readily granted in case of need. It was argued on the one hand that the derangement of Imperial finance and the loss caused by delaying the collections made the revenue authorities reluctant to show indulgence even in cases of plain necessity, and it was represented on the other that if interest was chargeable there would be no loss, and that the authorities would be left free to act in the manner best fitted to save the people from distress, and to serve the true interests of Government.

2. Shortly afterwards the whole question of the system under which remissions and suspensions of land revenue might be allowed came under the consideration of the Famine Commission. The Government of India, therefore, after some discussion of the matter with the Local Government, considered it desirable to reserve its final decision on the questions raised by the North-Western Provinces Government until such time as it had received and considered the opinion of the Famine Commissioners.

3. About the same time also the question of varying the revenue demand with reference to the character of the seasons came before the Government of India in connection with distress in the Dekhan; and the correspondence which passed between the Government of India and that of Bombay was submitted to each Local Government with Circular No. 6—265-274, dated 6th March 1879, with a request for an expression of opinion whether there were any districts or parts of districts within its administration to which the plan of a fluctuating or varying assessment might be applied with advantage.

4. The Government of India is in possession of the views of the Famine Commission as stated in paragraph 11, Chapter III, Section III of Part II of their report.* It has also before it the opinions of the Local Governments called for by the circular above noted. It is now, therefore, in a position to deal with the whole subject. The necessity of taking it up, and of following to some extent the lines indicated by the North-Western Provinces Government in 1878, has been forcibly pressed upon the attention of the Government of India by reports lately received on the agricultural condition of several parts of the country during the years immediately succeeding the famine, which show that the measures taken in 1877-78, for preventing the revenue from pressing too heavily on the people failed adequately to meet the difficulty, and that in many places serious and permanent mischief has been caused.

5. In the present Resolution it is the intention of the Government of India to deal with the subject so far only as the temporarily-settled districts of Upper India and the Central Provinces are concerned, leaving for future consideration any questions concerning the provinces of Bombay and Madras, where the principles underlying the proposals which it contains already to a greater or less extent form part of the settlement system.

6. There can be no doubt that the rigid enforcement of the revenue demand, irrespective of calamities and of seasons, was not part of the intention of the authors of the revenue system in Northern India. This is amply proved by passages in the published Despatches of Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-

Considered by the Famine Commission.

Referred to Local Governments by the Government of India in connection with the Dekhan riots.

Necessity of dealing with it confirmed by recent reports of agricultural distress.

* Appendix A.

Present Resolution does not effect Bombay, Madras, and permanently-settled tracts.

Rigid enforcement of revenue demand not absolutely intended by the authors of the revenue system.

Governor of the North-Western Provinces, whose instructions formed the basis of the present system of settlement in all temporarily-settled provinces of Upper India, and from which some passages are quoted in appendix B to this Resolution. As time has gone on, however, and as, owing to the extended area of cultivation and increase of prosperity, the relative pressure of the revenue has become less, the theory of a fixed unalterable demand, and of the duty of the landowner and cultivator to save in good years sufficient to meet the loss of bad seasons, has attained greater prominence.

7. The conclusion formed by the Famine Commissioners was that in the extreme case of a failure of the crop caused by drought so severe as to produce famine, nobody should be forced to pay the land revenue by borrowing when his crops have been such as to leave him no surplus above the amount needed for the support of himself and his family. They accordingly advocated a system of suspensions in the first instance, which should be given at an early period, and should be allowed to pass into remissions only in cases of severe and long continued loss. These principles are entirely concurred in, and on them are based the following suggestions, premising that though the Government of India cannot in all cases expect the cultivator to lay by the surplus of good years in order to meet the deficiencies of bad years, it claims that the suspensions of bad seasons should as a rule be made good from the surplus of future good harvests.

8. The Government of India desires to explain at the outset that it has no intention of allowing the introduction of a lax system of collection under which arrears will be allowed to accumulate. It does not wish to depart from the principle of a fixed assessment to a greater degree than is rendered absolutely necessary by the uncertain conditions attaching to agriculture in some parts of India. It believes that a moderate fixed demand regularly collected encourages thrift, and is ordinarily the best system for the welfare of the people; but, on the other hand, it does not wish the revenue administration to be worked with the rigidity of a machine. It desires to recognise that there are calamities of season in which even a moderate assessment cannot be paid, and that the burthen of a bad season is felt in proportion to the less or greater moderation of the assessment. At the same time it wishes it to be clearly understood that although in the case of crushing calamities remissions may be unavoidable, yet as a rule, suspension of the revenue is the remedy which the Government of India wishes to be used. It is only when suspension is obviously insufficient, and when it is clear that to enforce payment, even by easy instalments, would cause permanent injury to the agricultural prosperity of the country, that the revenue should be remitted. By suspending the revenue the Government can assist the people in a legitimate way, and save them from calamity of being forced to borrow at exorbitant interest, without injuring their sense of responsibility and independence.

9. Influenced by these principles, the Government of India considers it necessary that rules should be laid down under which the revenue authorities shall give certain and immediate relief to the people in time of need. The following are in its opinion the leading measures which the rules should comprise:—(i) the classification of agricultural land; (ii) the adaptation of the revenue system to the character of each class; (iii) the extension of relief to tenants; (iv) an investigation of the outturn of every harvest; (v) the grant to local officials of authority to act; (vi) the charge of interest on suspended instalments.

10. The Government of India has in its Resolution No. 6—340-350G., dated 8th December 1881, already indicated that, in order to deal efficiently with the revenue administration of this country, the first step which must be taken in each province is to classify the land of every district. In dealing with the subject in the present Resolution it is necessary to consider the matter in greater detail and to decide the manner in which land should be classified. The classification may appropriately follow the lines suggested by the North Western Provinces Government in paragraph 8 of their letter No. 2615, dated the 22nd December 1879 quoted in Appendix C. In accordance with its natural conditions agricultural land will therefore be distributed into three classes :—

(i) Classification of agricultural land

as "Secure," "Insecure" or "Fluctuating,"

- (1) Areas of which the produce is to a great extent secured against failure. These may be termed "Secure areas."
- (2) Areas on which in seasons of abnormal character remissions or suspensions of revenue are likely to be needed. These may be classed as "Insecure areas."
- (3) Areas of which the cultivation is so fluctuating as to render an annual adjustment requisite. These may be termed "Fluctuating areas."

11. As without some distribution of the above character it will be impossible to apply the system which is proposed to adopt, it is desired that immediate measures may be taken to commence the classification of land in each district. The work will take some time to conclude. It is not, therefore, contemplated that the classification which is immediately called for should be complete. It will be sufficient at first that in each district the tracts which are most precarious, and in which distress is most likely to occur, should be at once separately recorded. But year by year the more careful study of agricultural circumstances which is now demanded from revenue officials should lead to the more perfect classification which is required for the effectual fulfilment of the purposes in view.

12. In making the classification the unit will ordinarily be the estate. It must be borne in mind, however, that the interests of the cultivating occupants are quite as important as those of the owners of land. Some estate are made up of tracts which, though belonging to the same proprietors, are entirely distinct in character, and in the interests of the different tenants who pay rent for them must be differently treated. One-half of a village may be secure, and the other half entirely insecure. Such, for example, is often the case in estates situated on the banks of rivers. Those areas which are distant from the river may be level, may contain good soil, and be thoroughly irrigated by canals or wells. Those areas which are near the river may, on the other hand, be undulating, have little good soil, and be without any kind of irrigation. In such cases the interests of the cultivating population of the precarious tract appear to demand the application of a system of relief, without respect to the ability of the proprietors to pay the revenue of the whole estate. Estates of this kind should therefore be sub-divided, one portion being classified as secure, and the other portion either as insecure or fluctuating, as circumstances may require. In the following paragraphs "Estates" will mean the areas adopted as units of classification.

to have regard to interests of tenants.

13. The Government of India does not wish to bind the Local Governments by hard-and-fast rules in this matter. Speaking generally, and as at present advised, it considers that all estates of which 50 per cent. and upwards of the cultivated area

Description of secure, insecure and fluctuating areas.

is secured by irrigation, and which is not liable to failure in time of drought, may be classed under "Secure areas." Into this class also will fall all estates in those parts of the country, such as the high lands of Central India, which are, whether irrigated or not, practically safe from drought.

Estates which have less than 50 per cent. of the area secured, and which lie within the zone effected by periodical droughts, will be placed in the "Insecure areas." Into this class will come also areas of which the condition is normally insecure owing to any such cause as exposure to floods, constant epidemic disease of men or cattle, and the like.

In the third class—"Fluctuating areas"—will fall those tracts in which the area under cultivation is a very inconstant and varying quantity.

14. These are the principles on which the classification should, in the opinion of the Government of India, be based. But it is evidently necessary to leave a great deal to local experience. The Government of India has stated the objects it has in view; and the work of classification must necessarily be left to the Local Government. It is believed that this work can be performed by the district establishments under the guidance of the Local Agricultural Departments, but the Government of India desires to be informed if there is any doubt about the correctness of this view.

(ii) Adaptation of the revenue system to the character of each class. 15. Having thus classified the land, the next step is to determine how the revenue system can be most appropriately adapted to the requirements of each class.

In Secure areas, obviously neither suspension nor remission will ordinarily be allowed, though the former may occasionally be found necessary in the case of serious but occasional calamities, such as hail-storms, &c. The term "Secure" means secure from drought or inundation, and is not intended to imply security from hail-storms, devastation by locusts, and similar calamities.

16. In Insecure areas it is necessary to adopt a graduated scale of suspension which shall fit in with a graduated scale of loss of crop. This latter scale may be graduated as follows:—

A—When the loss is total.

B—When the crop is estimated at less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a normal crop.

C—When the crop is estimated at between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a normal crop.

D—When the crop is estimated at between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a normal crop.

17. By the words normal crop as used in this Resolution must be understood a crop which is equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a full or bumper crop. The signification thus attached to the term is one which is familiar both to the revenue officials and to the agricultural communities of most parts of India.

18. It will be necessary for the Local Governments to draw up a scale of suspension, which the revenue officers can adapt to the above scale of losses. The suspensions may have to be modified somewhat according to the known severity or leniency of the incidence of the revenue assessments, and the scale may therefore have a maximum and minimum within which suspensions should be granted for each grade in the scale of loss. Thus, to meet a loss under grade D, where the crop is estimated between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a normal crop, the suspension of rent and revenue may vary between $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the demand. To meet a loss estimated to fall in grade C, suspensions may be given from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of the demand. To grade B may be adapted a suspension varying between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the demand, and to meet a loss in grade A the whole amount suspended.

It is to be arranged that such suspensions should be given in aliquot parts, not of the annual demand, but of the *kist* or instalment which is payable out of the crop that has failed.

19. Whatever rules may be proposed by the Local Government for the suspension of revenue under this Resolution, it must be

Remissions will depend on subsequent crops and will be reported to Government of India. understood that the question whether suspension will ultimately pass into remission will in the main depend on the character of subsequent crops. The action of the Local Governments in granting remissions will always be reported to the Government of India, and where such remissions aggregate 10 per cent. of the entire land Revenue of the province the previous sanction of the Government of India will be required.

20. The Government of India desires to know if there will be any serious difficulty in preparing and carrying out a system of sus-

Modifications may be suggested. pensions based on the above or some similar scale, in which the proportion of the demand to be suspended rises in proportion to the severity of the loss, and what modifications in the scales can be suggested which will better adapt them in each province to serve as a self-regulating guide to the operations of the revenue officers.

21. Turning now to "Fluctuating areas," the assessment of estates in this

Assessment of fluctuating areas to be annual. class will vary with the area under cultivation. The assessment of such estates should not be in the form of a lump sum, but in that of fixed acreage rates, varying if necessary for different qualities of soil. The revenue of the land cultivated in each year should be collected, and that of the uncultivated land should be remitted, as a matter of course. In case of failure of the crops on the cultivated area, the rules applicable to "Insecure areas" will apply.

22. In the case of estates already settled, the adoption of the proposed system

Not to be introduced against the wishes of proprietors during current settlement except in extreme cases. for fluctuating areas must, the Government of India is aware, depend on the wishes of the persons with whom the settlement has been made. And it will ordinarily be expedient to leave matters as they are until the settlement is at an end. Only in extreme cases where the agricul-

tural prosperity of a country is evidently injured by the present system, would the Government of India desire to have the question considered whether a different system should be adopted during the currency of the settlement. In such cases, since the rates have probably been fixed by the Settlement Officer with special reference to the fluctuations of the cultivated area, it is obvious that to adapt existing rates year by year to the actual land under cultivation may involve serious loss to Government; nor again is it certain that where the settlement holder is not himself the cultivator he will consent to a revised system being applied both to rent and revenue. Should Local Governments therefore desire to introduce the above system anywhere during the currency of the existing settlement, each case should be reported to the Government of India for orders.

23. It has been implied above (paragraph 12) that in dealing with this

(iii) Extension of relief to tenants. subject the Government of India has at heart the interests of the cultivators quite as much as those of the proprietors of land. The remission and suspension of rent must be a necessary consequence of the remission and suspension of revenue. This is a matter which ought perhaps to be provided for in the law of landlord and tenant in each province. There is reason to believe that the present

laws are deficient in this respect, and it is left to the Government in its executive capacity to see, so far as it can, that the intentions now expressed are carried out. It must be understood, therefore, that all suspensions or remissions of revenue involve, and are conditional on, the suspension and remission of the corresponding rent. Care should be taken to inform the tenants concerned and to have the amounts suspended or remitted recorded in the village accounts. If any proprietor collects or attempts to collect any rent thus remitted or suspended or evicts any tenant for non-payment of such rent, the Government will at once collect from him the whole amount of revenue remitted or suspended. This rule should be invariably and rigorously enforced. It may be feared that even this precaution may be insufficient in the case of tenants-at-will. But without legislation nothing more can be done.

24. It is evident that rules of the nature of those here laid down cannot be worked unless the district officials have full and timely

(iv) Investigation of the character of each harvest.

information of agricultural prospects. It is necessary therefore to provide and maintain in working order the machinery requisite for this purpose. The duty of collecting information in the first instance will rest on the accountants of villages and on the kauungos who supervise them, and a regular system of reporting must be introduced, which will ensure the conveyance from time to time to the district officer of early information regarding the condition of each harvest. Measures may be taken to induce the land-owners themselves, and the heads of villages, where such officers exist, to take a part in this matter.

25. On receipt of information that the harvest in any locality has been injured

Enquiry to be made by responsible officers.

or has failed, the district officer will be responsible that a proper enquiry is made, and that the accuracy of the information is tested. It must be an invariable rule that no suspension shall be given until the area affected has been inspected by some officer of the district staff not below the rank of Deputy Collector or Extra Assistant Commissioner. In the more important cases the inspection should be made by the district officer himself or by one of his covenanted assistants. It is not intended to require a minute personal enquiry or full statistical report in each case. But it is intended that the inspection shall be of such a character as to be an effective check on the subordinate agency, and to guard the Government against fraud.

26. In connection with this matter the Government of India takes the opportunity of once more expressing the importance which it

Periodical inspection of every village necessary.

attaches to the rules believed to be in force in every province, which require that every village or estate shall be visited and inspected by one of the district officer's assistants periodically, and that notes of the inspection shall be recorded. The great power now given to district officers in the matter of suspending and remitting the revenue renders it more than ever necessary that they and their subordinates shall acquire a full knowledge of the country under their charge, not only in the camping season, but at all times of the year, and especially in the rains, when the agricultural character of the year is determined.

27. The duty of proposing remissions and suspensions of revenue will rest with the officers in charge of districts. The Government

(v) Grant to local officials of authority to act.

of India desires that they shall be required to submit their proposals to the Commissioners of Divisions, whose sanction shall be necessary and whose orders, subject of course to revision by the Local Government, will be final. The Commissioner's sanction should not be given as a mere matter of form, nor accorded without a sufficient amount of personal investigation as to the general character of the season and harvest. The Govern-

ment of India trusts that the Local Governments will look to these high officials to see that the rules now laid down are carried out with zeal and intelligence.

28. The principle advocated by the Government of the North-Western Provinces of charging interest upon arrears of revenue is now accepted by the Government of India as affording without loss to the State the readiest means of advancing capital to the cultivating population when they most need it. A rate of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. will in the opinion of the Government of India suffice to protect the State against material loss. On this point the opinion of the Local Governments is desired, with an explanation of any alteration which it may render requisite in the revenue law of each province. A corresponding provision for the recovery of interest at the same rate upon arrears of rent suspended under the proposed rules must be introduced into the Rent Law.

29. The Government of India will be glad to learn what modifications in the above proposals the Local Governments deem necessary for each province. In the meanwhile, should the occasion unfortunately arise, the suggested rules may be accepted as a guide for dealing with the question of suspensions. The Government of India desires also to receive from each Local Government, as soon as it can be drawn up, a statement showing the amount of land which may be considered secure, and on which, therefore, the revenue is practically not liable to fluctuation. Also such a rough computation as can be made of the arrears which may be expected, judging from past experience, to come under each head of the scale in paragraph 16 in a period of 10 years, and the amount of suspension or remission which the Government may thus expect on the above system to have to face on an average of years. Of course nothing but a very rough computation can for some time be expected, but even this will be of great use to the Government of India.

Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, Coorg, Hyderabad, Ajmere.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance and for favour of a report.

Ordered, that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras and Bombay for information.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance Department.

APPENDIX A.

Famine Commission Report, Part II, Chapter III, Section III, paragraph 11.

Where local conditions make the possibility of cultivating the land unusually precarious as in the case of tracts habitually flooded by river inundation, which may fail to take place, or be excessive, or may subside too soon or too late for agricultural operations to be carried on, an exceptional procedure would appear desirable. We approve the system, successfully adopted in the Punjab in such cases, of carrying out a yearly rough measurement, according to the results of which a fixed rate of revenue per acre actually cultivated is levied. This plan would probably be found more suitable for Sind than the Bombay form of Settlement now being introduced there, and we think it possible that the application of a similar principle might be beneficial in any exceptionally dry upland tracts, such as exist in some parts of India, where the rainfall is very precarious and frequently insufficient.

APPENDIX B.

Extract from Despatches of Mr. Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

The following extracts sufficiently indicate the strong appreciation which Mr. Thomason possessed of the necessity of maintaining a careful watch over the working of the revenue system which he was called upon to apply to his Province; and as the other temporarily settled provinces of Northern India undoubtedly accepted the North-West settlement system as their model, his remarks may be held to have had general application:—

Volume I, page 230, paragraph 5, Revenue Administration in Ajmir.—His Honour's opinion, however, of the expediency of returning as soon as possible to the system of village settlements has obtained the strongest confirmation since his visit to the district. Mr. Edmonstone's settlement failed partly no doubt from a succession of bad seasons, and defective appliances for lessening their evils by artificial irrigation. But failure was also owing to the want of some definite rule for fixing the rights of each member of the community, and from a supposition that, when once the demand has been fixed at a moderate amount, the people might be left to themselves without any further superintendence by the Collector than consisted in enforcing payment of the demand.

Volume I, page 339, paragraph 6, and page 341, paragraph 7, Administration of Khairagarh.—The difficulty being thus apparent, a large discretion must be given to the Collector in his management of the country. Without supposing unusually bad or disastrous seasons, it may be expected that any partial failure or sudden calamity will force itself into notice. Before, when the whole taluka was one mahal, such a misfortune in one part might be compensated by prosperity in another part of the estate, and the average profit on the whole estate might remain nearly the same; but now a hailstorm and inundation, a blight, or the absence of timely rain, may bring ruin upon certain villages, though it may not affect others. Such cases, will call for immediate remedy;—suspension of the demand or the offer of takavi may be necessary to prevent the desertion of cultivators and irretrievable desolation of the village. Nor would it be right to require from the Collector minute personal inquiry and full statistical report in every such case. Reliance must be placed on his discretion in such respects, and he must be encouraged to exert himself to the best of his power, and to the exclusion of all unnecessary labour, for the amelioration of the pargana.

* * * *

These are the steps by which it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the pargana may be best and most quickly restored to a prosperous state, but in these, as in all other measures affecting it, a large discretion must be conceded to the Collector.

Volume II, page 67, paragraph 9, Settlement Report of Mhairwarra.—The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the weight of your observation that the punctual realisation of the revenue now fixed must remain to a certain degree dependent on the seasons, and that much will depend, whenever a deficiency of rain occurs, on the diligence of the Superintendent in making personal enquiry as to the extent of the evil.

Volume II, page 167, paragraph 21, Settlement of Nimar.—It must not moreover be supposed when that once a mauzahwar settlement has been made, the Collector's work is accomplished, and a machine set in motion which will work on unaided. In the first introduction of the system especially, great care and constant attention are requisite. No ordinary degree of foresight is needed on the first settlement of a village so to define and record the custom of the tenure as to meet the exigencies of most ordinary occurrences. Difficulties will arise, and disputes will occur, which must be immediately examined and decided, and their future occurrence provided against, if necessary, by some new stipulation in the village rules. All such cases are disposed of, especially on their first origin, by communication with the people and by arbitration amongst themselves. The duty of the Collector will be rather that of explanation and of instruction than of decision. The people themselves will be willing enough to slur over a difficulty and to be content with a temporary remedy. It will be the Collector's duty to point out to them the whole bearings of the case, to represent its possible consequences, perhaps to suggest apparent remedies, but to leave to themselves as much as possible the adoption of the particular rule which they will have afterwards to carry into practice.

Volume II, page 193, paragraph 15, Settlement of Parganas Bariya and Kanpur, in Nimar.—Calamities of season are unavoidable. Drought, or floods, or pestilence, or blight, may desolate any part of the country, and of course render it impossible that the whole or

perhaps any revenue should be paid. Such disasters must be met as the exigency demands. They call forth all the prudence and vigilance and activity of a Collector. They must be met according to their degree by temporary suspension or entire remission of the demand, or by reduction of the settlement.

APPENDIX C.

Paragraph 8 of North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government letter No. 2615, dated the 22nd December 1879.

If reforms are made in the direction indicated above, Collectors will once more have time to attend to their legitimate duties, and will also remain sufficiently long in their districts to acquire a competent knowledge of the people and their requirements. And given a Collector with a knowledge of his district and time to ascertain its condition and necessities Sir George Couper sees no valid reason for making any material change in the existing system of settlement. What, however, is required is a definite statement of the policy of Government in regard to suspension or remission of the demand under extraordinary circumstances. It should be laid down that, speaking broadly, for purposes of remission and suspension of revenue, the cultivated area of the united provinces may be divided into three great classes :—

(1) Tracts watered by canals, the zamindars of which under such a vicissitude of season as that which befel in 1877 literally coined money, and who reap a harvest by the sufferings of others.

Such tracts would not under any conceivable circumstances be entitled to any consideration in the shape of suspension or remission of the Government demand.

(2) Those tracts which constitute by far the larger portion of the total area of the united provinces in which no suspension or remission should be allowed under ordinary vicissitudes of season but in which they should be made in the presence of such a calamity as that which overtook them in 1877. It is presumed the subject will be fully dealt with in the report of the Famine Commission ; and as Sir George Couper has no desire to anticipate their suggestions, it is unnecessary to allude in further detail to the precise form or measures of relief which should be adopted. But he thinks it ought to be clearly recognised by the Government of India that there is, and must be, a limit to the enforcement of the rule that a zamindar must look to the surplus of good years to recoup himself for the losses of bad years. The rule does very well for years of partial failure ; but there come now and again years of extraordinary failure ; such as a Settlement Officer does not take into account in his calculations, in which next to nothing is produced, and the zamindar or tenant if required to pay up is virtually ruined. Relief in such years, ought to be given by suspension or remission or liberal distribution of takavi.

(3) Tracts which are dependent on the seasons for their irrigation, and which the rainfall is uncertain and precarious, such as the districts of Jhansi and Bundelkhand, and the portion of the Cawnpore district referred to by Mr. Wright at page 67 of the papers. In these tracts the Collector should carefully watch the effect on each season on the crops, and be prepared at once to recommend remissions and suspensions if he is satisfied that without them the zamindar will not be able to make his way. Relief might be granted on the same principles as those laid down for (2), only fully recognising that the necessity for action must arise more frequently.

If the Government of India will lay down some such broad principles as above, and confer the necessary powers on the Local Government for carrying them out, so that Collectors may be given fully to understand their recommendations will be favourably received and promptly attended to, and that their reputation will depend on the prosperity of their districts rather than on the amount of revenue they are able to realise even in bad years, Sir George Couper is convinced no further change is required, and that for the rest Government may be safely satisfied to let well alone.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 20th October 1882.

No. 1713.—The following correspondence relative to the questions (1) whether an officer who is on furlough is at liberty to undertake the management of a Company, and (2) whether there is any distinction, as regards taking part in the management of Companies, between officers belonging to the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, is published for general information :—

No. 41, dated 8th July 1882.

From—*The Government of India,*

To—*The Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.*

In his Despatch No. 46 (Public), dated 31st May 1882, Sir Charles Wood in replying to a reference made to him by the Government of India on the subject of Government servants holding lands and engaging in speculations in India, observed that he saw no objection to servants of Government holding shares in mining or other Companies having for their object the development of the resources of the country, and the only restriction which he thought it necessary to impose was that public servants should take no part in the management of such institutions, and should not be employed in the districts where the operations of the Company might be carried on. The orders contained in that Despatch were promulgated for general information in January 1863, and were subsequently (August 1872) republished, with the remark that the Governor General in Council would be prepared to enforce the principle therein laid down in regard to all public servants, of whatever class or position.

2. A question has now been raised whether an officer who is on furlough is at liberty to undertake the management of a Company, and whether there is any distinction in this respect between officers belonging to the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services. We think that no such distinction can be drawn so far as the rules in question are concerned. The notification issued by the Government of India on the 28th August 1872 distinctly states that the principle of the Despatch cited above of 31st May 1862, applies to "all public servants, of whatever class or position," and the principle is that public servants are to take no part in the management of Companies. We are therefore of opinion that this should be made clear by declaring that the rules apply to the Uncovenanted as well as to the Covenanted Service.

3. Regarding the question whether an officer may be allowed while on furlough to assume the management of a Company, we would observe that no specific or authoritative ruling on this point appears to have been given. In Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 3, dated 8th August 1864, the Government of Bombay referred for orders the case of the

* * * * * who, while on furlough in India, because one of the editors of the * * * newspaper; and in paragraph 8 of that Despatch they expressed the opinion that there was no sufficient reason for excluding occupations in which Government servants might engage while on furlough within the limits of lawful and respectable employments, excepting those likely to cause engagements extending beyond the duration of the furlough, and those which lead to new relations with Government independent of and liable to be inconsistent with the relations between Government and its paid officers. Applying these principles, which appear to us to be sound, to the case under consideration, the management of a company may be held to be a "lawful and respectable employment." On the other hand, it is an employment which might not improbably "cause engagements extending beyond the duration of the furlough," and might lead to "new relations with Government independent of and liable to be inconsistent with the relations between Government and its paid officers." Moreover, we consider that an officer taking furlough is not entitled to divest himself entirely of the restrictions and responsibilities under which he rests while on duty. For these reasons, therefore, we are inclined to the opinion that it is undesirable that an officer who is on furlough should undertake the management of a Company. We desire, however, to receive Your Lordship's instructions on the subject, as similar cases have doubtless already been brought to Your

Lordship's notice, owing to the fact that most officers while on furlough reside in England, and it is desirable that in this matter there should be no divergence between the practice of the Secretary of State and that of the Government of India.

No. 99, dated 7th September 1882.

From—The Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council the Despatch of Your Excellency in Council, No. 41, dated the 8th of July last, relating to the questions whether an officer who is on furlough is at liberty to undertake the management of a Company, and whether there is any distinction as regards taking part in the management of Companies between officers belonging to the Covenanted and to the Uncovenanted Services.

2. I agree with Your Excellency in the opinion that the principle of Sir Charles Wood's Despatch (No. 46 Public) dated 31st May 1862, applies to all public servants of whatever class and position, and that all public servants, whether they be Covenanted or Uncovenanted, are alike prohibited from taking part in the management of Companies.

3. I am also of opinion that this prohibition is none the less applicable to a public servant because he happens to be on furlough, for the fact of an officer's being on furlough does not appear to me substantially to diminish the serious objections which exist to his engaging in the management of a Company.

Nos. 45—1687-96, dated 20th October 1882.

From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,

To—All Local Governments and Administrations.

With reference to Home Department Notification No. 3421, dated 28th August 1872, I am directed to forward a copy of the despatch to Secretary of State No. 41, dated 8th July 1882, the correspondence marginally noted, relative to the question (1) whether an officer who is on furlough is at liberty to undertake the management of a Company, and (2) whether there is any distinction, as regards taking part in the management of Companies, between officers belonging to the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Services.

2. I am to request that the rules laid down by Her Majesty's Secretary of State on these questions may be carefully observed by all public officers under your Government Administration.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

No. 1600.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.—RULES AND GENERAL MATTERS.

The 9th June 1882.

READ again—

Financial Resolution No. 2679, dated the 31st August 1878, prescribing rules to regulate the powers of Local Government to sanction special additions to salaries which are not authorised by any general or special orders of the Government of India.

RESOLUTION.—In the above Resolution the Government of India declared that unless in any particular case it be otherwise distinctly provided, the whole time of a public officer must be held to be paid for by the State; and an officer may be employed, in any manner required by proper authority, within his own branch of duty, without any claim to additional remuneration, whether the services rendered were such as might ordinarily be paid for from the Imperial or Provincial revenues or from any Local Fund. But in order to obviate the necessity of frequent references to the Government of India, rules were framed under which, in certain cases, Local Governments might sanction an addition to the pay of any officer, employed under its orders, for the performance of any special duty outside the duties of his regular appointment, as a charge against any fund administered under the Local Government, including Municipal or Port Trust funds or Wards' estates; it being, however, provided that in cases not covered by existing special orders, the sanction of the Government of India should be obtained to the grant of remuneration in addition to the fixed pay of any public officer.

2. The Governor-General in Council observes that the principle of these rules appears to be thoroughly sound. But in determining whether the duty, for which an addition is proposed to the pay of any officer employed for the performance of any special duty, is or is not outside the duties of the officer's regular appointment or beyond his regular office duties, the mode of applying these rules in particular cases has been called in question.

3. For example, it has been argued that the supervision of Municipal works lay properly beyond the sphere of duty of an Executive Engineer, and that he was accordingly entitled to an addition to his pay for the performance of such duties, although, as a matter of fact it is very important to have municipal work well done, and Government is strongly interested in securing the best and broadest utilisation of Municipal funds.

4. As it appears desirable that all doubts on this point should be removed, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that all Municipalities and funds administered under a Local Government, including Port Trust funds and Wards' estates, are entitled to the gratuitous advice and services of officers of the Public Works Department, and of all Government Medical, Sanitary and Educational officers, when these can be given without detriment to the public service.

5. It will rest with Local Governments in each case to decide whether this last condition is fulfilled, and to indicate in each instance to what officer application for advice or assistance should be made.

6. When a Municipality or fund has its own Engineer or Manager, it would probably only desire to consult some superior officer of the Public Works or other Department. In other cases more direct supervision and assistance might be considered desirable, and should be freely given without charge, if the Local Government decide that such supervision and assistance can be given without detriment to the Public service.

7. These orders are not intended to affect any Government officer who, as a Director of a Railway Company, or as a member of a Town Council or Port Trust (Government Director of the Darjiling Railway, Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust) &c., is under any special or local law entitled to receive fees or other remuneration for attendance at meetings of Railway Directors or of Port Commissioners, &c., for the transaction of business.

8. The provisions of the rules of August 1878, under which Local Governments are authorized to sanction special additions to salaries which are not authorised by any general or special order of the Government of India, are hereby withdrawn.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.—ACTING ALLOWANCES.

No. 4711, dated 3rd November 1882.

READ again—

Financial Resolution No. 1600, dated 9th June 1882, declaring that all Municipalities and funds administered under a Local Government, including Port Trust Funds and Wards' Estates, are entitled to the the gratuitous advice and services of officers of the Public Works Department, and of all Government Medical, Sanitary and Educational officers, when these can be given without detriment to the public service, and withdrawing the provisions of the rules contained in Financial Resolution No. 2679, dated 31st August 1878, under which Local Governments were authorised to sanction special additions to salaries, which are not authorised by any general or special order of the Government of India.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of the Punjab No. 2432, dated 9th September 1882, regarding the employment by the District Committee of Umballa of a Government salutri on duties connected with cattle-disease in that District and the payment to him from District funds of an extra allowance of Rs. 6 a month for the performance of the duties in question.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No. 2433, dated 9th September 1882, enquiring whether the adjustment, as between Provincial and Local or Municipal Funds, of the charge on account of the pay and allowances of establishments maintained both for Provincial and for Municipal and similar services is effected by the orders contained in the Resolution dated 9th June 1882, and also whether, as by that Resolution, the power of sanctioning extra allowances conferred on Local Governments in August 1882 has been withdrawn, all allowances granted heretofore in exercise of that authority shall cease.

Proceedings of the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department, No. 937, dated 5th September 1882, regarding the grant from the funds of an estate under the Court of Wards of an allowance of Rs. 15 a month to a Tahsildar entrusted with the management of the estate.

RESOLUTION.—In modification of the orders contained in the last paragraph of the Resolution of the 9th June 1882 read in the preamble, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that a Local Government may sanction any increase to an Officer's pay from Local, Municipal or other funds administered by it, provided—

(i) that the Officer's pay is a Provincial charge, and

(ii) that his total emoluments after the increase do not exceed Rs. 250 a month.

His Excellency in Council is also pleased to declare that the orders contained in the Resolution above quoted are not intended to affect allowances already granted by Local Governments in exercise of the authority conferred by the Resolution of the 31st of August 1878, or to affect the question of the division between general revenues and local or other funds of the charge for emoluments which have been duly sanctioned by competent authority.

No. 1030-40, dated 8th September 1882,

From—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,*

To—*All Local Governments and Administrations.*

I AM directed to invite the attention of His Excellency the Governor in Council
the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor to
 your attention

the question which has been recently raised in the Legislative Council and in the Press, as to the possibility of giving greater publicity to measures under the consideration of the Legislature, and to request that the Government of India may be

His Excellency in Council
His Honor may desire to make
 you

for the improvement of the existing procedure generally, and in particular in regard to the points to be presently referred to.

2. I am, in the first place, to observe that more direct steps are already taken by the Government in India than are taken in England to make the Bills before the Legislature known to the public. In Bengal, and it is believed in other parts of India, the vernacular Gazettes are sent to all the courts, and are there read by the Pleaders and Mukhtars. Public bodies of weight or influence are consulted on Bills of importance. Besides the large Associations to which the Local Government refers direct, there are local Associations which the district officer usually consults. Every district and sub-divisional officer is expected, not only to express his own opinion, but also to ascertain the opinions of the Natives around him; and, as a matter of fact, the papers which are printed regarding important Bills commonly contain many valuable opinions from Native Associations and from individual Native gentlemen.

It must, however, be borne in mind that some of the most important Bills which come before the Council, and in particular measures like the great codifying Bills in connection with which this question has arisen, are, no matter how clearly they may be drafted, of such a nature that, even with the aid of the fullest explanations, none but experts can hope to master their contents sufficiently to offer any useful criticism on them. Similar measures meet with but little criticism in England outside professional circles, and in India the prospect of obtaining useful criticisms on measures of this class is much diminished by the difficulties of translation to which I am presently to refer.

3. The Governor-General in Council would not have it supposed that these observations are made with any view to deprecating further efforts being made to attain the object desired. He is, on the contrary, fully sensible that it is the duty of the Government to give the largest practicable amount of publicity to legislative proceedings, and to afford the public every opportunity of examining them and expressing an opinion upon them, and he is satisfied that more can be done in this respect than is done at present. The matter is, however, I am to observe, one which is not altogether in the hands of the Government. The Press is the most effective agency for bringing the measures of the Government before the public and securing for them a full discussion. Without its co-operation little can be done; and the first aim of the Government accordingly should be to give the Press all the information in its power as to the object and necessity of any proposed legislation.

4. Bearing this in mind, the first change in the existing practice which is contemplated by the Government of India is the publication of a fuller and more popular Statement of Objects and Reasons, showing why the measure is required, and giving a short history of the circumstances which have led up to it, and an explanation of the effect it is likely to have on the subject-matter and on the people.

Pains will in future be taken to make such statements as clear and intelligible to the ordinary unscientific mind as possible ; and when the Bill has been brought in, the Bill itself and the Statement of Objects and Reasons and (when this appears desirable) the speech made by the Member in charge in moving for leave to introduce it, will be printed in separate form on cheap paper, so as to be available (with the translations to be presently referred to) for gratuitous distribution to the Press and to such Municipalities, Local Boards and Associations interesting themselves in public questions as it may be considered desirable to supply them to. These papers will further be sold at a low price to the public, and might be made available for perusal without fee at court-houses and kachahris.

5. The matter of translations is that which next demands attention, and it is by no means so simple. The difficulties of translating the technical wording of our Bills into oriental languages, and especially into such of those languages as are so rude and meagre as to require to be supplemented from the Arabic or Sanskrit, are on all hands admitted to be very great. Whether these difficulties are at present overcome to the full extent to which it is practicable to overcome them the Government of India is not in a position to say. It is alleged by recent critics that they are not, and the point is one which must be inquired into ; but however this may be, the Governor-General in Council desires that no pains may be spared to make these translations as perfect as the difficulties of the case will permit.

The matter is one which, in the case of most of the languages into which translations are made, must be dealt with directly by the Local Governments ; and I am to request that full information may be furnished to the Government of India as to the languages into which Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons, and Reports of Select Committees are translated in the territories administered

His Excellency in Council

by His Honor as to the nature and cost of the agency by which the
you

work is done, as to the means adopted for testing the accuracy of the work, and as to the quality of the work, and the measures which may be suggested for improving its quality and for ensuring an earlier publication of the translations.

6. As regards translations into Urdu, it has been suggested that it might be advantageous to have translations into that language prepared in the Translating Branch of this Department for distribution to all those parts of British India in which that language is understood. It has been said that, in most parts of the country where the people do not speak any form of Urdu, educated persons are generally able to read Urdu or understand it so as to be able to read it in a transliterated version. If this is the case, and if Local Governments are of opinion that it would be an advantage to have at least one translation available which would be understood by a considerable number of intelligent persons in each Province, and which might be relied on as being as good as the ablest translators could make it, the Government of India would be prepared to make such arrangements in the Translating Branch of this Department as might be necessary to admit of Urdu translations of Bills, Statements of Objects and Reasons and Reports being prepared here for distribution throughout British India. I am accordingly to solicit an expression of opinion on this matter.

7. Assuming the Statement of Objects and Reasons to have been prepared in the manner above indicated, and proper translations of it, and of the Bill, and of any other document it may be desirable to circulate with them, to have been made, the next question that presents itself is that as to the mode in which those documents are to be brought to the notice of the persons whose opinions it is desired to elicit. I have already said that it is the intention of the Government of India to have copies of the English versions prepared here for sale at a low price to the public, and for gratuitous distribution in certain quarters. The same thing will

have to be done by the Local Governments in regard to the translations prepared under their orders ; but it remains to be considered to what persons or public bodies these documents, as well as the English versions prepared here, should be distributed gratuitously, and what means should be taken to render them readily available for purchase by the public generally. This matter is one to be dealt with by the Local Governments, and I am to request that you will state what steps are at
His Excellency in Council

present taken by His Honor in regard to distribution and sale, and
you

what additional step it is proposed to take in order to further the object in view, as for example, by submitting copies of the Bills and the papers connected with them to meetings of persons interested in them or otherwise.

8. I have already intimated that the Governor-General in Council attaches the greatest importance to the co-operation of the Press in this important work, and it has been determined that the comments of the Press, English and Vernacular, shall be more closely watched here than they have heretofore been, and that in some cases abstracts of, and in others full extracts from newspaper articles shall be circulated to Members of the Legislative Council in the same way as regular official communications now are circulated. I am accordingly to request that particular attention may be paid to the matter of distributing copies of Bills and the documents connected with them gratuitously to the Press, and that the Government of India may be informed as to what papers, both English and Vernacular, in your Province are of sufficient importance to make it desirable that they should be supplied with copies.

9. It will be remembered, in connection with this portion of the subject, that exception has been taken to the present procedure of the Legislative Council on the ground that, under that procedure, sufficient time for forming opinions is not allowed, especially to those who are dependent on translations which cannot be brought out for some time after the publication of a Bill ; and it has been suggested that a rule of business should be framed which would preclude the Select Committees to which all Bills of any importance are referred from reporting on a Bill until a specified period has elapsed from the date of its publication in the Vernacular languages. Any such hard-and-fast rule would, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, be altogether unworkable. The time to be allowed in each instance must depend upon all the circumstances of the case ; but with a view to imposing a check upon overhaste, it has been determined to make a rule of business to the effect that, when publication in the vernacular has been ordered by the Council, (as it always is in the case of any Bill in which the people are interested), the Select Committee shall, in their report, state the date on which the Bill has been published in each language. The result of this will be that, if in any case the Committee propose to proceed with a Bill before any particular section of the community has been allowed the time to form its opinion which would ordinarily be considered sufficient, the fact will be brought prominently to notice, and some special ground of urgency will have to be adduced in support of the course proposed.

10. With respect to the republishing of Bills as amended in Select Committee, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that, as a rule, it is only the first or principal Report of a Select Committee that should be published. It would be impossible to go on republishing every time a Bill was amended during its passage through the Legislative Council. Such a process would indefinitely postpone the final passing of Bills, or would prevent very useful changes, such as are constantly suggested at a late stage of a measure, being introduced, except at the cost of a delay which it might not be worth while to encounter. As regards republication in English, the matter seems to be adequately provided for by the rule of business which requires a Select Committee to report whether in their judgment the Bill has been so altered by them as to require republication.

11. As regards republication in the vernacular languages, it should be stated that, though the rules of business contain no express provision on the point, the more important Bills are at present republished in vernacular as well as in English. The question is whether this practice should not be extended.

The Governor-General in Council considers that, as a rule, when a Bill is of such a nature that the Council thinks it necessary to order it on its introduction to be published in the vernacular, and the Select Committee thinks it has been so altered as to require republication, there should be a republication in the vernacular languages as well as in English. But this, I am to observe, is not always so. It occasionally happens that the alterations in a Bill which lead the Committee to recommend its republication are alterations merely in drafting or in matter of procedure, and that republication is recommended, not because the interests of any persons concerned are supposed to be affected, but simply because, owing to the complication of the subject, or to the danger of there being some flaw which would cause a hitch in the working of the Bill as amended, it is thought desirable to submit it once more to the judgment of experts. In a case of this sort a republication in English is obviously all that is required.

This being so, it appears to the Governor-General in Council that it would be impracticable to lay down any hard-and-fast rules, and that the requirements of the case will be best met by adding to the present rules of business a provision, to the effect that, when the Committee recommend the republication of a Bill originally published in a vernacular language, the republication shall, as a rule, take place in the vernacular as well as in English, and that if in any case the Committee do not consider republication in the vernacular to be necessary, they shall give their reasons for that opinion in their Report. When an amended Bill with its accompanying Report is to be republished in the vernacular languages, the Report, it need hardly be said, will be drawn up in the full and popular style which is to be adopted in the Statement of Objects and Reasons; and the publication, translation and distribution and the time to be allowed for the formation and communication of opinions, will be governed by the same rules as in the case of an original Bill.

12. In conclusion, I am to inform you that this letter will be published in the *Gazette of India* and communicated to the Press with a view to eliciting suggestions; and I am to request that it may be published also in the local Gazette and communicated to such public bodies and leading members of the Native community as may be expected to give intelligent opinions on the points to which it refers.

I am to request that your reply to this letter may be sent at an early date.

No. 49—1791-1807.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Public),—dated 8th November 1882.

READ—

Circular letter to all Local Governments and Administrations, from the Government of India, in the Legislative Department, No. 1030 to 1040, dated the 8th September 1882.

RESOLUTION.—In the Circular letter above read, Local Governments and Administrations were addressed on the subject of the possibility of giving greater publicity to measures which may from time to time be under the consideration of the Legislature before they are passed into law, and certain suggestions were made with a view to effect this object. In addition, however to legislative measures, properly so called, there is another important class of legislation which frequently affects the interests of the public to a greater or less extent, *viz.*, that which takes the form of rules, regulations or notifications having the force of law, and issued by the executive authorities by virtue of powers conferred upon them under the provisions of some Act of the Legislature. In regard to these rules it appears to the Governor-General in Council doubtful whether sufficient efforts are in all cases made at present to elicit an expression of public opinion before they are brought into force, and some measure seems to be required whereby greater publicity may be given to the drafts of such rules.

2. In order to attain this end, His Excellency in Council considers that the ordinary procedure to be followed should be that any rules, regulations or notifications which affect the

outside public should, before being issued by Local Governments or Administrations, or in cases in which the previous approval or sanction of the Governor-General in Council is necessary, before submission to the Government of India, be published with a view to ascertain whether any valid objections can be taken thereto. Such publication might be effected in the local official Gazettes and in one or two local newspapers (if any exist), English or Vernacular, which circulate among the classes of persons whom the proposed rules are likely to affect. A similar course might, in the opinion of the Government of India, be adopted with advantage in the case of many rules or notifications affecting the outside public which it is proposed to issue not under any Act or Regulation, but as executive orders. The practice which prevails in England under the Public Health Act, 1875, (38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 55) is described in section 184 of that Act, a copy of which is appended to this Resolution. There may be some classes of rules which it is inexpedient or impracticable to publish before issue, but these will probably be found not to be numerous.

3. When any rules, regulations or notifications of the classes referred to in this Resolution are submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, it should invariably be stated whether they have been published, in accordance with the instructions now issued. If they have been so published the result of such publication should be described; and if they have not been published, the reasons for non-publication should be fully explained.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Local Madras. Bombay. Bengal. N. W. P. Governments and Administrations noted on the margin and to all Departments of the Government of India for information and guidance.

Section 184 of 38 and 39 Vic., Cap. 55.

184. Bye-laws made by a local authority under this Act shall not take effect unless and until they have been submitted to and confirmed by the Local Government Board, which Board is hereby empowered to allow or disallow the same as it may think proper; nor shall any such bye-laws be confirmed—

Unless notice of intention to apply for confirmation of the same has been given in one or more of the local newspapers circulated within the district to which such bye-laws relate, one month at least before the making of such application; and

Unless for one month at least before any such application a copy of the proposed bye-laws has been kept at the office of the local authority, and has been open during office hours thereat to the inspection of the rate-payers of the district to which such bye-laws relate, without fee or reward.

The clerk of the local authority shall, on the application of any such rate-payer, furnish him with a copy of such proposed bye-laws or any part thereof, on payment of sixpence for every hundred words contained in such copy.

A bye-law required to be confirmed by the Local Government Board shall not require confirmation, allowance or approval by any other authority.

The 31st October 1882.

No. 4643.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs that the following shall be added to Rule 10 (b) of the Rules promulgated by Notification in this Department No. 1288, dated 3rd March 1882:—

“In Calcutta, the Head Assistant to the Collector is empowered as well as the Collector to initial any label or labels, and to attach his usual signature to any instrument immediately under the labels.”

No. 4877.

The 10th November 1882.

Read—

A letter from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 872, dated the 31st May 1882, submitting for orders a proposal by the Inspector General of Police to prohibit the manufacture and importation of handkerchiefs impressed with designs in imitation of Government Currency Notes.

Read—

A letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 2071, dated the 30th June 1882, requesting that Government to point out to the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta the fraudulent use than can be made of these handkerchiefs and the necessity which appears to exist for prohibiting the import of such articles, and to ask for the opinion of the Chamber on the subject.

Read—

An endorsement from the Government of Bengal, No. 2293, dated the 17th August 1882, submitting the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce "that the importation of handkerchiefs impressed with designs of Government Currency Notes should be peremptorily prohibited," with an intimation that the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in this opinion.

RESOLUTION.—In May last the Inspector General of Police, Bengal, brought to the notice of the Local Government that there had recently been an importation of gaudy coloured cotton goods on which, among other things, designs in imitation of Government Currency Notes had been impressed, and that two of these designs had been cut out and palmed off on ignorant people in Calcutta as genuine notes. It also appears that similar goods have been imported into the Bombay Presidency and other parts of India, and it is believed that designs cut from them have been used for dishonest purposes outside the presidency towns. The Governor General in Council observes that while there is doubtless no fraudulent intention on the part of the manufacturers and importers of these goods, there is evidence that the Currency Note forms impressed on them have been used in this country for fraudulent purposes. The designs could not impose upon any person who had experience in dealing with Currency Notes; but, as the poorer and more ignorant classes of the community are very easily deceived in matters of this nature, it appears to His Excellency in Council that there is substantial risk of these imitations of Currency Notes being used to a considerable extent for purposes of deception; any such frauds might also seriously affect the confidence of the poorer classes in Currency Notes, and His Excellency in Council is, therefore, of opinion that it is necessary in the interests of the public to prohibit the importation of the goods in question. This prohibition, if carried into effect at once, would, however, render valueless goods which have been manufactured in good faith, and accordingly His Excellency in Council is pleased to decide that the prohibition shall not be brought into operation until 1st March 1883. It has also been discovered that goods of a similar nature have been imported with designs impressed upon them in imitation of Government Promissory Notes, and the prohibition will, therefore, be made to include all such goods as well as any goods on which designs in imitation of Government of India Stock Notes may be impressed.

2. The Governor General in Council would under ordinary circumstances have preferred that effect should be given to the prohibition by means of legislation; but legislation on the subject, if framed in general terms and not made applicable solely to the particular case now under consideration, would necessarily have a wider effect than the necessities of the case require, and His Excellency in Council has, therefore, decided to use the powers conferred on him by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, for the purpose of prohibiting the import of the goods in question, and accordingly directs the publication of the annexed notification.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that it be communicated, with a copy of the Notification, to the several Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

No. 4878.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the importation into ports in British India of cotton goods impressed with designs in imitation of Currency Notes, Promissory Notes, or Stock Notes of the Government of India. This order shall come into force from the 1st of March 1883.

HOME DEPARTMENT—(JUDICIAL).

No. 50—1654-63.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Judicial),—dated the 11th November 1882.

READ again—

Home Department Circular No. 17—1121-1130, dated the 27th August 1881, to all Local Governments and Administrations, calling for information, on certain points connected with the disposal of escheated estates belonging to Hindus, Muhammadans and others to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply.

Read also the following replies to the Circular of 27th August :—

From Government of Madras, No. 2322, dated 14th November 1881.

" " of Bombay, No. 6982, dated 21st October 1881.

" " of Bengal, No. 2678 J., dated 31st July 1882.

" " of the N.-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 229, dated 29th March 1882.

" " of the Punjab, No. 692, dated 28th July 1882.

" Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 402-20, dated 4th February, 1882.

" " of British Burma, No. 508 -3B., dated 23rd January 1882.

" " of Coorg, No. 1586-93, dated 6th January 1882.

" " of Assam, No. 198, dated 2nd February 1882.

" Resident at Hyderabad, No. 321, dated 12th August 1882.

RESOLUTION.

In the Circular dated the 27th August 1881, quoted in the preamble, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to furnish the Government of India with a report on the following points in regard to the disposal of escheated estates which may have belonged to Hindus, Muhammadans and others to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply :—

- (1) the practice which has hitherto prevailed in dealing with such escheats, together with particulars in regard to the treatment of the more important cases which have occurred in the several provinces ;
- (2) the pecuniary value of such escheats during the last ten years ; and
- (3) whether the existing practice is in accordance with Native custom and feeling.

2. It appears from the replies received that the practice which prevails in the several provinces in dealing with escheats of the kind under notice is not altogether uniform in points of detail, but there is sufficient evidence to show that the existing procedure is in consonance with Native custom and feeling, that it is held by Native opinion to be justified, and that it operates with due consideration in the large majority of cases. The replies also show that such escheats on any large scale are of rare occurrence owing to the constitution of Native society, and that the financial issues involved are so small as to render it unnecessary to take them into account.

3. Under the above circumstances, the question of the disposal of these escheats does not appear to the Governor-General in Council to require the issue of any detailed orders on the part of the Government of India. His Excellency in Council, however, desires to take the opportunity of expressing his hope that Local Governments and Administrations will, on the occurrence of the escheat of estates which may have belonged to Hindus, Muhammadans or others to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply, deal in a liberal spirit with the claims of any persons who, except for the fact of illegitimacy, would have been entitled to succeed, or who for any reason have a moral, though not a legal, claim to consideration. Such cases should in future be reported to the Government of India for final orders with suitable recommendations.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 25th November 1882.

No. 2849.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian

Financial Resolution No. 3299, dated 4th October 1872, and Notification of the same date.

Financial Resolution No. 3356, dated 1st November 1880.

Coinage Act, 1870, and in super-session of the orders noted in the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize

the undermentioned officers to cut or break coin under that section :—

1. Every officer in charge of a District Treasury.
2. Every Assistant Collector, Deputy Collector, Assistant Commissioner, or Extra Assistant Commissioner in charge of a Sub-Treasury.
3. Every Commissioner, Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of the Department of Paper Currency.
4. The Secretary and Treasurer of each of the Presidency Banks, and every Agent in charge of a branch of any of the said Banks.
5. The Secretary, Manager, or other principal officer of the several agencies in India of each of the following Banks :—
Agra Bank, Limited ; Chartered Mercantile Bank ; Chartered Bank of India ; Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris ; Delhi and London Bank, Limited ; National Bank of India, Limited ; Oriental Bank Corporation ; Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited ; Simla Bank Corporation, Limited.
6. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, or the Secretary of the Calcutta Port Improvement Commissioners, Bombay Port Trustees, Rangoon Port Commissioners.
7. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman, President, Vice-President, or Secretary of the Presidency Municipalities.
8. And any Officer of any other Municipality authorized by the Local Government or Administration.

And in exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the same Act, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules :—

1. When any silver coin purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any of the Officers authorized by this Notification to act under section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, who has reason to believe it to be counterfeit, or to have been reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wearing, he shall cut and break such coin, and, under section 16 of the said Act, return the pieces to the person tendering the coin.

2. When any rupee or half-rupee purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any such officer, who has reason to believe it to have lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight, he shall cut or break such coin, and, at the option of the person tendering the coin, return to him the pieces, or retain them and pay to him their value at the rate of one rupee for one hundred and eighty grains troy weight.

3. A quarter-rupee or an eighth of a rupee tendered to such an officer must, under section 13 of the Act, be accepted as legal tender for a fraction of a rupee, even though it have lost, by reasonable wearing, more than two per cent. in weight.

4. If, by reason of the obliteration of the device upon it, or for any other cause, any quarter-rupee or eighth of a rupee that shall come into the possession of such an officer shall appear to him to be unfit for further circulation, it shall not be cut or broken, but shall, whatever be its weight, be withdrawn from circulation and dealt with in the manner prescribed in Rule 5. But quarter-rupees and eighths of a rupee shall not be withdrawn from circulation, if they appear to be otherwise fit to circulate, only because they have lost by reasonable wearing more than two per cent. in weight.

5. The pieces of coin cut or broken and paid for under Rule 2, and the coin withdrawn from circulation under Rule 4, shall be sent, by the first convenient opportunity, to the Master of the Mint at Bombay or Calcutta. Meanwhile, the actual sum paid for the cut or broken pieces and the nominal value of the coin withdrawn shall be entered in the statement of the cash balance of the officer who has received them as "uncurrent coin." Upon their receipt at the Mint, the Master of the Mint shall give credit for them at the same values, and any loss incurred in their re-coinage shall be a charge of the Mint.

ORDERED, that this Notification be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that it be communicated to the several Local Governments and Administrations and the Comptroller General for information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 11th December 1882.

No. 1940.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 1194, dated the 7th August 1882, it is hereby notified for general information that the concession therein allowed, whereby licenses for the importation, possession, or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended for *bona fide* medicinal, manufacturing, or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee, does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition generally as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (Act No. XI of 1878).

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROHIBITION OF OFFICERS OF GOVERNMENT TAKING PART IN THE MANAGEMENT OF COMPANIES.

The 14th December 1882.

Nos. 1650-1672 G.

Read again :—

Home Department Notification No. 3421, dated 28th August 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India, in the Notification now read again, published correspondence with the Secretary of State which involved the prohibition of Officers of Government of whatever class, and whether on furlough or not, taking part in the management of Companies. The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that this prohibition does not apply to Officers, who, with the consent of the Government of India, take service under Railway Companies, working under concessions from Government.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab in the Public Works Department.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.

The Resident, Hyderabad.

The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana and Beluchistan.

The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The Inspector General of Military Works.

The Director General of Railways.

The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed

Railways, Calcutta, Lahore and Lucknow.

The Director General of Telegraphs in India.

The Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

The Director, Persian Telegraph.

The Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph.

Governments and Administrations and Officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

AMENDMENT OF RULE II OF THE RULES REGARDING THE LEVY AND EXPENDITURE OF FEES ON MASONRY GRAVES AND MONUMENTS IN CEMETERIES AND CHURCHES.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—Nos. 4—248-63A., under date Fort William, the 27th December 1882.

Read again :—

Home Department Resolution Nos. 6—270 to 382, dated the 9th November 1876, containing rules relating to churches and cemeteries.

Home Department Notification, dated the 12th December 1877, publishing rules for the care and use of Government cemeteries throughout India except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta.

Read also the following papers regarding the materials to be used in the erection of tombs :—

From the Government of Madras, No. 2254 W., dated 1st September 1882.

To the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 190, dated 21st September 1882.

From the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta, No. 896, dated 5th October 1882.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution, dated the 9th November 1876, cited in the preamble, it is laid down that the dimensions of a monument over a pueka grave must not exceed eight feet by four feet at the base except with the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned, and that a simple cross or head-stone on an adequate masonry foundation, not exceeding three feet by two feet, is the only monument that should be allowed over a kutcha grave. Rule II of the rules regarding the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in cemeteries and churches throughout India, published under Home Department Notification, dated the 12th December 1877, read above, provides that a fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial ground, provided, however, that for a simple head-stone or flat slab not more than three feet six inches in height or length and two feet in width, a uniform fee of Rs. 5 only shall be charged.

2. With reference to the rules contained in the Resolution of 9th November 1876, the Government of Madras, in September last, invited the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of laying down some rule in regard to the nature of the materials to be used in the erection of tombs. In view of the great expense entailed in the maintenance of structures formed of brick and chunam, of which the great majority of tombs in the Madras Presidency are built, the Madras Government suggested that above the level of the ground the use of any other materials than cut stone should in all cases be prohibited.

3. The Governor General in Council is, however, advised that the adoption of the recommendation made by the Government of Madras might possibly be productive of hardship in view of the fact that in most parts of India cut stone is very expensive, while in some parts it is believed to be practically unattainable except by persons in affluent circumstances. In order to attain the object in view, it has been suggested by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta that—

- (1) the words “of stone or marble” should be added after the words “a simple head-stone or flat slab” in Rule II contained in Home Department Notification dated 12th December 1877; and
- (2) that the fee of one rupee per square foot prescribed by that rule for all masonry monuments should be retained, but that the monuments should not exceed an entire height of three feet from the ground, the fee of one rupee being reduced to 8 annas in the case of monuments of stone or marble.

4. The suggestions made by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta commend themselves to the Government of India, and the Governor General in Council accordingly directs that Rule II of the rules contained in Home Department Notification, dated 12th December 1877, be altered in the manner described in the preceding paragraph of this Resolution.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Government

* Bombay : Bengal ; N. W. P. and Oudh ; Punjab ;
Central Provinces ; British Burma ; Coorg ; Assam ;
Hyderabad.

of Madras for information, with
reference to the letter thence, No.
2254 W., dated 1st September last,
and to other *Local Governments

and Administrations for information ; to the Public Works and Military Departments,

† With reference to his letter No. 896, dated 5th October 1882. and the Department
of Finance and Commerce ;

and to the Bishop's Chaplain, the Venerable Archdeacon † of Calcutta, and
the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

1882.

LIST OF HOLIDAYS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES DURING THE YEAR 1882.

CHRISTIAN HOLIDAYS.		No. of days.	
New Year's Day, 1st January	...	1	
Ash Wednesday, 22nd February	...	1	
Good Friday, 7th April	...	1	
Empress's Birthday, 24th May	...	1	
Christmas Vacation, from 25th to 31st December	...	7	
		11	
MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.			
Bára Wafát, 2nd February	...	1	
Nauroz, 21st March	...	1 (a)	(a) For the Pesháwar Division only.
Id-ul-Fitar, 16th August	...	1	
Id-uz-zuha, 23rd October	...	1	
Muharram, 20th to 22nd November	...	3 (b)	(b) The last day may also be allowed to Hindus, at the discretion of Heads of Offices.
		7	
HINDU HOLIDAYS.			
Basant Panchmi, 24th January	...	1	
Sheoratri, 16th February	...	1	
Holi, 4th March	...	1 (c)	(c) May also be specially allowed to Muhammadans.
Baisákhí, 11th April	...	1	
Salono, 28th August	...	1	
Janam Ashtami, 4th September	...	1	
Dasairah, 19th to 22nd October	...	4 (d)	(d) The last day may be allowed to Muhammadans.
Diwáli, 10th November	...	1	
		11	
GENERAL HOLIDAYS.			
For English and Vernacular offices, when there are no arrears of work, the last Saturday in every month.			
LOCAL HOLIDAYS.			
May be granted for great festivals or fairs peculiar to particular places at the discretion of Heads of Offices, when there are no arrears of work.			

NOTE.—This list does not apply to Civil Courts, regarding which instructions will be issued by the Chief Court.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

HOME.—JUDICIAL.

Circular No. 1—3, dated 4th January 1882.

COPY of the following forwarded to all Commissioners and Superintendents for information and guidance, also to the Inspector General of Police, Military Secretary and Registrar Chief Court, for information.

No. 8-405, dated 17th December 1881.

From—*The Offg. Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

A CASE has recently occurred in which two British soldiers were, after conviction by a criminal court, despatched to jail, handcuffed and chained together, under the escort of Native policemen. The practice of employing such an escort in the case of British soldiers is open to many objections, not the least of which is the manner in which it is sometimes thought necessary to secure offenders in order to prevent escape. The Governor General, in Council accordingly considers it desirable to request that instructions may be issued to the effect that, when British soldiers are convicted by the civil power at stations where no European police are available, application should invariably be made to the local Military authorities for a Military escort to accompany such prisoners to the jail.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—GENERAL.

The 25th January 1882.

No. 206.—In modification of Notification No. 1362, dated 5th April 1881, Home Department, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe, under Section 15 of Act XVII. of 1878, that tolls at the following rates shall be levied at all public ferries in this province :—

On every camel, if laden	... 4 annas.
” ” ” if unladen	... 2 ”

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT

Copy of the Punjab Government
Information and Registration of
the Punjab Government

From—The Punjab Government
To—The Punjab Government

A copy of the Punjab Government
Information and Registration of
the Punjab Government
is being sent to the Punjab Government
for their information and
registration.

No. 2002-In. No. 2002
Punjab Government, Punjab
No. 15 of Vol. 1 of the Punjab
Government Information and
Registration of the Punjab Government

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REVENUE.

The 13th March 1882.

No. 83.—It is hereby notified that the rules for sale of waste lands in the Punjab, issued under Notification in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1450, dated 15th December 1876, are hereby cancelled.

2. Persons desirous of purchasing Government waste lands in the Punjab should apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the land required is situated.

3. Except under special circumstances and with the express authority of the Local Government, all future sales of waste lands, the property of Government, in the Punjab will be made only after a notice in annexed Form A, with its two Schedules, has been issued and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, and in strict accordance with the terms of the notice.

The annexed Forms B and C are prescribed for adoption in all cases where a sale of Government waste lands pursuant to a notice under Form A. is completed, and Form D when the circumstances render a mortgage necessary.

FORM A.

Whereas application has been made to the Deputy Commissioner of the district of _____ by AB, the son of CD, of _____, for the purchase of the lot of Government waste land, described in the particulars hereunto annexed and marked Schedule I, notice is hereby given that a plan of the said lot of waste land is open to inspection, free of charge, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner at _____ and that the said lot will be

put up to sale by public auction at the said Office on* the _____ day months from the date of this notice of _____ next at _____ in the forenoon (afternoon) and will be sold upon the conditions hereunto annexed and marked Schedule II, unless the sale shall, in the meantime, have been stopped or postponed by order of superior authority or in consequence of claims or objections, made under Act XXIII of 1863, or for any other reason.

Issued this _____ day of _____ 188 , at _____ by the undersigned,

YZ,

Deputy Commissioner.

SCHEDULE I.

Particulars of the lot to be sold.

1. The land to be sold is Government waste land, situate in tahsil _____ in the district of _____
2. It comprises an area of _____ acres more or less, and is bounded as follows :—
[Here enter the Boundaries.]
3. The trees and underwood and all other products whatever of the above land will be included in the sale, save and except—
 - (i) all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, and quarries in or under the said land;
 - (ii) in the case of a stream or a canal with a well-defined and permanent channel, the bed and the land for tow paths should be excepted, and the dimensions or area be approximately stated;
 - (iii) when the land is traversed by a made road, on each side of which it is desired to keep a strip of sixty feet, the road and strips should be excepted, and the dimensions or area should be approximately stated;
 - (iv) &c., any other similar exceptions.

SCHEDULE II.

Conditions of sale.

I. —The land will be sold subject to all rights of way or water and other easements, if any, subsisting thereon, and subject in particular to the right of the public to use the _____ * together with a tow-path of 20 feet in width on each side of the channel of the same for the time being, and further subject to all other conditions or reservations which, under the provisions of section 2 of Act XXIII of 1863, may be notified by the Deputy Commissioner at the time of sale.

* Here enter the name of or describe otherwise any navigable stream or canal with a shifting channel which traverses the lot to be sold.

II.—The land will be sold in full proprietary right, but subject—

- (a) to the exception and reservation to Government, its successors, and assigns, of all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, and quarries in or under the said land, and full right at all times to enter upon any part of the said land and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away any mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings or quarries in or under the said land, without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface thereof or any building for the time being standing thereon [the Government, its successors, and assigns making reasonable compensation to the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns and his or their lessees or tenants for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved];
- (b) to the payment of the land revenue demand for the time being assessed thereon and of all general taxes and local taxes or cesses to which revenue-paying lands are liable.

In case of any dispute arising between the purchaser and the Government as to the property and rights hereby reserved or any matter incidental or in any way relating thereto, or as to any compensation payable under clause (a), the decision thereon in each case of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be considered final and binding on both parties. The sale is also subject to the limitation next following.

III.—The purchaser shall not alienate any portion of the lot sold before he shall have received the deed of conveyance hereinafter mentioned.

IV.—The land will be put up in one lot, and the biddings shall commence at an upset price of Rs. . . . No purchaser shall advance at each bidding less than Rs. and no bidding shall be retracted, and the highest bidder above the upset price shall be the purchaser. In case of dispute between two equal bidders, the lot shall be put up again at the last preceding bidding.

V.—The purchaser shall immediately after the sale pay into the hands of the Deputy Commissioner, or whoever acts as auctioneer, the costs of survey and demarcation if not already paid by him, and a deposit in part payment of the purchase-money of not less than Re. 1 per acre of the lot, as estimated in the foregoing particulars, and sign an agreement in the Form B hereto annexed upon stamp paper to be provided at his expense.

VI.—In default of such payment, or in the event of refusal to sign such agreement, the lot may be put up again and re-sold. In the event of the foregoing conditions being fulfilled, the purchaser shall receive an attested copy of the said agreement upon stamp paper to be provided at his expense.

VII.—The purchaser, if he shall so require, will be supplied with a map of the land sold to be prepared at his expense upon his depositing the sum estimated by the Deputy Commissioner to be sufficient for the purpose.

VIII.—Upon the expiration of one month from the date of sale, simple interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum shall be charged upon the balance of the purchase-money for the time being remaining unpaid.

IX.—Within three months from the date of sale, the purchaser shall, without demand, pay a sum which, together with the amount paid at the date of sale, shall amount to not less than one-half of the purchase-money, and shall also pay the interest, if any, due at the date of such payment.

The payment within the period specified of such amount, and of the interest due, if any, shall be deemed to be of the essence of the contract for sale.

X.—If the purchaser shall duly make such payment, he will thereupon be placed in possession of the land sold by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Deputy Commissioner, and shall furnish to such officer a written acknowledgment of receipt of possession.

XI.—If the purchaser shall make default in such payment, the Deputy Commissioner may rescind the contract, and the deposit shall be forfeited to the Government.

XII.—If the purchaser shall make the payment as required in clause IX, he shall, subject to the proviso in clause XIII, within two months from the date of delivering to the Deputy Commissioner at his office the stamp paper requisite for a deed of conveyance of the lands sold, or the value of such paper, receive, through the Deputy Commissioner, a deed of conveyance in English, signed by the Secretary to the Punjab Government in the Form C. annexed to the *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 83, dated 13th March 1882, or to the same effect.

The delivery of such deed within the period specified shall not be deemed of the essence of the contract for sale, and the purchaser shall not, in default of such delivery, be entitled to rescind the contract.

XIII.—Provided that, if the whole of the purchase-money shall not have been paid previous to the delivery to the purchaser by the Deputy Commissioner of the deed of conveyance above mentioned, the purchaser shall execute, when tendered, a mortgage deed to secure payment within five years of the unpaid balance, with interest thereon; such deed to be attached to the deed of conveyance in Form D. annexed to *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 83, dated 13th March 1882, or to the same effect. The deed of conveyance and the deed of mortgage shall both be registered, and the latter stamped at the purchaser's expense, and shall remain in the possession of the Local Government until the whole of the purchase-money with the interest due thereon, shall have been paid, when the conveyance shall be made over to the purchaser, or his heirs or assigns, the mortgage deed having first been cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner of the district for the time being.

XIV.—All payments to be made under these conditions on account of purchase-money or interest, or any other charges, shall be made at the office of the Deputy Commissioner at

XV.—If the land is believed, and shall be taken, to be correctly described as to quantity and otherwise, and if any error, misstatement, or omission in the foregoing particulars shall be discovered, the same shall not annul the sale, nor shall any compensation be allowed by the Government or by the purchaser in respect thereof.

FORM B.

Form of agreement referred to in No. 5 of the foregoing conditions.

I, AB, the son of CD, of _____, do hereby acknowledge that on the sale by auction this day of _____ 188 of the property described in the particulars annexed to the notice of sale issued by the Deputy Commissioner of _____, under date the _____, published at page _____ of the *Punjab Government Gazette*, I was the highest bidder, and was declared the purchaser thereof, subject to the conditions of sale annexed to the said notice (and to* the further conditions and reservations notified by the Deputy Commissioner under the first of the said conditions) at the price of Rs. _____ and that I have paid the sum of Rs. _____ by way of deposit and in part payment of the said purchase-money to the Deputy Commissioner of _____ and I hereby agree to pay the remainder of the said purchase-money and complete the said purchase according to the aforesaid conditions.

Signature of purchaser.

I hereby ratify this sale, and acknowledge receipt of the said deposit of Rs. _____

Signature of Deputy Commissioner.

FORM C.

Deed of Conveyance referred to in No. 12 of the foregoing conditions.

This deed of grant made the day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty _____ between the Secretary of State for India in Council (hereinafter called the grantor). of the first part, and AB, the son of CD (hereinafter called the grantee), of the second part, witnesseth that in pursuance of a contract of sale entered into by and on behalf of the parties aforesaid, and dated the day of _____ 188 _____, and in consideration of the sum of Rs. _____ (Of which amount the sum of Rs. _____ has before the date of these presents been paid by the said AB to the grantor, whereof receipt is hereby acknowledged), and of the promises hereinafter contained, and by the said AB to be observed and performed, the Secretary of State for India in Council doth hereby grant and convey to the said AB the lands

described in the schedule† hereunto annexed, together with all trees, underwood, and agricultural produce of the said land, save and except and reserved unto the Government of India, its successors, and assigns, all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, and quarries in or under the said lands, and full right at all times to enter upon any part of the said land and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting and carrying away any mines, minerals coals, gold-washings, or quarries in or under the said land, without leaving any vertical or lateral support for the surface or any building for the time being standing thereon (the Government, its successors, and assigns making reasonable compensation to the grantee, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns and his or their leasees or tenants for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved). To hold the said lands unto him, the said AB, his heirs, and assigns for ever in full proprietary right, but subject nevertheless to all existing rights of way and water and other easements, if any, subsisting thereon; and to payment of the land revenue demand for the time being assessed thereon, and of all general taxes and local taxes, rates, or cesses for the time being imposed by competent authority in respect of the lands hereby conveyed or any part thereof. In case of any dispute arising between the said grantee as to the property and rights hereby reserved or any matter incidental or in any way relating thereto, or as to any compensation as aforesaid, the decision in each case of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be considered final and binding on both parties.

† When a map has been made, insert the words "and delineated in the map" after "schedule."

Enter the date on which it is signed by the Secretary to Government, Punjab.

And the grantee doth hereby, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, agree with the grantor, his successors, and assigns as follows: That he will duly pay the said land revenue demand, taxes, rates, and cesses, when and as the same shall from time to time become due and payable.

And that he will erect permanent boundary-marks on the limits of the lands hereby granted, and will at all times maintain the same in good and substantial repair.

And that it shall be lawful for the Government, its successors, and assigns and for any engineers, surveyors, agents, workmen, or officers authorised by it or them in this behalf, to enter at all times upon any part of the said lands and to do all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting, and carrying away all mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, and quarries in or under the said lands, it or they making compensation (as hereinbefore provided) to the grantee, his heirs and assigns for any damage occasioned thereby.

And that he will maintain such establishment for the purposes of police and conservancy in respect to the said lands as may be required by the general rules in force for the time being in that behalf.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their hands.

Secretary to Government Punjab, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Signed in presence of XY, witness, this day of 188 .
AB (the purchaser) signed in presence of YZ, witness, this
day of 188 .

Schedule.

acres more or less of Government waste land situate in tahsil in the district of
and bounded as follows:

(Boundaries.)

Excepted and reserved [describe exceptions with area or dimensions, and add, when there is a map, "delineated (in color) on the map hereunto annexed"].

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

AB (the purchaser).

Map (if any) signed as above.

FORM D.

Mortgage deed to be attached to Form D. referred to in No. 13 of the foregoing conditions.

This deed of mortgage made the * day of 188 , between the parties

* The date of signature by the mortgagor.

to the above-written deed of grant, dated the day of 188, witnesseth that AB the son of CD, the above-named grantee, doth hereby acknowledge that the sum of Rs. in part of the purchase-money of the lands granted and conveyed by the said deed remains due and owing to the Secretary of State for India in Council, the above-named grantor, and the said AB, doth hereby for himself, his heirs and assigns, agree with the said grantor, his successors, and assigns that he will pay the said principal sum of Rs. , together with simple

† The date on which payment of the first half of the purchase-money was completed.

‡ One-tenth of the purchase-money.

principal and interest to be made

§ The anniversary of the date above written.

on or before the § day of next ensuing, and the remaining payments on or before the same day in each of the four succeeding years, or until the whole principal amount secured, with interest thereon, shall have been paid at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of the district at and for the further and better securing of such payments, the said AB doth hereby grant and convey to the said grantor, his successors, and assigns, by way of mortgage, the whole of the lands granted and conveyed to him, the said AB, by the above-written deed of grant, but so as that possession of the said lands shall be and continue with the said AB, his heirs, and assigns. And this deed further witnesseth that the said AB hereby agrees that in case default shall be made by the said AB, his heirs, or assigns in any one or more of the payments hereinbefore agreed to be made, the whole of the balance of the principal sum, remaining unpaid at the date of such default, shall be deemed thereupon to accrue due and payable immediately,

and it shall be lawful on any such default for the said grantor, his successors, or assigns to enter upon the lands hereby mortgaged, or any part thereof, and thenceforth quietly to possess and enjoy the same and receive the rents and profits thereof, and also with or without such entry at any time or times, and without any further consent on the part of the said AB, his heirs, or assigns, to sell the said lands or any part thereof by public auction, and at any such sale to buy in the said lands or any part thereof, with power also to execute deeds, give effectual receipts for the purchase money, and do all other acts, or things for completing the sale which the said grantor, his successors, or assigns shall think proper, and also to seize and make sale by public auction of the whole or any part of the moveable property of the said AB, his heirs, or assigns that may be found upon the lands hereby mortgaged or elsewhere soever; and it is hereby agreed and declared that the said grantor, his successors and assigns shall stand possessed of the moneys arising from any such sale in trust first to pay and retain the costs and expenses attending such sale or otherwise incurred in relation to this security, and in the next place to pay and satisfy the moneys which shall then be owing upon the security of these presents, and lastly to pay the surplus, if any, to the said AB, his heirs, or assigns.

And the grantor for himself, his successors and assigns, doth hereby agree with the said AB, his heirs, and assigns that if he or they shall duly pay the whole of the principal sum hereby secured, together with the interest due thereon, he, the said grantor, his successors or assigns, will thereupon cause the above-written deed of grant to be delivered to the said AB, his heirs, or assigns, with this deed of mortgage cancelled by the Deputy Commissioner of the district of _____ for the time being.

In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto subscribed their hands.

AB (purchaser).

Signed in presence of XY, witness, this _____ day of _____ 188 .
LM.

Secretary to Government, Punjab, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, on behalf of the Secretary of State of India in Council.

Signed in presence of YZ, witness, this _____ day of _____ 188 .

No. 84.—The following amended rules for the granting of leases of Government waste lands which have received the sanction of the Government of India are herewith published for general information :—

Rules for granting leases of Government waste lands.

1. Applications for leases of waste land should ordinarily be made to the Deputy Commissioner of the district.
2. The area of a grant shall ordinarily not exceed 3,000 acres.
3. Every grant shall be of a compact and convenient shape, so as not to detract from the value of surrounding land.
4. When a grant touches a canal, river, or high road, the length of the canal, river, or road frontage shall not exceed one-half of the depth of the grant.
5. If any expense requires to be incurred for the demarcation, measurement, and mapping of the land, the same shall be defrayed by the person applying for the land, whether the application be ultimately sanctioned or not.
6. If the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the land applied for is not suitable for a lease, he may reject the application, recording his reasons for so doing. Such orders are open to further reference to the Commissioner and Financial Commissioner.
7. If the Deputy Commissioner considers that the application may be complied with, he shall prepare a form of application as annexed. After the application has been received, the Deputy Commissioner shall issue an advertisement to the effect that the land has been applied for on lease.
8. A copy of the advertisement shall be posted at the district Cutchery and another at the Tahsil, and another at the village, or on or near the land.
9. If any objection be taken, the Deputy Commissioner shall proceed in the manner laid down in sections 1 to 5 inclusive of Act XXIII of 1863.
10. If notice is filed within the prescribed period, the proceedings shall be stayed, and the Deputy Commissioner shall send a report of the whole case through the Commissioner to the Financial Commissioner for orders.
11. The rates to be assessed on lands leased under these rules shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner in each case on its own merits, with due regard to the revenue rates on land in the neighbourhood, and the special circumstances of the case.

The Commissioner and Financial Commissioner or Government may, on the case coming before them by report or otherwise, modify the rates proposed by the Deputy Commissioner, as well as any other of the terms of the lease. The rates should not ordinarily be fixed at a sum less than could be obtained by grazing dues.

12. No lease exceeding 300 acres shall be valid until sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner. Leases not exceeding 300 acres may be sanctioned by Commissioners, unless there be any special circumstances rendering reference to the Financial Commissioner necessary. No lessee shall be put in possession until such sanction has been received.

13. A formal deed of lease should be prepared by the Deputy Commissioner, and be signed by the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner or by the Commissioner, as the case may be.

14. The duration of the lease will be determined in each case on its own merits, but ordinarily where a settlement has been effected, the lease will be for the remainder of the term of settlement.

15. If within six months of the sanction of the lease having been communicated to the applicant he fails to take possession of the land, it will be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to declare the lease cancelled, reporting the fact to the Commissioner or Financial Commissioner.

16. A lessee will be entitled to all agricultural products of the land included in his lease, but not to mineral products or to trees whether yielding fuel or timber. Special arrangements must be made in each case regarding trees. All mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, and quarries in or under the said land, together with the right of entering on the said land and doing all acts and things that may be necessary or expedient for the purpose of searching for, working, getting, and carrying away any such mines, minerals, coals, gold-washings, and quarries, are absolutely reserved to Government, which shall make reasonable compensation to the lessee for all damage occasioned by the exercise of the rights hereby reserved. In case of any dispute arising between the lessee and the Government as to the property and rights hereby reserved or any matter incidental or in any way relating thereto, or as to any compensation as aforesaid, the decision thereon in each case of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab shall be considered final and binding on both parties.

17. The value of the timber on a grant in cases where the lessee is permitted to purchase it will be estimated according to the demand for fuel in the district, the distance of places where fuel can be sold, distance from railway lines, or Government works, and other similar considerations.

18. If the lessee is unwilling to pay for all the standing timber at once, it shall be competent to the Deputy Commissioner to arrange that the timber shall be cut down and paid for in separate portions as cultivation proceeds, provided that the aggregate sum so obtained shall not be less than would have been obtained by selling the whole of the timber at the outset, and provided also that if the value of timber rises during the currency of the lease, the lessee shall pay for it at the enhanced rates existing at the time each portion is sold to him.

19. A lessee is entitled to sink wells, make watereourses, plant trees, build houses, and otherwise improve the land, and shall be entitled to pre-emption of the proprietary right in the land at a fair and reasonable sum. Provided that he agrees to the assessment placed on the land. The right of pre-emption, however, shall be contingent on the land not being required for public purposes, in which event the lessee whose lease may not be renewed will be allowed to remove all materials connected with improvements he may have effected, or these may be, by mutual consent, purchased by Government at a valuation; further than this the lessee shall have no claim against Government for compensation.

20. The right of Government over all rivers and streams, and the right of the public to use existing thoroughfares traversing the grant, are not to be interfered with by the lessee.

21. After the expiry of the first period of lease, the lessee will, if the lease be renewed, become liable to the payment over and above the land revenue assessment or malikana or rent to Government as proprietor at such rates as may be determined if he does not purchase under Rule 19.

22. A lessee under these rules is bound to pay the ordinary extra cesses, that is to say, whether the land leased forms part of a rakh or land known under any other name demarcated as the exclusive property of Government, or forms part of an ordinary mauza and is not separately demarcated as Government land, he must pay (1) the road, school and post cesses; (2) the lambardar's, alambardar's and zaildar's allowances, where necessary, and (3) the patwari's cess at the rates levied in the villages of the pargana.

23. Should any other general cess be imposed on the revenue-payers of the pargana, the lessee will be liable to pay it also, should its imposition seem to the revenue authorities proper with reference to the fact of the Government land being separately demarcated or form-

ing part of a mauza in which there are other proprietary rights. Balances due on account of extra cesses may be realised in the same way as balances of land revenue. These rules do not apply to leases granted before their issue.

24. These rules supersede the provisions of the circulars of the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab noted below :

No. XII of 1868. No. XX of 1869. No. XII of 1871. No. XV of 1873.

Form of application for a Lease of Government Waste Land.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Name, parentage, and circumstances of applicant.	District and tahsil in which land is situated.	Area applied for.	Description and location of the land.	Proposed duration of lease.	Proposed rates of assessment (and reservation, if any).	Terms for timber, &c.	Means of irrigation existing and proposed.	Present income from the land.	Opinion of Deputy Commissioner.	Opinion or order of Commissioner.	Order of Financial Commissioner.

(FORESTS.)

The 24th March, 1882.

No. 129. — His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having been pleased to sanction a re-arrangement of the Forest Divisions of the Punjab, the following list of Divisional charges is published for general information :—

1. *Hazara Division.*—Comprises all the forests under the management of the Forest Department in the Hazara District and the control of the river Jhelum and its feeders down to the highest catching depôt. Head quarters at Abbott-abad and Changlagali.

2. *Rawalpindi Division.*—Comprises all the forests under the management of the Forest Department in the Rawalpindi and Peshawar Districts. Head-quarters at Rawalpindi and Goragali.

3. *Jhelum Division.*—Comprises all the forests under the management of the Forest Department in the Jhelum District and the forests in the Khushab tahsil of the Shahpur District, and the control of the river Jhelum and its feeders from the highest catching depôt downwards. Head-quarters at Jhelum.

4. *Gujranwala Division.*—Comprises all the forests under the management of the Forest Department in the Gujranwala, Gujrat and Jhang Districts, and in the Bhara tahsil of the Shahpur District, also the control of the river Chenab from the highest catching depôt downwards. Head-quarters at Wazirabad.

5. *Chamba Division.*—Comprises all the forests under the management of the Forest Department situated in the Chamba State, and the Shahpur Kandi Forests in the Gurdaspur District, also the control of the river Chenab down to the highest catching depôt and the control of the river Ravi. Head-quarters at Dalhousie and Kalatope.

6. *Lahore Division*.—Comprises all the forests under the management of the Forest Department in the Lahore and Amritsar Districts. Head-quarters at Lahore.

7. *Beas Division*.—Comprises all the forests under the management of the Forest Department in the Kangra and Hoshiarpur Districts, also the control of the river Beas. Head-quarters at Dharmsala.

8. *Bussahir Division*.—Comprises the forests in the valley of the Sutlej above Bilaspur (excepting those situated in Kulu) and the control of the river Sutlej down to the highest catching depôt. Head-quarters at Kilba.

9. *Phillour Division*.—Comprises the control of the river Sutlej from the highest catching depôt downwards, the charge of the Kalesar forests, and the detached plantations and rakhs in the Simla, Umballa, Ludhiana and Jullundur Districts. Head-quarters at Phillour.

10. *Mooltan Division*.—Comprises all the forests under the management of the Forest Department in the Montgomery, Mooltan, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts. Head-quarters at Mooltan.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—GENERAL.

Circular No. 2—845, dated 13th April 1882.

COPIES of Government of India Resolution No. 11—426-37,* dated the 17th March, 1882, Home Department (Public) regarding legislative provisions prohibiting trading and lending or borrowing money in the case of members of the Native Civil Service, forwarded to all Commissioners, Registrar Chief Court, and Secretary to Financial Commissioner, Punjab, for information.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The 11th May 1882.

No. 1204.—The following rule framed under Sections 25 and 27 of Act III. of 1880, having received the approval of the Governor-General in Council, is published for general information, in substitution for Rule 34 of Chapter II. of the Cantonment Fund Regulations, promulgated by *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 759, dated 25th March 1867.

The Commander-in Chief will cause to be forwarded to the Government of India in the Military Department, through the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, an abstract statement of the estimated income and expenditure of all the Cantonment Funds, after his review of the same, with such observations as he may think fit.

FORESTS.

The 1st June 1882.

No. 232.—In modification of Notification No. 400 F. dated 6th November, 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that in cases where the value of a contract or other instrument in matters connected with the administration of forests and the business of the Forest Department exceeds Rs. 10,000, the said contract or other instrument shall be executed either by the Secretary to the Local Government in the Civil Department, or by the Junior Secretary in that Department, as may be most convenient in each case.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—GENERAL.

Circular No. 3—1265, dated 14th June 1882.

COPY of Government of India letter No. 5-178,† dated 31st May 1882 (Home Department), requesting that all applications for permission to hold lotteries may be in future invariably refused, forwarded to all Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions for information, in continuation of Circular No. 37-4281, dated 10th November 1877.

* See Supreme Government Orders, page 29.

† Ditto Ditto page 39.

CHICAGO, ILL.,

DECEMBER 1, 1900

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Yours very truly,

JOHN D. HARRIS, President of the University of Chicago.

The University of Chicago is a private institution of higher learning, founded in 1837, and is now one of the largest and most influential universities in the United States. It is located in Chicago, Illinois, and is known for its high academic standards and its commitment to research and scholarship.

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DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The 3rd July 1882.

No. 118.—Under the power conferred upon him by Section 3 of Act X. of 1879, (The Northern Indian Takavi Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to prescribe the following rules for advances to be made to owners and occupiers of arable land for the relief of distress, the purchase of seed and cattle, or any other purpose connected with agricultural objects, but not specified in the Land Improvement Act of 1871.

1. The Financial Commissioner will inform Commissioners what amount will be placed at their disposal for advances under the Act for each financial year. Commissioners will divide the sum between the districts of their divisions at their discretion, and they will have the power of transferring the sums assigned by them from one district to another. But expenditure in the division must be kept within the amount assigned. If an additional grant be required for the division, it should be at once applied for, by telegram, if necessary. The Financial Commissioner will have the power of transfer from one division to another.

2. Subject to the provisions of these rules, the grant of advances will be absolutely within the discretion of Deputy Commissioners, but the district allotment must not be exceeded without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division.

3. Applications for advances may be presented to any Revenue Officer of or above the rank of a Tahsildar. It shall be the duty of the officer to whom the application is presented to forward it for orders to the Deputy Commissioner, with any report which he may consider necessary.

4. The Deputy Commissioner may, at his discretion, require the grantee to produce some person who will become surety for the repayment of the advance, with interest where charged.

5. (a) Interest shall be charged on advances at the rate of one anna in the rupee, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

(b) But the Local Government may, for special reasons and on special application through the Financial Commissioner, sanction an advance at a lower rate of interest or without interest.

(c) If an instalment of principal is not paid when it falls due, the Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, charge interest on it at any rate not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, from the date of its falling due to the date of payment.

6. The dates fixed for instalments must not extend over more than ten years as a maximum. Ordinarily advances for seed should be repaid from the crop produced from the seed; and ordinarily those for purchase of plough cattle should be repaid within two years.

7. The dates for payment of instalments should usually be the dates fixed for payment of the land revenue, advances being, under the 3rd Section of the Act, recoverable as arrears of land revenue from the grantee or his surety.

8. An agreement shall be taken for the payment of interest in accordance with Rule 5.

9. When any portion of an advance made under these rules is found to be irrecoverable, special report must be made to the Financial Commissioner.

10. The Financial Commissioner shall regulate the forms of all returns, registers, and accounts relating to advances under the Act.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—(GENERAL).

Circular No. 4—1419, dated 12th July 1882.

COPY of the following forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance.

No. 758, dated 6th July 1882.

From—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department.*

To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

APPLICATIONS for extra copies of Acts of the Governor-General's Council required for the public service having frequently been made by local officers direct to this Department, or to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, by whom they are transferred to this Department, I am directed to request that you will, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, make it generally known among officials in the Punjab that requisitions of this kind should be submitted to the Government of the Punjab. If the Government of the Punjab is unable to meet any requisition from its own stock, it may then be forwarded to the Legislative Department.

2. Those applicants alone who are not entitled to receive copies of the Acts free of charge, should apply to the Superintendent of Government Printing; and Government officials requiring copies for the public service do not fall within this category.

3. The rule prescribed in this Circular should also be applied to applications for copies of other publications issued by the Legislative Department, *e. g.*, the "Collection of Statutes relating to India," the "Index to the Enactments relating to India," &c.

FINANCIAL—(MUNICIPAL).

Circular No. 5—263, dated 13th July 1882.

COPIES of extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities),—No. 1-70-86* dated Simla, the 30th June 1882, defining the words "public property," exempted from municipal taxation, in paragraph 2 of the Home Department order No. 163, dated the 18th November 1881, to mean public property such as "animals or vehicles," and not Government buildings situated in Cantonments,—forwarded to Commissioners for information, and to Deputy Commissioners for guidance of Cantonment Committees, in continuation of No. 420, dated 1st December 1881.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 6—1921, dated 21st July 1882.

COPY of Government of India Resolution, No. 2143,† dated 10th July 1880, (Department of Finance and Commerce, Accounts and Finance) desiring that the attention of Treasury Officers be drawn to the necessity of a strict observance of the rule prescribed for transmission of Government Promissory notes to Public Debt Office, for renewal,—forwarded to all Commissioners and Superintendents for information and guidance. Copy also to Secretary to Financial Commissioner for information.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—(GENERAL).

Circular No. 7—1513, dated 28th July 1882.

COPY of letter No. 25-1074,‡ dated the 19th July 1882, from the Secretary to Government of India, Home department, explaining that the provisions of Section 143 of the Army Act, 1881, apply only where there is a public right of way subject to payment of toll by legislative enactment, and not to a road, &c. constructed under such circumstances that the owner of it may open or close it to the public at his own will or pleasure,—forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Military Department, for information and guidance.

* See Supreme Government Orders, p. 47.

† Ditto ditto p. 48.

‡ Ditto ditto p. 53.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Circular No. 8—2013, dated 1st August 1882.

COPY of Government of India Resolution (Department of Finance and Commerce) No. 2,469,* dated 17th July 1882, regarding supply of stock notes, forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Treasury Officers in the Punjab, for information, with the remark that paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Resolution do not apply to the Punjab, as the notes will at present, only be available for purchase from the monopolists, who alone are entitled to buy them at Head-quarters Treasuries up to the date on which the monopoly for the district will expire. Such dated will be notified to the District Officer by the Accountant-General.

Circular No. 9—2014, dated 1st August 1882.

COPY of letter No. 2239, dated 10th July 1882, and of its enclosure, forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, Deputy Commissioners and Treasury Officers for information and guidance.

2. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor desires that each Deputy Commissioner will, in communication with the monopolist for his district or his agents, issue local notices to be approved by the Accountant-General, explaining the arrangements to the public, and stating clearly at what places and to what persons the public are to apply for Stock Notes. Any instructions that may be received from the Accountant-General in regard to the custody, issue &c., of the Stock Notes and of the accounts to be kept and furnished in connection with them, should be carefully and strictly observed.

No. 2239, dated 10th July 1882.

From—*The Offg. Asstt. Secy. to Government of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce,*
To—*The Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

I AM directed to forward extract from an Agreement made between Government and Seth Luchman Dass for the sale of Stock Notes in the Punjab, from which it will be seen that, under the terms of the Agreement, the District Officers are to give reasonable assistance to the contractor in the issue of those notes. I am to request accordingly that you will be good enough to move the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to issue the necessary orders to the District Officers on this subject.

Extract from the Agreement contracted between Seth Luchman Dass, and the Secretary of State for India in Council,—Dated 3rd July 1882.

AND subject to the same conditions as aforesaid as to the form of application, the period of notice, and the availability of the said Stock Notes in India. the said Seth Luchman Dass, his Agents and Gomasthas shall be entitled to receive at the Head-quarters Treasuries of all districts except Lahore, Stock Notes of the Lahore Circle of such denominations and to such value as they may require in exchange for Stock Notes of other denominations issued to them and tendered at such Head-quarters Treasuries, and shall receive from the District Officers, on the part of the said Secretary of State for India in Council, all reasonable assistance, by notification and otherwise, in the sale of the said Stock Notes.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—GENERAL.

Circular No. 10—1576, dated 9th August 1882.

Copy of letter No. 26-1099, dated 21st July 1882,† relative to the holding of land, &c., by native members of the Covenanted Civil Service, forwarded to all Commissioners, Registrar Chief Court, and Secretary to Financial Commissioner, for information, in continuation of this Office Circular No. 2, dated 13th April 1882.

* See Supreme Government orders, p. 52.

† Ditto ditto, p. 62.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NATIVE STATES.

The 10th August 1882.

No. 282.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 1, Act VI of 1867, and in continuation of Notification No. 1496 of the 2nd September 1879, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, the works, premises and stations thereof within the Bahawalpur State, which have been ceded by that State in full sovereignty to the British Government, and placed under the Government of the Punjab by Proclamation of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 169 L, dated 18th July 1882, are hereby included within the limits of the Mooltan District.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT (MUNICIPAL).

Circular No. 11—321, dated 11th August 1882.

COPY of extract from Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities), No. 2—103-114 A* dated 27th July 1882, forwarded to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for information and guidance, with the remark that the returns now prescribed are in substitution of statements I and II of those introduced by Punjab Government's Circular No. 1067, dated 4th September 1876, and in addition to the account statements ordered in the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 470, dated 20th April 1882, circulated with this office endorsement No. 141, dated 10th May 1882.

2. As the returns for 1881-82 have already been submitted, revised returns for that year are not necessary, but to enable this office to classify the income and expenditure under certain heads, now for the first time prescribed, it is requested that the following information may be reported for each municipality as early as possible, viz :—

(a)—Total income and expenditure during 1881-82 under each of the following heads :—

Income.

- (1)—Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals.
- (2)—Grants-in-aid from Provincial and Local Funds.

Expenditure.

- (1)—Registration of births and deaths.
- (2)—Construction and maintenance of roads.
- (3)—Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds.

(b)—The particular item or items in the account statements already submitted under the orders of this Government, No. 141-1329, dated 10th May 1882, in which the amount that may be reported against each of the heads above specified is included.

* See Supreme Government orders, p. 55.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 280 S, dated 4th September 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor has had under consideration the mode of appointment to the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

These appointments have hitherto been made exclusively by selection from a list of approved candidates consisting of—

- (1.) Officials who, by approved service in other appointments, have shown that they possess special qualifications for the post.
- (2.) Persons of good birth, educational attainments, physical fitness, and good character; special preference being shown to members of families of tried loyalty and attachment to the British Government.

2. With respect to the first of these classes, sufficient means exist for forming a fair estimate of the qualifications of the candidates and for weighing their respective merits. The case is different in regard to the other class. At present it is difficult for the Lieutenant-Governor to make selections from that class without personal knowledge of the candidates. When merits cannot be compared, candidates are tempted to resort to importunity, to rely on influence rather than on self-exertion, and to wait idle on the chance of a nomination instead of turning their attention to other careers. The Lieutenant-Governor believes it will be more just both to himself and to the candidates, as well as conducive to the general efficiency of the service, and to the progress of high education in the province, if the appointments available for the second of the above classes of candidates on the approved list are given by competition among the candidates instead of by selection.

3. The statistics of several years show that the number of appointments which ought to be reserved for the official class is about one-half of the total number available. This number will, therefore, be reserved for them, and the remaining appointments will be disposed of by competition among approved candidates in accordance with the rules appended to this Resolution.

4. In view of the necessity of providing a sufficient number of Extra Assistant Commissioners, with a knowledge of English, for the management of treasuries, half of the appointments to be given by competition in each year will be reserved for candidates with a thorough knowledge of English, subject to their passing the examination. The subjects of examination will be the same for those who possess a knowledge of English, and for other candidates; but those who compete for appointments reserved for the former, will be expected to record their answers in the English language.

5. The expediency of applying a similar system to appointments in other Departments of the public service is under consideration; but, for the present, the rules will apply to the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners only.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be communicated to the Registrar, Chief Court, for the information of the Judges; to the Secretary to the Financial Commissioner; to all Heads of Departments; and to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners, for information.

RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS IN THE PUNJAB.

GENERAL.

Two registers shall be kept in the Office of the Secretary to Government—

A. Register of officials who, by approved service, are considered to have earned a claim to the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

B. Register of approved candidates for direct appointments.

2. Ordinarily Register B will consist of persons not already in the service of Government; but

(a) any official on Register A may, with the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor, have his name transferred to Register B;

(b) persons of special merit may be recommended for entry in Register B, notwithstanding they may have already accepted office.

3. Recommendations for nomination to Register A will be made as heretofore by the Financial Commissioner and the Chief Court, under the rules prescribed in the Financial Book Circulars Nos. 17 A of 1863 and 20 of 1872, and should be submitted to Government yearly, in the month of August.

4. Appointments from Register A will continue as heretofore to be given as a reward for good service.

5. Recommendations for nomination to Register B, and appointments from that register, will be made in accordance with the following rules:—

NOMINATION.

6. The persons eligible for nomination are natives of India as defined in Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, sec. 6. But, other considerations being equal, preference will be given to natives of, and persons domiciled in the Punjab and the Native States in political connection with the Punjab.

7. The qualifications indispensable for nomination are the following:—

- (a) the applicant must not be under 20 or over 24 years of age, last birthday;
- (b) he must give satisfactory evidence that he possesses sufficient educational attainments;
- (c) he must furnish the certificate of physical fitness prescribed in Section 102, clause 2, of the Civil Pension Code (5th edition);
- (d) he must give satisfactory evidence of (i) good moral character, (ii) habits of personal activity, and (iii) gentlemanly bearing;
- (e) if Hindoostani is not his vernacular, he must have passed the examination in that language by the higher standard, as laid down by G. G. O. (Military) Department, No. 734, dated 9th September 1864.

8. Among applicants possessed of the above essential qualifications, preference will invariably be given to—

- (a) members of families of tried loyalty and distinguished service;
- (b) persons of good social status and influence in the country.

9. Recommendations may be submitted by the Financial Commissioner and the Chief Court from time to time as may be convenient. Recommendations should be made in the Form A attached to these Rules.

10. Subject to such inquiries as may be deemed necessary with reference to Rule 8, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive in the Form A (omitting columns 9 to 11) recommendations from the Senate of the Punjab University.

11. The number of names admitted to the Register will be about five for each expected vacancy, and if at any time the number on the register should much exceed this, fresh names will not be admitted till an approximation to the above proportion is effected.

12. Every candidate whose name is admitted on the register will receive a certificate in the Form B attached to these rules. The certificate will be forwarded through the authority by whom the candidate was recommended.

EXAMINATION AND APPOINTMENT.

13. An estimate will be made every year in the month of July, and published in the issues of the *Punjab Gazette* during the months of August and September, of the number of appointments expected to become available in the following year, and these appointments will be conferred in accordance with the results of a competitive examination as provided below.

14. If the actual number of vacancies during any year falls short of the number notified, the successful candidates for the notified number of vacancies who have not been provided with appointments will be appointed, without further examination, during the following year, and the estimate of available vacancies for that year will be correspondingly reduced.

15. The examination will be held yearly at the head-quarters of Divisions, on or about the 15th of October, and, if possible, at the same time as the departmental examinations are held.

16. Every accepted candidate whose name is on the register may, on presentation of his certificate in Form B, appear at any examination held under the preceding rule: provided that on or before the 1st of October he has signified in writing to the Commissioner of the Division in which he resides his intention to do so.

17. The name of every candidate who fails to gain an appointment at the first examination held after he attains the age of 25 years shall be removed from the Register.

18. The examination will be as shown in the Schedule attached to these Rules, and the successful candidates will be appointed to vacancies in the order of merit in which they pass: provided that no candidate shall receive an appointment if he fails to obtain 60 per cent of the aggregate marks assigned for the whole examination, and 30 per cent. in each subject.

19. If a sufficient number of candidates to fill the vacancies do not appear at the examination or do not pass, the appointments unfilled will be held available for deserving officials on Register A.

20. Successful candidates will be appointed subject to the conditions as to departmental examinations, &c., set forth in the Resolution of the Punjab Government, in the Home Department, No. 3048, dated 18th August 1881.

21. Notwithstanding anything in these Rules, natives of Afghanistan, Persia or countries immediately contiguous to British India, may for special reasons and subject to the orders of the Government of India,* be appointed Extra Assistant Commissioners; and the Lieutenant-Governor reserves power, for political or other sufficient reasons, in special cases to make direct appointments to the office of Extra Assistant Commissioner without requiring an examination to be passed.

* *Vide* correspondence ending with letter from the Government of India, No. 621, dated 24th April 1882.

SCHEDULE.

List of subjects for Examination.

SEE RULE 18.

<i>Composition.</i>	...	...	...	100 marks.
Writing an original essay on a subject prescribed at the time of examination.				
<i>Literature.</i>	...	...	...	100 marks.
History of India.				
<i>Law and Revenue.</i>	...	...	...	100 marks.
Criminal Procedure Code [excepting the Schedules] Act X. of 1882.				
Law of Evidence [Act I. of 1872.]				
Barkley's Directions to Revenue Officers [excepting the Appendices.]				
<i>Arithmetic.</i>	...	...	...	100 marks.

A.

Form of Recommendation of a Candidate for the post of Extra Assistant Commissioner.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICT.	Name, age, caste, place of birth.	Parentage and domicile of parents.	Where educated, examination passed, or degrees obtained.	Extent of knowledge of English possessed.	Present appointment or occupation.	Abstract of certificates of recommendation accompanying the application.	Personal services or services of family.	OPINION OF			REMARKS.
								Deputy Commissioner.	Commissioner.	Chief Court or Financial Commissioner.	

B.

THIS is to certify that _____ has been accepted as a candidate for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and that he is entitled to appear at any examination held under Punjab Government Notification No. 280 S., dated 4th September 1882, up to and including the examination in October 18 _____.

The 6th September 1882.

No. 1753.—The following Notification by the Government of India in the Public Works Department is republished for information:—

No. 233, dated 5th July 1881.

Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Northern Indian Ferries Act, No. XVII of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the ferries named in the following schedule are public ferries, and that for the purposes of the Act they are situated in the Punjab.

Province.	Division.	District.	Name of Ferry.	Remarks.
Punjab.	Delhi.	Delhi.	Mamarpur.	Bridge-of-boats.
			Chaensá.	
			Dahisra.	
			Burari.	
			Wazirabad.	
		Gurgaon.	Okhla.	Without bridge-of-boats.
			Jethpur.	
			Karauli.	
			Mababatpur.	
			Kabulpur.	
			Majbaoli.	
			Shahjehanpur.	
			Sheikhpur.	
			Solrah.	
			Bhalrah.	
		Karnal.	Gurwari.	Without bridge-of-boats.
			Sultanpur.	
			Bilochpur.	
			Hasanpur.	
			Mahauli.	
			Sanauli.	
			Mirghan.	
		Umballa.	Begi.	Bridge-of-boats.
			Dubkowli and Bundowli.	
			Kalsowra.	
			Chawgaon.	
			Khoggipur.	
			Rajghat.	
			Gumthulla.	
			Tika and Pubari.	Without bridge-of-boats.

Circular No. 12.—1812, dated 11th September 1882.

A Division in the work of the Secretariat Office having been made in consequence of the appointment of a Junior Secretary, it is requested that letters may be addressed to the Secretary and Junior Secretary respectively according to the annexed list.—

SECRETARY.—Home Department.—All reference except Education.

Foreign Department.—All references.

JUNIOR SECRETARY.—Home Department.—Education.

Revenue Department.—All reference.

Forest Department.— Ditto.

Financial Department.—All references, including Municipal.

Circular No. 13.—1876, dated 23rd September 1882.

Applications for furlough are usually received in this office shortly before the date on which the officer proposes to avail himself of the furlough. Where this is the case, inconvenience is sometimes caused, first to the Government in making arrangements for filling the vacant post, and secondly to the individual whose claims to furlough cannot then be compared with those of previous applicants.

2. It is therefore desirable that officers should, as far as possible, make known their intention to take furlough some time before hand, and Commissioners are requested to ascertain and report, as soon after the 1st January in each year as possible, which of the Civil Officers in their Divisions propose applying for furlough during the succeeding 12 months. A few vacant furloughs will always be reserved to meet urgent cases; but the greater number of furloughs available during the year will be allotted when all the reports from Commissioners have been received.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

REVENUE.

The 28th September 1882.

No. 242.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him under the Opium Act of 1878, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to sanction the following rule in supersession of Rule 32 of the series published under the *Punjab Government Gazette* Notification No. 2, dated 3rd January 1880, which Rule is hereby cancelled:—

Import.

32. No opium, intoxicating drugs, or poppy-heads shall be imported into the Punjab except—

- (a) on account of Government ;
- (b) by the persons and under the circumstances specified in Rule 22 ;
- (c) by licensed vendors in accordance with these Rules.

Licensed vendors, and their agents, are allowed to make their own arrangements for the purchase of opium in places beyond the limits of the Punjab other than places in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or Bengal, or in Nepal. In such cases, the importer must, ordinarily, take out a permit from the Deputy Commissioner of the Punjab district which the consignment may first enter, as also from the district where he is licensed to sell opium. Rules 24, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 apply to such a consignment, both in transit while in the Punjab and on arrival at its destination.

But if the licensed vendor desires to import Malwa Opium, he must procure from the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which he is licensed to sell opium a written permit addressed to the Opium Agent, Indore or Ajmere, authorizing him to import Malwa Opium. Such permit will not be granted unless the licensed vendor gives approved security to the Deputy Commissioner for the payment to the Opium Agent, Indore or Ajmere, of a sum not being less than the duty for the time being leviable on Malwa Opium imported into the Punjab.

On production of the permit, and on payment of the duty specified above at Indore or Ajmere, the Opium Agent at Indore or Ajmere will issue a pass to the licensed vendor covering an amount of Malwa Opium equal to that indicated in the permit, sending a counterpart of the pass to the Deputy Commissioner who issued the permit.

GENERAL.*The 3rd October 1882.*

No. 426.—In continuation of Punjab Government Notification No. 1363, dated 5th April 1881, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, under Section 15, Act XVII of 1871, to declare the following exemptions from tolls levied at public ferries.

7th.—Return animals and vehicles re-crossing a river within 24 hours of crossing it, if unladen at the time of re-crossing, or only laden with "return empties."

HOME DEPARTMENT.—MEDICAL AND SANITARY.*Circular No. 14—755½, dated 23rd October 1882.*

It has been brought to the notice of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that occasionally great hardship and pecuniary loss are caused by the destruction by fire

of the wearing apparel and articles of furniture pertaining to a household of which a member dies of cholera.

2. With reference to this subject, I am desired to draw your attention to the suggestions for the prevention of the cholera appended to this office Circular No. 2280, dated 9th June 1875, and particularly to paragraphs 13 and 14. These rules are, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, sufficient; and the practice of burning promiscuously property which may be supposed to retain infection should be totally prohibited. In special cases where the Civil Surgeon considers such a measure imperative, a written order to this effect should be given by the Deputy Commissioner of the District; but in all ordinary cases it will be sufficient to take the usual precautions for fumigating, cleansing and disinfecting the property which has been brought into contact with the disease.

3. A brief set of instructions regarding the use of Little's Soluble Phenyle, which have been drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner, is herewith appended for general information.

RULES FOR THE USE OF LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.

For Deodorization.

For deodorizing sewers, drains, &c., mix one part of the Soluble Phenyle with from 1,000 to 2,000 of water, and pour into drains, urinals, &c.

For deodorizing sitting or sick rooms, &c., mix one part of the Soluble Phenyle with 100 of water and set the mixture in flat dishes about corners of the room, under beds, and in passages, &c.; or dip sheets or towels in the mixture and then hang them about the room spread on lines as if to dry.

For disinfecting.

For disinfecting clothes, furniture, &c., mix one part of the Soluble Phenyle in from 25 to 50 of water, and then wash the article to be disinfected in this mixture, and hang out to dry in the sun.

For disinfecting beds, trunks, chairs, &c., mix one part of the Phenyle with 10 of water and sponge or mop the article with the mixture, and set to dry in the sun. This process should be repeated two or three times before the article is again brought into use.

As an antiseptic.

As an antiseptic in foul ulcers, wounds, &c., mix one part of the Phenyle with from 15 to 25 of water, and then wash the wound with the mixture.

As an antiseptic lotion, one part of the phenyle to 1,000 or 2,000 of water may be used as a gargle, a mouth-wash, or a bath.

As an antiseptic for skin diseases the strength should be one part of the Phenyle to 50 or 100 of water.

The simplicity of the mixture with water needs no special directions.

AGRICULTURE.

The 24th October 1882.

No. 226.—The following are published for general information:—

No. 315 S. dated 20th September 1882.

From—The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab.

To—The Commissioner and Superintendents of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions.

I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to request you to

From Government of India,
Public Works Department No.
381-94 M., dated 30th November 1881.

From Secretary to Government Punjab, Public Works Department, No. 6792, dated 20th December 1881.

Copies enclosed,

prepare, in communication with the District Officers of your Division, a list of the relief works which in your opinion ought to be noted as available on the occurrence of any famine hereafter. The correspondence specified in the margin will indicate generally the nature of the list which is required. The Provincial Famine Code laying down the whole scheme of famine relief, of which these works will form a part,

is still under consideration and cannot be issued at present. But the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that meanwhile no time should be lost in preparing a list of those works which could be at once commenced on the appearance of famine, and in organizing each tahsil for famine relief purposes. On the latter subject, I have addressed you separately in my Circular No. 317 S. of to-day's date.

It is necessary in the first place that the Deputy Commissioners should carefully consider the maximum number of persons in their districts for whom, judging from the circumstances of the country and past experience, relief work is ever likely to be required during any famine. From the statistics of the famines of 1860-61 and 1867-68 it would appear that the daily number of persons who received relief on Government works in the Punjab was 8,000 for one year, and that the daily number of persons who received gratuitous relief was 50,000 for nine months on the first and 23,000 on the second occasion. These figures are taken from the reports which were submitted at the close of the famines, and from that prepared in 1879 for the Famine Commissioners of which copies are in the offices of the Deputy Commissioners; and a careful examination of these data will, no doubt, enable each officer to fix, with approximate accuracy, the maximum number of persons for whom he would consider it necessary to provide work for a year. It is not possible, of course, to say absolutely how many persons who formerly received gratuitous relief could have earned for themselves the means of subsistence on Government works. But it must be borne in mind that the policy of Government will be to give as little gratuitous relief as possible in future famines, and to provide the people with work from the earliest commencement of acute distress; and Deputy Commissioners in making their estimates may, therefore, assume that at least three-fourths of the persons who formerly received gratuitous relief will in future be called upon to work in return for the help afforded by the Government. Where the population has increased largely since the census of 1868, it will be necessary to make an addition on this account to the maximum number of persons to be provided with work. In some districts it will perhaps be found that the attempts to grapple with famine on former occasions were altogether inadequate, and that the number of persons then relieved supplies no trustworthy indication to the real exigencies of such a time. In such cases the Deputy Commissioner must use his best judgment in framing his estimate; and in all cases the Deputy Commissioner should explain in a brief report, to accompany his list of proposed works, the exact method by which he has arrived at the figures adopted as the basis of the scheme of relief works in his jurisdiction.

3. Having thus ascertained the number of persons for whom work will be required, the Deputy Commissioner will proceed to specify works sufficient to supply relief to this number for the period of one year. These works will be, as far as the circumstances of the district permit, of two kinds, *viz.* :—

Class A.—Large relief works under the Public Works Department.

Class B.—Minor relief works under District or Municipal management.

They will be entered in the accompanying form, which should be separately prepared for each class, and the two lists should be accompanied by a map of the district on the scale of 2 miles to the inch shewing the situation of the proposed works. The returns should reach your office within five months of the present date, and I am to request that you will impress on the Deputy Commissioners the necessary for a prompt and careful compliance with this order.

4. As regards the works of class A, it will be seen from the accompanying extract from the Draft Famine Code that the first requisite is that they should be large enough to warrant the employment of professional officers in supervising them. By this it must be understood that such a work should be capable of employing at least 1,000 men daily for a period of six months. The work must

further be one of permanent utility, such as a road or embankment, or where a railway or canal is likely to be undertaken or is actually in progress, the amount of earthwork which would be available upon it should be ascertained and entered for the time being, other works being hereafter entered in the list, instead on completion of the project in question. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that it will not be easy for District Officers to specify works large enough for professional supervision, but, if possible, one should be named for each tahsil or, at least, for every two tahsils. The District Road Surveyor, after roughly measuring the dimensions of the work on the spot, should as a rule be able to make an approximate estimate of the amount of labour which the undertaking selected would require.

5. To meet the case of those persons for whom relief cannot be provided on large works, it will be necessary to prepare a list of minor works, such as village roads, tanks and the like. As already said, separate instructions have been issued for the organization of famine relief circles, and the minor works (class B) should be chosen so as to provide one work in each such circle, or one for every two such circles, according to local circumstances. These works should, as a rule, be capable of affording employment to a minimum of 400 labourers per diem for a period of three months. But the large and small works taken together must be sufficiently numerous and extensive, and so distributed in different parts of the district as to provide adequate employment during the period of one year for the maximum number of persons calculated on the principles laid down in paragraph 2 which would ever be likely to need State aid in the form of relief works. Where it is impossible to find a sufficiency of major works (to be professionally superintended) for this purpose, the balance must be made up by district and municipal works to be under the charge of civil officers or officials locally appointed. His Honor thinks that minor works in this latter category should rarely, if ever, be entirely excluded from the district scheme.

6. After these schemes have been carefully considered and checked in your office, a divisional return in triplicate should be forwarded to Government in this Department through the Financial Commissioner.

The major and minor works should be entered in separate lists, and an abstract showing the total provision made by both classes of work should accompany the returns and maps, of which three copies will be required for record in the offices of the Financial Commissioner, Civil Secretariat and the Department of Public Works; and I am to request that in forwarding the papers you will favor the Government with your opinion as to how far they fulfil the object for which they will have been prepared.

7. On the completion of the lists, it will rest with the Public Works Department to follow up the programme framed by District and Divisional Officers, and to see that each approved scheme shall be permanently laid down as a regular engineering project in accordance with professional rules.

No. 381-49 M., dated 30th November 1881.

From—The Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Department,
 To { The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
 and the Punjab, Public Works Department.
 „ Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam and Coorg.
 „ Resident at Hyderabad.
 „ Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana and Biluchistan.
 „ Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

The Government of India having decided that it shall be the duty of the Public Works Department, acting under the orders of Local Governments and Administrations, to select works suitable for famine relief purposes and to keep lists of works ready to be put in hand without delay on emergency, I am directed to request that steps may be taken, with as little

delay as possible, towards preparation of the list and investigation of the projects selected. The list of works should not be limited to tracts where famines have occurred, or are probable, but should cover all districts under each administration.

2. These lists should include a maximum scale of works proportioned to the probable greatest area and intensity of famine in each Province, and should show the numbers and percentage of the population for whom employment could be provided for the space of one year.

3. In connection with this subject, I am to invite attention to paragraph 9* of the draft Famine Code which was circulated for consideration with the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department letter No. 16—791, dated 18th November 1880.

"LIST OF FAMINE RELIEF WORKS."

Extract from paragraph 9 of the Draft Famine Code of the Government of India.

It is the duty of the Secretary to Government, in the Public Works Department, to keep up a scheme of works suitable for relief, sufficient to give employment to the number of labourers who, in the opinion of the Local Government, may be expected to apply for it in a time of famine. The works should be of permanent utility, and, as far as possible, should be calculated to produce a profit or to obviate ordinary recurring expenditure. They should be large enough to justify the employment of professional officers in supervising the labourers, and they should be so distributed that some portion of a relief work should be situated in each tahsil or taluk liable to famine. The scheme should be so drawn up as to show briefly for each work the estimated cost and the number of unskilled labourers to whom it will supply employment for one year. For time to time, as any works on this list are constructed in the ordinary course, the Secretary in the Public Works Department will be responsible for supplying the vacant place by other projects suitable for the same locality.

No. 6792, dated 20th December 1881.

From—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab.

WITH reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 381-94 M., dated 30th November 1881, directing the preparation of a general register of famine relief works, I am desired to request that the necessary instructions may be issued in the Civil Department, to Commissioners of Divisions, for the preparation by the several Deputy Commissioners of lists showing the works considered suitable for famine relief purposes, viz., those which will give employment to unskilled labourers in large bodies.

2. The lists prepared by Deputy Commissioners should be compiled by the Commissioners into a divisional list, and be forwarded to this office through the Civil Department, with such further remarks and recommendations in regard to the several works proposed, as it may desire to make.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
DIVISION.	District.	Tahsil.	Number of villages.	Name or names of village or villages.	No. of work.	Nature of work.	Cubic contents in earth-work of work proposed.	Cost of work.	Number of labourers it can support for one year.	Number of population.	Percentage of column 10 on column 11.	REMARKS.
						Road.						
						Embankment.						
						Railway.						
						Canal.						
						Tank, &c.						

NOTE.—1. The amount of work which can be done by one able-bodied man in famine times may be taken to be 60 cubic feet per diem on works under the Department Public Works. This is based on the assumption that 90 cubic feet per day is a fair task for a coolie accustomed to dig, and $\frac{1}{3}$ of this, or 60 cubic feet, for an able-bodied man, and $\frac{1}{3}$ or 30 cubic feet for a famine-stricken pauper; these rates being understood to refer to dry easy excavation not exceeding 50 feet average lead, and not more than 5 feet of depth, a proportionate reduction being made as either are increased.

On works under district management, the amount of work to be done by each able-bodied labourer may be put at 45 cubic feet per diem.

2. The object of columns 4 and 5 is to show the locality of each work and the number and names of the villages which it would immediately affect. Thus, if a road passed through twenty villages, these villages would be named in column 5 and numbered from one to twenty in column 4. The totals of villages in column 5 should be given for the division, district and tahsil.

3. The numbers in column 6 should correspond with numbers shown on map accompanying the return.

4. Totals of columns 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 to be given for each tahsil, district and division.

5. Amount of work to be entered in column 8 in numbers of cubic feet, two ciphers being omitted.

No. 315 a—S., dated 20th September 1882.

From—*The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,*
To—*The Commissioners and Superintendents, Umballa and Lahore Divisions.*

I AM desired to forward, for your information and guidance, copy of a Circular (with enclosures) of to-day's date, addressed to the Commissioners of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, and to request that you will order returns of famine works to be prepared for—

- (1) the Pipli and Jagadri tahsils of the Umballa district;
- (2) the Mukhtsar tahsil of the Ferozepore district.

2. It will rest with you to determine for what, if any, other portions of your Division, similar returns should be prepared; and you should call for them in regard to all tracts which are not, in your judgment, absolutely safe from famine. You will perceive that the Government of India expects lists of works to be framed for all districts irrespective of the probability of famine. But it is obviously desirable to provide first for the requirements of those localities where famine is known to have occurred. This should accordingly be done now; and in submitting your reply, you should specify the parts of your Division in respect to which you may hold that the preparation of a list of works may be properly deferred until the Government of India shall have passed further orders in the matter. The reasons for excluding any tracts from present consideration should be fully explained.

No. 315 b—S., dated 20th September 1882.

COPY of above and enclosures forwarded to all Commissioners, except Commissioners Delhi, Hissar, Lahore and Umballa, for information and guidance, and with the remark that the orders contained in paragraph 2 of the letter to Commissioners Lahore and Umballa, are of general application, and that the Commissioner should either direct the preparation of lists of works in his Division, or report his reasons for considering that this measure may be deferred.

No. 316 S., dated 20th September 1882.

From—*The Junior Secretary to Government, Punjab,*
To—*All Commissioners and Superintendents in the Punjab.*

IN continuation of my Circular No. 315 S. of to-day's date, calling for lists, from the districts of your Division, of major and minor works suited for the relief of famine, I am directed to request that you will further instruct the Deputy Commissioners under your jurisdiction to submit a brief report, accompanied by a return in the form annexed to this Circular, on such works as would, in their opinion, be useful for the prevention of famine, and which could be quietly undertaken and gradually carried out in ordinary years.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that such a list should be prepared, as it must often happen that without it the Government may remain unacquainted, not only with the special requirements of certain parts of the Province, but also with the natural facilities which they offer for the construction of works which may serve as safeguards against future visitations of famine. Putting aside schemes for

the construction of large perennial canals and of railways, the inception of which must necessarily rest with the Government itself, it is doubtless possible to suggest many works which would either tend to prevent famine or to diminish the range and intensity of distress. First in importance, perhaps, may be considered the development of inundation canals to be constructed by the people who will benefit from them under official direction and supervision. The great success which has attended the efforts made by Major Grey to promote such undertakings in the Ferozepore district, and which is attending the extension of such canals in Muzaffargarh, shows how much may be done this way; and every Deputy Commissioner whose district offers facilities for the construction of inundation canals, should carefully consider during the next cold weather what schemes of this nature are most likely to prove generally useful to the villages combining to carry them out. These schemes should be roughly designated on a map to accompany the report, and arrangements will be made, as far as possible, to supply trained surveyors to take the levels of the most promising lines and to prepare rough designs for the execution of the works. The Lieutenant-Governor will further be prepared to authorize advances towards the cost of these works, either on terms already prescribed by general rules or on special conditions to be further considered hereafter. At the same time, it must be every distinctly understood that no inundation canals are to be undertaken without the sanction of Government. Although District Officers may profitably consider and report upon the subject, they must not, without the Lieutenant-Governor's permission, induce leading men or villagers to combine to make such canals. There are cases in which these canals would do more harm than good and might hinder the construction or success of permanent works of greater importance.

3. Again, in some localities, hill-streams and the drainage of ravines and broken country are, and may be, utilised to great advantage. Thus in the Dera Ismail Khan district the silt-bearing waters of the hill-torrents are caught by dams of earth and brushwood, and the streams which would otherwise run to waste are diverted to side-channels and carried away to irrigate the lands. It has frequently been proposed to construct a masonry dam with sluices at the head of the Luni; and of late years this question has been taken up, and a scheme devised for the construction of a weir at the mouth of the Gumal pass, which would, it is believed, ensure an abundant supply of water to the Tank tahsil and to all the country irrigated from the Gumal and the Takwara. Similarly, in the Jhelum district, where the country consists of high table-lands drained and intersected by ravines, large embankments are thrown across these natural fissures, and the beds above are converted into rich alluvial soil or occupied by deep and extensive reservoirs of water. Such tanks, in tracts where wells cannot be made and where in seasons of short rainfall the people and cattle have to go long distances for water, are works of great public utility which should be freely encouraged. Nor is it any objection that if such works were undertaken solely by Government agency the cost would prove prohibitive. The lists which District Officers are now invited to frame should by no means be confined to works which must be, or could best be, executed at the public expense. They should include, as already implied, works which the people themselves can undertake if guided by advice, suggestion and, in case of need, professional skill and the advance of public money. Works, therefore, of the nature referred to in this paragraph should be entered in the lists.

4. In other tracts it is possible that much may be effected by judiciously encouraging the people to sink more wells, and to avail themselves of Government loans for this purpose. The benefit of such action has been impressed on all officers by the Financial Commissioner in his Circular of 18th June 1881; and every District Officer should report whether, in his opinion, there is further room for the sinking

of new wells in his district, and in what manner he would propose to encourage this work. It may also be noted that during the cold season of 1880-81 distress was, in a great measure, averted in the Rai Bareli district of Oudh by the rapid sinking of rough unlined wells for irrigation purposes which the people were enabled to undertake by the timely distribution of advances. Attention should therefore be directed not only to the multiplication of masonry wells, but also to those tracts where temporary unlined wells might be quickly sunk when drought had occurred and famine or distress seemed to be impending. To aid the people in making such wells during seasons of probable pressure, is to encourage self-help; and by this procedure the structure of society is not impaired, nor is burdensome and irrecoverable expenditure incurred from public funds, inasmuch as experience shows that advances made on such occasions and for such purposes are nearly always repaid by the recipients. It is known that, in those parts of the Punjab where precautions against drought are required, the localities which could be protected by the rapid sinking of unlined wells are probably few and small. But the existence of any tract suitable for these operations should be carefully recorded; and, wherever there are such places, it should be an understood principle of the district administration that well-sinking should be encouraged in them on the appearance of severe drought.

5. In most parts of the Province cis-Ravi and in the districts traversed by the Punjab Northern State Railway, communications by road as between districts and the chief markets of the Province are, perhaps, fairly well developed. But in some tracts a good deal still remains to be done both in this respect and in the way of providing feeders for the main district roads. The district report should refer to this matter, and should specify in detail any roads, bridges, &c. which it might be considered desirable to undertake with the object of improving communications and thereby rendering famine relief more certain and more speedy. It should be remembered that the embankment of an existing road, worn by long use below the surrounding level, may often prove a great boon to the country side, particularly in the rainy season. In the case of the hill districts it should be especially stated whether the condition of communications is such as to give ground for the apprehension that, on the occurrence of famine, it would be found impossible to bring food supplies from a distance to the places where suffering had begun.

6. The above list of works is certainly not exhaustive and is intended merely to indicate what class of works Deputy Commissioners should enter in their reports. The subject includes many questions of local production and of the local distribution of produce; and no doubt it demands very careful consideration and an exact knowledge of local requirements. Speaking generally, the works will provide or improve means of irrigation, by bringing water to the surface of the country from a distance or from below, or by facilitating the storage of water or the distribution and use of natural streams; or, again, roads will be opened out for the readier movement of food supplies. The objects will be, *first*, to increase or insure the production of food grains either in tracts which are actually exposed to drought, or in neighbouring places from which supplies could easily be procured, and in this way to render the occurrence of distress or famine less probable; *secondly*, to provide before-hand the means of battling with scarcity by preserving a record of works which would not be relief works proper, but could be undertaken by the people with the help of advances when famine seemed to impend; and *thirdly*, by affording conveniences to those operations of trade which depend upon communications, to diminish the risk of famine, and to enable the community to meet it, when it appears, with less suffering. All these matters should be discussed at the meetings of district and rural boards and of Municipal Committees; and Deputy Commissioners in framing their recommendations should freely avail themselves of

the advice of the leading men of the locality and of experienced Native revenue officials. The reports should be submitted through the Financial Commissioner ; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no pains will be spared to make them as complete as possible. They should be furnished in triplicate, so that copies may be available for record in the offices of the Financial Commissioner, the Department of Public Works and the Civil Department of the Secretariat respectively. Doubtless the works shown in the list will sometimes also find a place in the return of works for famine relief ; and in such cases they should be entered in the present list in red ink, and a reference to their number in the latter return should be made in the column of remarks. The returns should be in the hands of Government before the end of the current financial year, and should in no case be delayed for the preparation of regular plans and estimates. The object is to have a full record of preventive works for each district, the elaboration of particular projects being left for future accomplishment. The first step is carefully to prepare such a list of works ; the next, to revise it thoroughly, rejecting any projects which, on re-consideration, appear defective or unsuitable ; then, in the case of approved projects, the requisite professional data must be brought on record ; and lastly, the more important designs, or those which, for local reasons, it may be most convenient to take up first, must be steadily executed. Every list must, from time to time, be brought up to date by striking out works completed and adding others subsequently proposed. If this plan is perseveringly followed for the next 10 or 15 years, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that, at the close of that period, the districts of the Punjab will be in a much better condition to meet the severe trial of famine than they can now be said to be.

7. No special directions seem needed as to the position of the Public Works Department in respect to the schemes referred to in this letter. Some would be undertaken departmentally ; others by local bodies either with their own agency or with the assistance and advice of Government Engineers ; in all cases general rules as to powers of sanction, professional examination, apportionment of cost and the like, would apply.

Return of Works which may serve as a preventive of Famine.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Division.	District.	Tahsil.	Nature of work.	Brief description of its advantages.	Approximate cost.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	Such as "The people will assist to execute work." "Advances could be properly made for the work," &c.

No. 317S., dated 20th September 1882.

From—*The Junior Secretary to Government Punjab,*
To—*The Commissioners and Superintendents, Delhi and Hissar Divisions.*

In continuation of my Circulars of to-day's date, calling for lists of works (1) suitable for the purposes of famine relief, and (2) conducive to the prevention or arrest of famine, I am further directed to address you on the subject of the organization of famine relief agency in the Punjab.

2. The object of the Government is that its officers shall be prepared to grapple with famine from its first appearance in a vigorous and effective way, without the vacillation, error and confusion which unreadiness begets in the stress of

sudden emergency. It is therefore necessary to devise beforehand plans for the organization of famine relief to be recorded, district by district, in a permanent shape, and to be available for immediate reference and adoption on the outbreak of serious distress. All such plans should be based upon the principle that village relief and inspection are to be the extensions of some existing system enlarged or modified so as to meet the special necessities of the time.

3. The annexed extracts * from the Report of the Famine Commission and * Paragraphs 112, 147— from the draft Famine Code framed by Mr. Elliott, will 149 of the Report: and show generally—first, that the territorial unit of charge Chapter IV. of Famine under the supervision of the famine agency is to be the Relief Code. *relief circle*; and secondly, in what manner it is proposed that relief circles shall be formed. It must, however, be clearly understood that the directions comprised and opinions offered in these extracts are circulated for information, and by way of suggestion only, and are not to be followed or accepted blindly without regard to local circumstances and peculiarities. Eventually a Famine Relief Code, based, to a considerable extent, on Mr. Elliott's draft, will be drawn up for this Province and communicated to Divisional and District Officers; and the instructions contained in the Provincial Code, so promulgated, will be binding upon the Commission and the subordinate officials. In the meantime, instead of waiting to devise the organization to meet famine until it is already at the door, the Lieutenant-Governor desires this to be done at once, so that if distress should anywhere occur, there may be no delay or difficulty in putting into motion the machinery for famine relief.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of each district in your Division should therefore divide his tahsils into relief circles; and as a rule no circle should comprise a population of more than 12,000 to 15,000 souls. In so doing he should take every possible advantage of the present form of the district administration and the existing circumstances of the country. As time goes on, it is hoped that the arrangements now in force for village inspection in ordinary years will be extended and rendered more efficient; that the patwaris will understand their duties better, and perform them with more promptitude and increasing success; that the staff of supervisors over them will be strengthened and otherwise improved; and that every tahsil will be sub-divided into appropriate revenue-circles each in the charge of a responsible official of the *kanungo* or *girdāwar* type. Wherever administrative improvements of this description had been thoroughly carried out, it would probably be sufficient to arrange that the relief circle should coincide with the ordinary revenue circle, and that the *kanungo* or *girdāwar*, as the case might be, should be the relief officer of his particular revenue charge. But at present there are probably no districts quite ready for the application of this system in its integrity; and it is enough to say that if any *girdāwars* have been appointed, their usefulness should not be overlooked in framing the scheme of district relief, and that in any districts under, or coming under, settlement the ultimate application of the *girdāwar* agency to famine relief purposes should be carefully kept in view. Where the ordinary complement of two *kanungo* officers per tahsil has not been supplemented, or has not been adequately enlarged, then, if *zaildars* have been appointed it may often be convenient to make the relief circle correspond with the *zail*. Where there are no such officials, the relief circles might to some extent follow the local distribution of tribes or sub-divisions of tribes, keeping to the limits which might constitute *zails* if any were hereafter instituted. The important point is, that when famine begins to weigh upon the peasantry and to strain the energies of the district staff, the people should feel that their interests are in familiar hands, and should thus be spared the uneasiness which the introduction, at such a crisis, of an entirely new organization would naturally produce. It is a matter of almost equal consequence that, in such times, the District Officers should be able to rely upon tried men, and

should be, as little as possible, compelled to trust to hastily recruited subordinates, perhaps new both to the people and the place, or even unused to the conduct of public business. But the above suggestions are intended merely to illustrate essential principles. There can be no one uniform plan for all districts. Each District Officer should ask himself what arrangements he would propose if he were now face to face with famine; and the answer would constitute his reply to this requisition, and would be guided by a variety of considerations besides those already described. Whatever plan may be proposed for the formation of famine relief circles, it is necessary that it should satisfy the principle already implied, viz., that the famine relief organization shall be directly connected with the normal life and system of the district, and shall constitute, in short, a ready elaboration of existing agencies to be kept in reserve against the occasion for its use. Beyond this there are numerous other points which must have their share of attention, such as the density and character of the population, the area of the charges, the means of communication within each charge, the distance of circles from head-quarters, the time within which messages could reach them from different parts of the district, the nature of the country and the like. All municipalities should be formed into separate relief circles; and it will be a question for consideration in every case whether each town or village with a population of over 5,000 souls should not also be set apart as a distinct circle of relief.

5. When the tahsils have been divided into relief circles, it will be necessary to arrange for the speedy and judicious selection of some person to be relief officer in each whenever necessity may arise. Except in the case of the *kanungo* staff, the ordinary tahsil establishment will not, perhaps, be available for this purpose as it would usually be necessary for the Tahsildar and Naib Tahsildar to exercise general supervision over the tahsil, which might be divided between them, the rest of the local establishment being usually required to carry on its ordinary duties, and to assist in the disposal of the additional office work which would be caused by famine correspondence. In the case of municipalities the circle relief officers would naturally be one or more members of the committee; in all such circles it may be hoped that one fit person at least would be available. In the case of rural relief circles it might often be well to select as relief officer, the *zaildar* or some other leading rural notable. The choice might often appropriately fall on retired Native Military Officers. If the person chosen be an educated man, he would no doubt be able, with the general assistance of the *patwaris* and *lambardars* of the villages, to discharge all the duties connected with village relief. If, on the other hand, some prominent man, in other respects fit for relief duties, were uneducated, as would often be the case, it would be for consideration whether he ought not, this disadvantage notwithstanding, to be nominated for the employment, an intelligent *patwari* being specially deputed to aid him in the necessary clerical work of the post. Where a man possesses influence and force of character mere want of education should not be regarded as disqualifying him for the charge of relief; and where it is impossible to make the *zaildar* or the chief rural notable of the circle relief officer, it would almost always be right to associate him with the person actually appointed, in other that the benefit of his personal knowledge and influence may not be lost. In relief circles where no *zaildars* or other rural notables are available, it would be possible to appoint intelligent *patwaris*, and in some cases Government pensioners, school-masters or vaccinators. In accordance with these principles District Officers should select the names of at least two or three men from amongst whom the relief officer of the circle might be appointed when scarcity or famine occurred. Full discretion may be exercised in the matter, provided that the proposals for future guidance when the appointments have to be actually decided upon, make the most of the official staff, and fully utilise the influence of local notables. If provision for the adequate use of the existing local agency is thus secured, the Government will seldom, if ever, be obliged largely to supplement the normal staff of the district during a time of famine.

6. The Deputy Commissioner, when his organization has been completed, will forward to your office a map on the scale of 2 miles to the inch, accompanied by a return in the form appended to this Circular, and showing the number of relief circles fixed for each tahsil. Column 7 of the return should be filled up as above explained, for record in the District Office : but the selections proposed should not be communicated to the persons chosen. The number of each relief circle in the return will be entered in different colours for each tahsil on the map (as in the annexed specimen sketch map of the Rohtak district), so that the proposed organization may be visible at a glance : towns which form a separate relief circle should be shown, as on the map, inside a ring of colour with a separate number by the side of it. You should forward in duplicate, through the Financial Commissioner, a divisional copy of the return, and two copies of the district map for record in this office and in that of the Financial Commissioner respectively.

7. The proposals in the Report of the Famine Commission and in Mr. Elliott's Draft Famine Code contemplate a double scheme of relief circles, *viz.*, one consisting of large charges which will suffice for the control of slight famine, and one consisting of small charges to meet the case of severe famine. It would seem that an organization made generally on the lines above sketched would virtually fulfil both purposes ; but should any of the circles so formed be considered too large for the control of one relief officer, during a period of acute famine, it should be sub-divided on the map by a dotted line, and the fact, together with the names of the persons who may be considered fit to be relief officer of the subordinate circle, should be entered in the column of remarks.

8. The duties of circle relief officers will be fully laid down in the Provincial Famine Code when that is issued, and they need not be referred to here. In framing relief circles, no less than in devising lists of relief and preventive works, the Deputy Commissioner should avail himself of the advice of experienced native officials and of the leading land-owners of the district.

9. In conclusion, I am to request that the report of the District Officers submitting the maps and returns, showing the organization of relief circles, may be forwarded with the list of relief works through the Financial Commissioner, who has been consulted in the preparation of all three Circulars of this date on famine subjects, and with whose concurrence they are now issued.

Return showing District Famine Organization.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Division.	District.	Tahsil.	FAMINE CIRCLE.					REMARKS.
			No.	Name.	No. of villages in circle.	Population.	Name and position of relief officer.	

Total of columns 4 and 6 will be given for each tahsil and district.

In column 5 the name of the village from which the zail is called, or of the chief village in the relief circle, or of the town of which it is comprised, or some other appropriate designation, should be given.

In column of Remarks it should be stated where the fact is so, that the circle consists of a municipal town only ; who, if any one, might be associated with the relief officer ; whether the circle would need sub-division in case of acute famine : and if so, who would receive charge of the subordinate circle, and the like.

*Extract paragraphs 112 and 147 to 149 of the Report of the Indian Famine Commission, Part I.
—Famine Relief.*

PARA. 112. The following are the principle rules of action which we consider are most likely to conduce to the efficient administration of relief in times of famine :—

The main principles of famine relief.

I. To lay down a definite system of procedure, to be embodied in a famine code, which the Local Governments will carry out, subject only to financial control on the part of the Government of India. At the same time to provide, by the aid of a special department of the Government, an improved system of recording information on subjects connected with famines, and of collecting and dealing with the statistical returns relating to the weather, the agriculture, the health and the well-being of the people, and thus to secure the most prompt and accurate knowledge attainable of a probable failure of crops, and of the extent and consequences of any failure that actually takes place. Further, to concentrate the control of the various branches of the Administration concerned in famine relief, and to render their action more efficient.

II. To provide for the offer of employment at the cost of the State to persons capable of work and deprived of the means of earning their livelihood by reason of drought, such employment being offered in time to secure them against the danger of falling into an enfeebled condition through want, and being adapted to the capacity of the labourers.

III. Simultaneously to offer gratuitous relief, as far as possible, in their villages, or, if the case shall so require, in poor-houses, to persons who in such times are left without the means of support, and are from any cause incapable of providing for themselves; attention being given to the great importance of avoiding anything that may tend to weaken the coherence of the village community, of working through the village officers or headmen, where such authorities exist, and of making use of any available local help for superintending the relief operations.

IV. To organize a suitable system of village inspection and control, through which the condition of the country and the efficiency of the measures of relief may be ascertained, and defects brought to light and corrected, and the people encouraged to avail themselves of the measures offered.

V. To maintain a policy of non-interference with the ordinary operations of trade unless in some very exceptional condition of affairs when there may be evidence that without such interference the supply of food will not be maintained; but to keep a constant watch over the food supply of the people in time of threatened or actual scarcity, and to remove any impediments in the way of the free movement of trade; measures being also taken in anticipation of the times of need to extend and improve to the utmost, and in all parts of the country, those means of communication on which the distribution of the food directly depends, and those means of irrigation by which its production may be profitably increased and secured.

VI. To grant aid to the land-owning classes in two ways:

First, to relax the demand for land revenue at a time of wide spread loss of the harvest, suspending it freely in proportion to the degree of that loss on the condition that a proportionate relief is given to tenants and others who hold subordinate rights in the land:

Secondly, to give loans both to small landed proprietors who are in need of such assistance and also to larger proprietors who may be trusted to apply the money usefully.

VII. To lay down with precision the limits within which the principle of local responsibility for meeting expenditure on relief shall be applied to Provincial Governments and to require the municipal authorities in the towns, and the local committees in the districts, to co-operate in carrying out relief measures for the local population.

IV.—Village Inspection.

147. The opinion of all persons of experience is unanimous as to the importance of establishing a system under which there should be a constant and careful inspection of all villages in the distressed tracts by a special staff of officers; and it is generally agreed that no better example can be found of the organization required for this purpose than was afforded in Behar in 1874. The method then adopted was to divide the country into circles of convenient size, each of which was placed under its proper officers with a regular gradation of authority, and with a clear definition of duties. These posts were filled by utilising the existing staff of district officials to the utmost, by borrowing both European and Native Civil and Military officers from other departments, and by making use of volunteers of ability and character, and especially such of the local landed and moneyed gentry or pensioners of the Government as were willing to contribute their influence and knowledge to the aid of the State.

148. Such a special organization should be created whenever the prospect of famine becomes imminent. Its object would be to obtain specific information as to the degree and locality of the distress and the classes and persons in need of relief; and to convey to the people a knowledge of the measures taken

Establishment of a system of village inspection.

Object of the system.

for their relief, and to encourage those who really need aid to apply for it. The inspecting officers would examine into the condition of all persons in every village, and especially of the poorest classes; they would ascertain if any are in want and have not applied for assistance, and would see that they receive it; they would also ascertain if any who have applied for relief are not in want, and ought to be struck off the list. To those who are able-bodied they would make known the places where employment is offered; and if any fail to seek work, they would through the influence of the village head, or otherwise, encourage them to avail themselves of the offer. For those who are in want, and incapable of work, they would see that the arrangements for giving gratuitous relief are efficient, and that no unnecessary delay, or mistake, or fraud intervenes to prevent their getting it. The circles should be so constituted that the inspecting officers attached to each may be able to visit every village within a certain fixed period of time which would be greater or less according to the degree of the distress. While making these visits the inspector would, in addition to the special duties already described, supervise the arrangements made for the supply of funds or food to meet the requirements of the people receiving relief, and would, if so directed by superior authority, carry on the necessary inquiries preliminary to the suspension of the land revenue, the loan of money to the landed classes, or other matters. Efforts might also be made to induce the agriculturists to apply themselves to the raising of quick-growing and profitable crops, and seed might be procured and distributed for this purpose where necessary.

149. The extent to which this system should be carried, and the time at which it should

Nature of the organization. be brought into operation, will depend greatly on the stage and on the severity of the famine. At the earliest stage, and so long as it is still uncertain whether scarcity will end in famine or not, it will not be necessary, as a rule, to create special circles or to organize a large establishment. But on the occasion of any considerable failure of crops, such as to require the opening of relief-works, the Government should draw out a scheme for the division of the country into circles for purposes of inspection, and should make the arrangements necessary in order to be ready to post the special staff to those circles. The first duty of the inspecting officers when appointed would be to collect all available information as to the condition of the people to satisfy themselves as to the outturn of the crops on the ground of those just harvested, and, after revising and verifying all previous reports, to assist the Government by their opinions as to the prospects of the country. For this purpose officials strange to the work and to the country or its language will be of little use, and it will generally be the best plan to set free the district officers from other duties, and to engage them actively in this occupation. As distress deepens the staff should be strengthened, and the areas of inspection sub-divided. When famine has unmistakably set in, and the various measures of relief are fully at work, the inspecting staff in all its grades should be constantly in motion, and the areas of the circles should then be laid out on such a scale, with regard both to the distances to be travelled and the population, that every village may be visited by a subordinate officer, if possible, once a week, and by a superior officer at least once a fortnight.

Extract from Famine Code—Chapter IV.—Village Inspection.

The proceeding section has described how the duty of the village officer in respect of ascertaining and registering the distressed poor of their respective villages with a view to the gratuitous distribution of food to those in need, is to be performed. In order that the execution of this duty may be properly controlled and supervised, it is necessary that a complete and elaborate system of village inspection should be established.

Organization of inspecting establishment.

2. Village inspection will be conducted by—

- 1—The circle inspector;
- 2—The relief officer in charge of a tahsil or taluk;
- 3—The officer in charge of the relief of the district.

The extent to which this organization should be carried out will depend on the severity of the famine.

3. In the earliest stages of distress the duty of inspection will be carried out by the Assistant and Deputy Collectors in charge of the different sub-divisions of the district. It will be their business to go on tour through the parts of the district placed in their charge, visiting especially those places where the failure of the crop is reported to have been, or to be likely to be, most complete, and where the population is known to be poorest, and entering into communication with the native and village officials, and with all persons who are likely to be possessed of information as to the condition and prospects of the country. They should take steps for ensuring special accuracy in the preparation of the price-currents, and for getting full information as to the movements of the grain trade. The police should be instructed to supply the earliest information as to any special mortality and any movements or migration on the part of any class of the population; and the attention of the sanitary officers should be specially given to the punctual examination of the mortuary returns, and to the local investigation into any figures which indicate the outbreak of an epidemic or any increase in the rate of mortality.

4. Immediately on its becoming apparent that distress is imminent, the Collector of the Division of the district into circles (if this has not been done before) prepare a scheme for the division of his district into inspection circles. The scheme should be two-fold, so as to be prepared either for slight or for acute distress. To meet the former case the circles would be larger in area—about two or three to a taluk or tahsil; to meet the latter case they should be small enough to allow the inspecting officer (who will be hereafter called the “circle officer”) to visit every village in the circle at least once a fortnight, on the assumption that he can visit two or three good-sized villages and four or five small ones in a day, provided they do not lie very far apart. These circles should be marked off on the map so as to show the headquarters of each circle, and to what circle every village in the district belongs; and the map and scheme thus prepared should be sent for the approval of Government through the Commissioner of the Division. They should be accompanied by a statement showing what local officials or non-officials the Collector would employ as circle inspectors, and to what extent he would require the assistance of other officers, European or Native, who would be sent by the Government to supplement the district staff. In the case of acute distress, when the circles are small and a large number of circle officers have to be appointed, there should be one (or if necessary more than one) supervising officer to each tahsil or taluk, whose special occupation it would be to control the operations of the circle officers, and test the manner in which they carry on their duties. His title should be the Tahsil Relief Inspector.

5. The Commissioner of the Division, or, as soon as such an officer has been appointed, the Famine Commissioner, should decide for each part of the district whether slight or acute distress prevails, and which of the two schemes for inspection should be put in force, and should see that the proper staff is appointed to carry out the duties of inspection. At this period orders should be issued to the headmen of villages to prepare the list of persons entitled to gratuitous relief as described in paragraph 1, Chapter III.

6. The principal duty of the circle officer is three-fold; to see (1) that the measures of relief set on foot by Government are known to the people, and to encourage them to accept and avail themselves of those measures; (2) to see that relief is received by those who are entitled to it; and (3) that it is not bestowed on those who are not entitled to it. Before making his first visit to a distressed village, he should send notice to the headman of his intended coming, and should desire that all the inhabitants may be collected for inspection at a given hour in a suitable open place within, or close to, the village site. He should begin by visiting every house to see that all the residents have been collected in the open air, except those who are sick or incapable, into whose circumstances inquiry must be made; he should then inform the villagers of the places where, and the conditions on which work is offered. He should next divide them into three classes: (1) those who neither ask nor appear to need relief; (2) those whom the headman has put down in his list for the receipt of gratuitous relief; (3) those who are not in that list, but who either apply for it or appear to be in need of it. After counting and noting down the numbers in the three classes, the 1st class may be dismissed, retaining only such as the circle officer may consider able and willing to assist him in the inquiry that follows. The 2nd class should then be carefully examined. Inquiry should be made into their circumstances, the number of their families, the manner in which they have hitherto been supported, and the reasons why that source of support is withdrawn. The opinions of the more respectable bystanders should be invited as to the reality of their claims. Their houses should be inspected to see what stores of grain, utensils, cattle or other possessions they have got; and such as are bed-ridden or unable to leave the house should be visited in their houses. Finally, after satisfying himself that they are really in want of food, and unable to perform a moderate task on the relief works, the circle officer should enter them on the village relief list. A similar inquiry should be made into the circumstances of those who are in the 3rd class, and the village headman should state the reasons for which he did not place them on his list. Those who are fit to work should be instructed to go to the nearest relief work, and should receive a printed form,* which should be filled up in counterfoil by the circle officer, showing name, adult or minor, male or female, class (such as labourer, cultivator, &c.), work to which sent, date and signature of sending officer. Those who appear deserving of gratuitous relief should be placed on the village relief list, and the rest should be rejected. The circle officer should then explain to those on the village relief list, and to the village officers and to all concerned, the arrangements made for the purpose of distributing the sanctioned relief either in grain or money. The first distribution of such relief for a week's support of the recipients should be made in his presence. He should then fill up in

* The form may be as follows:—

Village.	Name and class	Work to which sent.	Date.	Signature of Inspector.

The counterfoil should contain the same columns, and one for the signature of the Officer in charge of the relief work. On the arrival of the labourer, that officer should take from him the ticket, sign it, and send it to the relief officer of the tahsil, as a voucher.

his note-book the following statistics respecting the village before he proceeds to inspect another:—

Those who are fit to work should be instructed to go to the nearest relief work, and should receive a printed form,* which should be filled up in counterfoil by the circle officer, showing name, adult or minor, male or female, class (such as labourer, cultivator, &c.), work to which sent, date and signature of sending officer. Those who appear deserving of gratuitous relief should be placed on the village relief list, and the rest should be rejected. The circle officer should then explain to those on the village relief list, and to the village officers and to all concerned, the arrangements made for the purpose of distributing the sanctioned relief either in grain or money. The first distribution of such relief for a week's support of the recipients should be made in his presence. He should then fill up in

1	Name of village.	2	Census number of village population.	3	Date of visit.	4	Number present at inspection.	5	Number in class I.	NUMBER IN CLASS II.			NUMBER IN CLASS III.			12	Total number on village relief list.	13	Weekly amount of relief in grain or money.	REMARKS.
										6	7	8	9	10	11					
										Rejected.	Sent to relief works.	Admitted to village list.	Admitted.	Rejected.	Sent to works.					

7. On subsequent visits the first care of the circle officer should be to inquire whether those on the relief list have received the amount of grain or money which they were entitled to receive since his last visit. His visit should sometimes be made without warning, in order to take the recipients unawares and see if those who appeared to be bed-ridden have gone out to work, or if the houses and cattle-sheds that appeared empty have been occupied or more comfortably furnished, or if any have died or left the place without their names being struck off the list. The visits should sometimes be made with notice given, so that those not on the list may have opportunity for urging their claims, and also that he may make a fresh parade and census of the whole population in order to judge if the general condition is improving, or the reverse; if any have migrated or returned from migrations; and if those to whom he gave tickets for relief works have gone there and have found employment. He should at the same time see that the stock of money left with the village headman for assisting starving travellers, burying corpses, or other miscellaneous expenditure, is properly accounted for and duly replenished; that the grain-dealer is paid for the grain distributed gratuitously, and that proper arrangements are made for obtaining a continuous supply. He should examine the mortuary returns of the village, noticing how many of those who have died are strangers or residents, and what the chief causes of death are.

8. If the circle inspector, when on his rounds, meets with an emaciated wanderer or one who is apparently in extreme distress, he should carry him with him to the nearest village and make him over to the headman there to be treated under the rules for gratuitous relief.

9. The circle inspector should submit to his immediate superior (who will generally be the relief officer of the tahsil or taluk) a weekly report, made up to the end of each Saturday, containing an account of his proceedings during the week. He should state the number of villages inspected, and the general result of his observations if he has inspected them for the first time. He should report the general numerical proportion of three classes into which the population is divided, and his conclusions therefrom as to the prevalence of acute distress. If he has been inspecting villages visited before, he should state if their condition is improved or deteriorated. He should report generally whether the relief measures are working successfully or otherwise; whether there is much migration or aimless wanderings; if the people capable of labour go willingly to the works, or if after having gone they return with complaints of the treatment received; what are the prospects of the crops in the ground, the prices of food-grains, the extent to which the markets are supplied, and the activity of trade: the health of the people, and any other matters of general importance and interest with which he has become acquainted while on his tour of inspection.

10. He should also keep up two weekly statements, one showing his receipts and expenditure for the week, the other showing the number relieved. The following may be suggested as suitable forms for each statement:—

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE for CIRCLE , for the week ending

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.					
		Name of village.	ADVANCES TO—		PAYMENTS OF WEEKLY BILLS TO—		Total expenditure.
			Headman.	Grain-distributor.	Headman.	Grain-distributor.	
3	4	4	5	6			
1. Balance in hand from last week ...							
2. Drawn from treasury during week ...							
		Casual expenditure by Circle Inspector (in such detail as may be necessary),					
Total receipts to end of week ...		Total expenditure					
		Balance in hand at end of week ...					

N.B.—1. Should agree with closing balance of preceding week.

2. Should agree with Treasury Officer's accounts.

3. Name of villages in circle to be lithographed in this column.

4. Each advance for each village should be mentioned in detail.

5. The headman's account and signature to be attached as a voucher, countersigned by circle officer.

6. The grain-distributor's account to be attached as a voucher. It should correspond with the return showing number of adults and minors on relief list for the week.

STATEMENT of NUMBERS on GRATUITOUS RELIEF in CIRCLE for week ending

Name of village.	Number on relief list at beginning of week.		Number added to list during week.		NUMBER STRUCK OFF LIST DURING WEEK.						Total number on relief list at end of week.		Total number of lbs. of grain given weekly.	Number of casuals, travellers, &c., relieved with one meal.
	Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.	DEAD.	LEFT VIL-LAGE.		STRUCK OFF FOR OTHER CAUSES.		Adults.	Minors.			
						Adults.	Minors.	Adults.	Minors.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

11. The relief inspector of the taluk or tahsil (or of a portion of it if there is more than

one such officer) should devote himself to testing the work done by the circle inspectors, teaching such of them as are inexperienced, and securing uniformity of system among his subordinates. He should endeavour to inspect a certain percentage of villages in each circle, so as to go round the whole of the area under his care in about three weeks or a month at the outside. His weekly reports should contain a record of his proceedings, and a brief account of all matters coming under his cognizance, embracing the pith of the reports submitted by the circle officers. He should compile an account for the whole tahsil or taluk (corresponding to the two sent up by each circle officer, giving details for circles instead of for villages), showing the weekly expenditure from the treasury in each circle on village relief and the number of persons on the relief list in each circle at the close of the week. These statements should be sent to the district officer to be compiled into a single statement for the entire district.

42. In the case of small towns with a population not mainly agricultural in character and varying from 2,500 to 10,000 in number, the special inspectors appointed (as described in the section on gratuitous relief) to do the work which in villages is expected from the headman, would be visited by the circle

Inspection of towns.

inspectors within whose jurisdiction they fall. Towns over 10,000 in population should be constituted a separate circle and placed in the sole charge of a circle officer, who should generally be a leading member of the Municipal Committee. In most respects his duties would be the same as those of the inspectors of village circles, differing only in regard to such measures and conditions as are peculiar to towns. When the town and the roads leading to it are patrolled by the police to collect beggars and wanderers, the circle officer should attend at the place to which they are brought in order to inspect them and to give directions as to how they should be disposed of.

No. 318 S., dated 20th September 1882.

From—*The Junior Secretary to Government Punjab,*
To—*The Commissioners and Superintendents, Umballa and Lahore Divisions.*

IN continuation of my Circular No. 315a S. A., of to-day's date, I am directed to forward for your information and guidance, copy of a further Circular addressed to the Commissioners of the Dehli and Hissar Divisions, and to request that you will call on the Deputy Commissioner of the Umballa and Ferozepore districts to prepare and submit for sanction a scheme of famine organization for the tahsils named in paragraph 1 of my Circular above quoted. Similar schemes must also be prepared for all other tahsils, if any, in which, with reference to paragraph 2 of that Circular, you consider it desirable that the District Officer should draw up lists of famine relief works.

No. 319 S., dated 20th September 1882.

COPY of the above and enclosures forwarded to all Commissioners, except Delhi, Hissar, Umballa and Lahore, for information and guidance, and with the remark that the orders contained in the last sentence are of general application.

HOME DEPARTMENT (GENERAL).

Circular No. 15—2112, dated 30th October 1882.

COPY of Government of India Notification, Home Department, No. 1,713,* dated 20th October 1882, relating to the question whether an officer, on furlough, is at liberty to undertake the management of a Company, &c., with copy of Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 3421, dated 28th August 1872, forwarded to all Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments, for information and guidance.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 28th August 1882.

No. 3421.—The following despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India on the subject of prohibiting public officers from engaging in speculation in India is hereby re-published for general information.

As doubt has been expressed regarding the application of the orders contained in the despatch, the Governor-General in Council thinks it right to give notice that he will be prepared to enforce the principle therein laid down in regard to all public servants of whatever class or position; and His Excellency in Council relies on Local Governments, Administrations, and Heads of Departments, to see that it is not infringed.

Despatch No. 46, dated 31st May 1862.

"I have considered in Council your letter (No. 23) dated 11th March 1862, transmitting your proceedings consequent on the accompanying minutes by the Governor and the members of the Government of Bombay on the question of prohibiting public officers from engaging in speculations in India.

2. "You will have learned from my despatch to the Government of Bombay, No. 11, dated the 8th April last, that, in connection with the orders of that Government of the 26th November 1861, relative to the case of public officers who might take part in any company formed for working the gold mines in the Dummul Hills, I stated that, as a general rule, I see no objection to servants of Government holding shares in mining or other companies having for their object the development of the resources of the country; and the only restriction I think it necessary to impose is, that public servants shall take no part in the management of such institutions, and shall not be employed in the districts where the operations of the company may be carried on.

3. "I think it important that this condition should be maintained, and I have to direct that my decision, communicated in the terms above quoted to the Government of Bombay, may be made generally applicable, and be published for general information.

4. "There can be no doubt as to the great evil of public servants in India engaging in speculations in the public funds, or in the shares of Joint-Stock Companies; but I agree in the opinion of Lord Canning that such a practice on the part of any officer could not long escape the knowledge of Government, and that it would be in the power of Government to mark its sense of such conduct either by withholding promotion or in any other way it might deem fit."

* See Supreme Government orders, pp. 84—86.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.—NATIVE STATES.

Circular No. 16—428, dated 6th November 1882.

COPY of the following forwarded to all Commissioners, Superintendent Chamba, Superintendent Kapurthalla, and Officer on Special Duty, Kashmir, for information and guidance, in continuation of this Office Circular No. 17—947, dated the 17th May 1875.

Circular No. 877 I., dated 3rd October 1882.

From—*The Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department,*
To—*The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.*

I am directed to invite your attention to Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 31, I., dated the 12th March 1875, making certain rules under the Extradition Act.

2. I am to request that the returns prescribed by the tenth of these Rules may, in future, be submitted for the half-yearly periods ending on the 30th June and the 31st December.

HOME DEPARTMENT.—GENERAL.

Circular No. 17—2281, dated 24th November 1882.

From—*The Offg. Under-Secretary to Government, Punjab and its Dependencies,*
To—*All Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions, and to the Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, Punjab.*

WITH reference to my circular letter No. 1872, dated 16th June 1882,* and

*Copy enclosed to Commissioner, Delhi, to whom original was not sent.

†Copy enclosed to Commissioner, Lahore, for same reason.

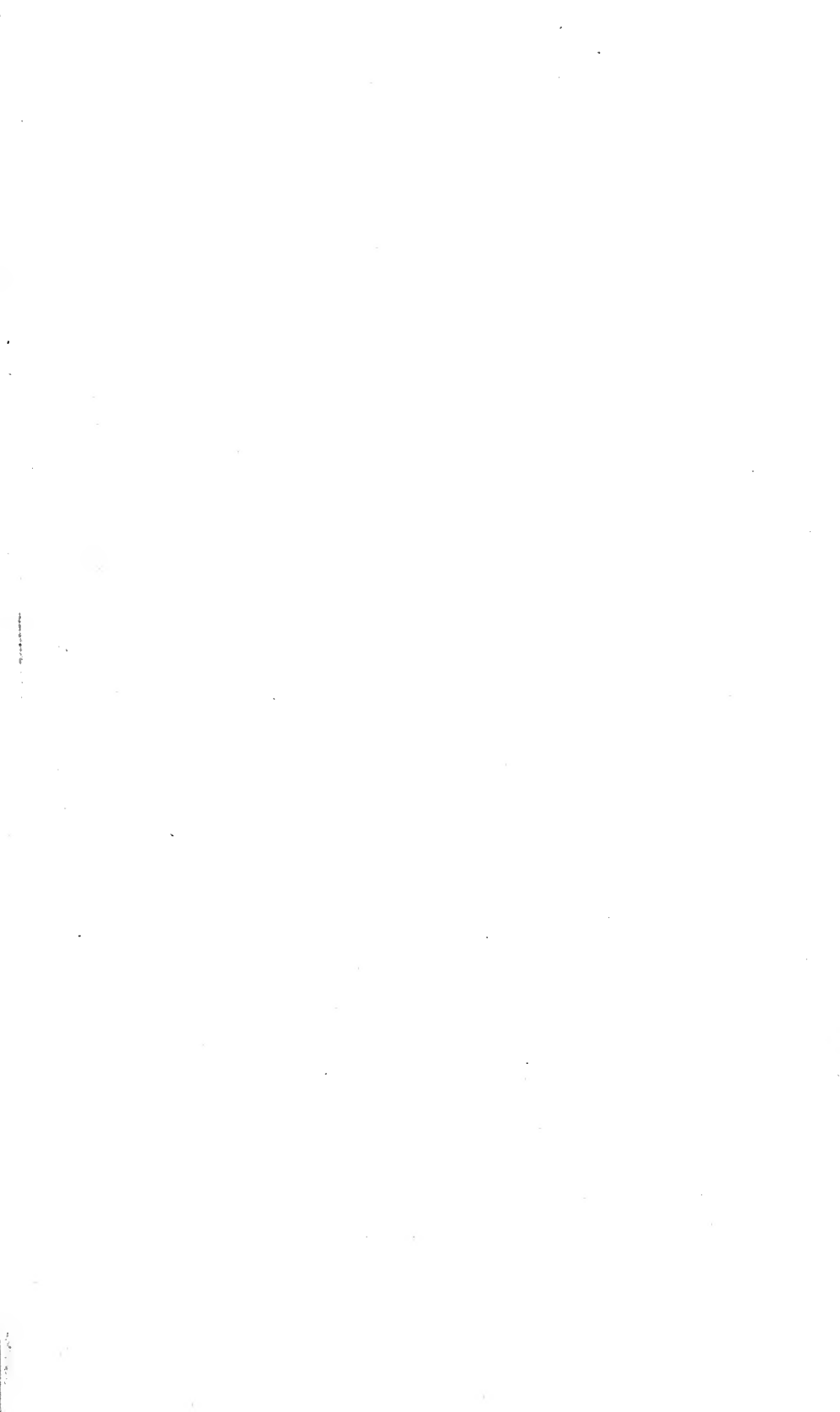
in supersession of Rule 19 of the Rules forwarded for your guidance with my No. 1166, dated 24th March 1881†, I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that in future the boat bridges under your control shall be opened free of charge for the passage of boats and rafts, at least once daily, for a period of not less than one hour, at such time as you may fix under Clause (f), Section 12 of Act XVII of 1878, and publicly notify.

2. At the expiry of the current leases of contractors, measures should be taken to give effect to the instructions conveyed in this letter, by inserting a clause in all ferry leases which will bind the lessees to accept the directions of Government now issued.

3. I am to add that, subject to the above provision, existing arrangements for opening bridges for the passage of river traffic, whether free of charge or on payment of a fee, can be continued.

Circular No. 18-2300, dated 30th November 1882.

COPY of Government of India, Home Department No. 1030-40, ‡ dated 8th September, and No. 49—1791-1807, dated ‡ 8th November 1882, on the possibility of giving greater publicity to measures under the consideration of the Legislature, forwarded to all Heads of Departments and Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions in the Punjab, for information.





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The Punjab record

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